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HISTORY
OF
KENT COUNTY,
MICHIGAN;

TOGETHER WITH SKETCHES OF ITS CITIES, VILLAGES AND TOWNSHIPS, EDUCATIONAL, RELIGIOUS, CIVIL, MILITARY, AND POLITICAL HISTORY;
PORTRAITS OF PROMINENT PERSONS, AND BIOGRAPHIES
OF REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS.

HISTORY OF MICHIGAN,

EMBRACING ACCOUNTS OF THE PRE-HISTORIC RACES, ABORIGINES, FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CONQUESTS, AND A GENERAL REVIEW
OF ITS CIVIL, POLITICAL AND MILITARY HISTORY.



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HISTORY

KENT COUNTY

MICHIGAN

THE HISTORY OF KENT COUNTY, MICHIGAN, FROM 1822 TO 1892, BY J. W. HARRIS, EDITOR.

HISTORY OF MICHIGAN

A HISTORY OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN, FROM 1820 TO 1890, BY J. W. HARRIS, EDITOR.



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FOR A WAKE AND VIFEN COUNCIL, 1892
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PREFACE.

In presenting this volume to the people of Kent county we feel that they will have more confidence in its historical statements than is usually reposed in works of this nature. The great interest manifested in its compilation by the leading pioneers and public men of the county, largely insures this result. Besides the careful and pains-taking diligence of our historian, in order to secure greater accuracy and completeness, we requested the President of the Old Residents' Society to appoint a committee to revise and correct the manuscript. This Mr. Hilton did, appointing men who earnestly desired a true and faithful record of their county to be made.

The committee appointed to revise and correct the general history of the county and of the city of Grand Rapids, assembled Aug. 30, 1881, and continued their labor for a period of seven days. During the session of this committee many important events were suggested, old landmarks located, reminiscences recited, and much historical matter added. The labor of revision, although tedious, was pleasant. Many points were freely and fully discussed, and finally settled satisfactorily to a majority of the members.

We extend to the members of this committee our warmest thanks for the material aid received from them in our labor of compilation, and for the studious care with which they examined the prepared manuscript. As evidence that unusual care was taken in the writing and compilation of this work, we print on the page following the preface copies of the certificates given us by this committee. These will show to the generations of the future that this work may be relied on as practically correct.

While, however, such a united effort was made to insure accuracy, yet errors will be found within the pages of this volume. It is a physical impossibility to write a book of such magnitude, where so many thousands of facts are related, and tens of thousands of names and dates given, and have it free from mistakes. Accurate and reliable history is most difficult to write. Those who have never experienced the difficulties incident to such labor cannot realize how nearly impossible it is, or appreciate the earnest, honest and faithful labor of the historian. After the most careful and pains-taking searches and inquiry upon any particular subject or about any event, he will even then find many doubts arising in his mind as to its accuracy and entire truthfulness. Each individual to whom inquiry is made will give a different account of any event. One of these may be as honest as the other, and try to relate his story correctly, yet they will be so widely dif-

Boopman 4/50
JUL 31 1900

PREFACE.

ferent that the most searching and logical mind will be unable to harmonize them. These facts were forcibly realized by the gentlemen who composed the committee, and has been our experience.

As one of the most interesting features of this work we present the portraits of numerous representative citizens. It has been our aim to have the prominent men of to-day, as well as the pioneers, represented in this department, and we compliment ourselves on the uniform high character of the gentlemen whose portraits we present. They are in the strictest sense representative men, and are selected from all the callings and professions worthy to be represented. There are others, it is true, who claim equal prominence with those presented, but of course it was impossible for us to give portraits of all the leading men and pioneers of the county.

As the ending of the tedious and toilsome labor attending the publication of a work of this nature and magnitude dawns upon us, we cannot lay down our pen without returning thanks to those who have so freely aided our corps of historians. Among these we personally mention Albert Baxter, editor of the *Eagle*; Robert Hilton, John Ball, Prof. E. Everett, Wright L. Coffinberry, Reuben H. Smith, Thomas B. Church, Loomis K. Bishop, Registrar, E. G. D. Holden, Lyman D. Norris, W. N. Cook, Fred S. Clarke, County Clerk; James N. Davis, of the *Democrat*; Wm. I. Blakely, Thomas D. Gilbert, Judge S. L. Withey, together with a large number of ministers of the gospel and secretaries of secret and benevolent societies who so quickly and fully responded when asked for information.

To the members of the newspaper press of the county we are indebted for their entire unanimity in support of the work. During the period of our stay in the county, the editors of the various journals co-operated with us in a most cordial manner. Nor can we forget the hundreds who made the publication of this great work possible by patronizing it. To this large and most important portion of the people we must forever feel grateful. They supported the work, and for them it was written and compiled.

To Prof. M. A. Leeson, our historian, we express our thanks, as also to the gentlemen forming our corps of biographical historians. They faithfully discharged every duty devolving upon them.

C. C. CHAPMAN & CO.

CHICAGO, December, 1881.

CERTIFICATES.

Below we present copies of the certificates signed by the members composing the committee appointed by the President of the Old Residents' Society to correct and revise the manuscript of the general history of the county, and that of the city of Grand Rapids. These certificates will show to those who examine this work that great care was taken to have it authentic. The gentlemen whose names are connected with the certificates have been prominently identified with the county for many years, and are known to be men of ability, sound judgment, integrity, and deeply interested in the history of their county.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., Aug. 17, 1881.

The undersigned, members of the General Committee, appointed by the President of the Old Residents' Association of the Grand River Valley to read the history of the city of Grand Rapids, have examined the manuscript submitted, and find it to be prepared with care and diligence. It is replete in facts and incidents, and forms a very valuable addition to the history of the county.

ROBERT HILTON,
THOS. B. CHURCH,
JOHN BALL,
WILLIAM N. COOK,
REUBEN H. SMITH,
WM. I. BLAKELY.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., Sept. 1, 1881.

We, the members of a committee appointed by the President of the Old Residents' Association of the Grand River Valley to revise and correct the History of Kent County, published by C. C. Chapman & Co., have devoted several days to an examination of many of the principal chapters, suggested what corrections were necessary, and now believe it contains a full, accurate and impartial account of men and events connected with the political, religious and commercial history of Kent county.

ROBERT HILTON,
THOS. B. CHURCH,
JOHN BALL,
WILLIAM N. COOK,
REUBEN H. SMITH,
WM. I. BLAKELY.

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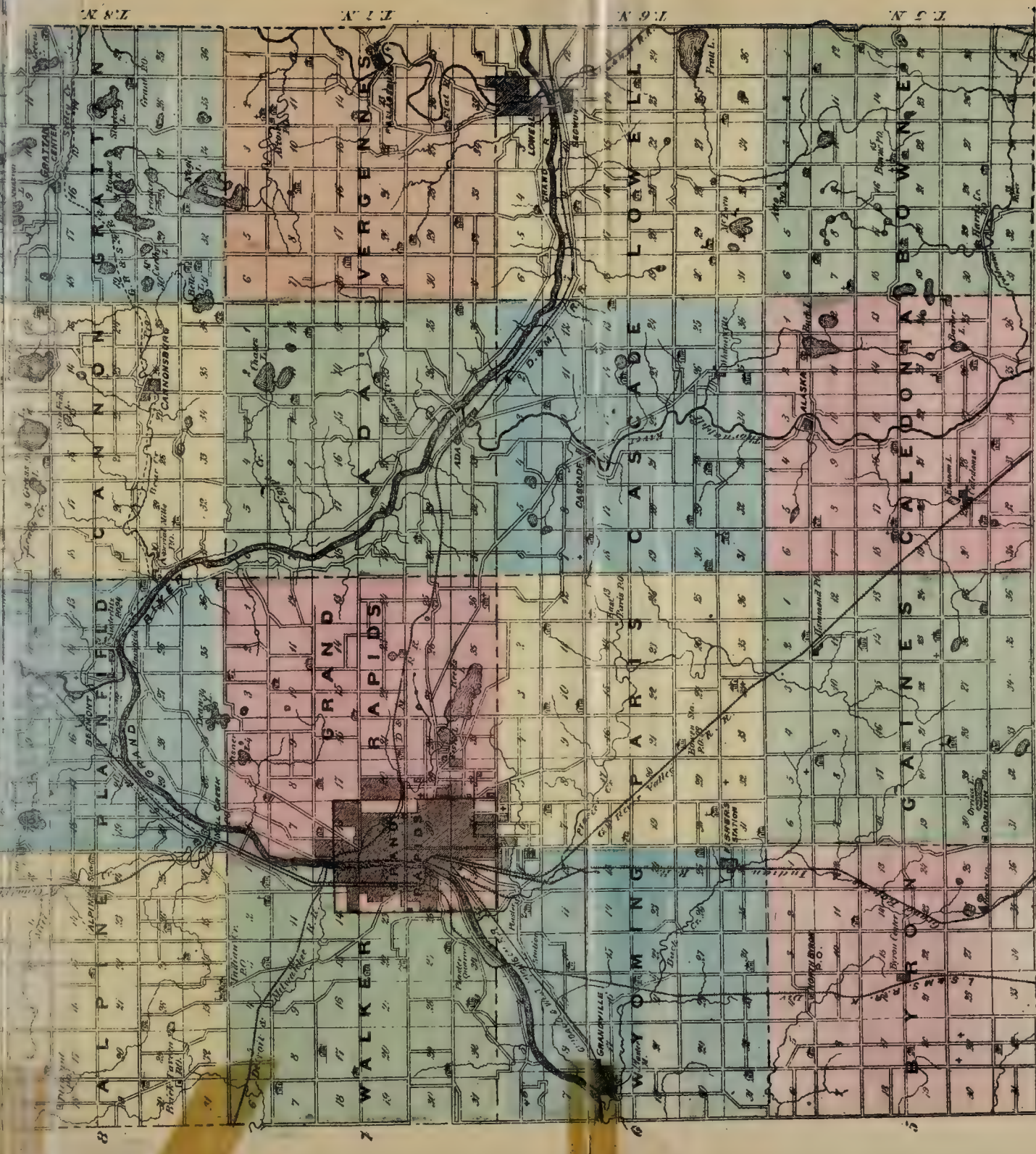
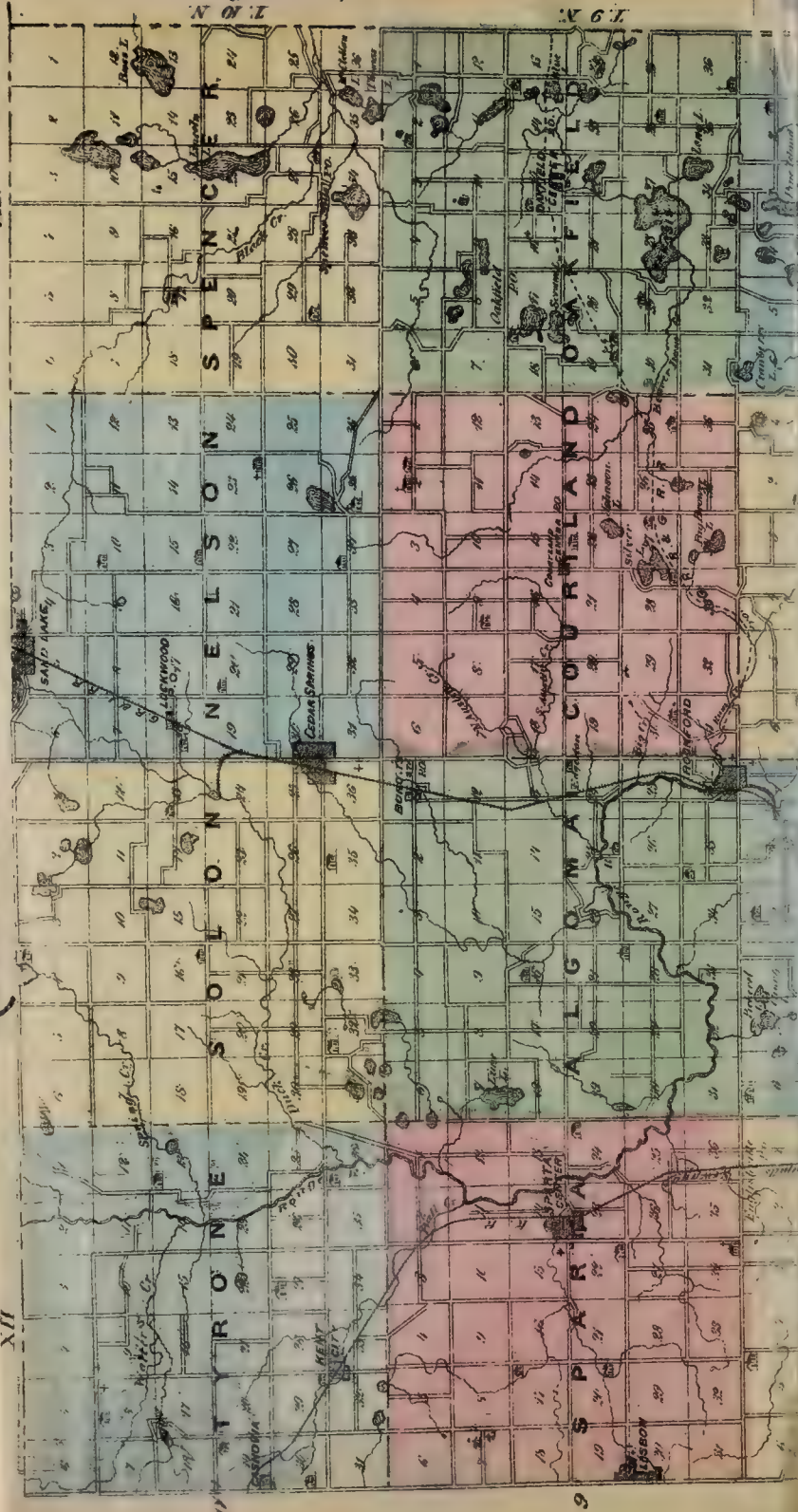
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HISTORY OF MICHIGAN.

Michigan! If you seek a pleasant peninsula, look around you, in Michigan. Every visitor at St. Paul's church, London, is overawed with the magnificence of that structure, the work of Sir Christopher Wren. He wants to know where the remains of Wren are now; in the crypt of the church they lie, where the following is engraved upon the headstone: *Si monumentum requiris, circumspice*,—If you seek a monument [of Wren], look around [and behold the work of his brain in this mighty building]. The State of Michigan has appropriately adopted for her motto this expression, with a slight alteration, thus: *Si quæris peninsulam amœnam, circumspice*,—If you seek a pleasant peninsula, look around you. And indeed Michigan may as justly feel proud of its resources as Great Britain, of St. Paul's church,—yea, and infinitely more. What with her substantial foundation in agriculture throughout the southern counties, in horticulture throughout the lower peninsula, and especially the fruit belt along her western boundary, in pineries in the central portion of the State, and with her crown of iron and copper in the upper peninsula, tipped with silver, she stands the real queen of the utilitarian world.

It is a pleasure to write the history of such a State. Contrast this pleasant task with writing and studying the histories of States and empires which we have been taught to ponder and revere from our youth up, histories of European countries cobwebbed with intrigue, blackened with iniquity and saturated with blood. What a standing, practical reproof Michigan is to all Europe! and what a happy future she has before her, even as compared with all her sister States!

Now let's to our chosen task, and say first a few words concerning the prehistoric races, observing, by the way, that the name "Michigan" is said to be derived from the Indian *Mitchi-sawg-yegan*, a great lake.

MOUND-BUILDERS.

The numerous and well-authenticated accounts of antiquities found in various parts of our country clearly demonstrate that a people civilized, and even highly cultivated, occupied the broad surface of our continent before its possession by the present Indians;

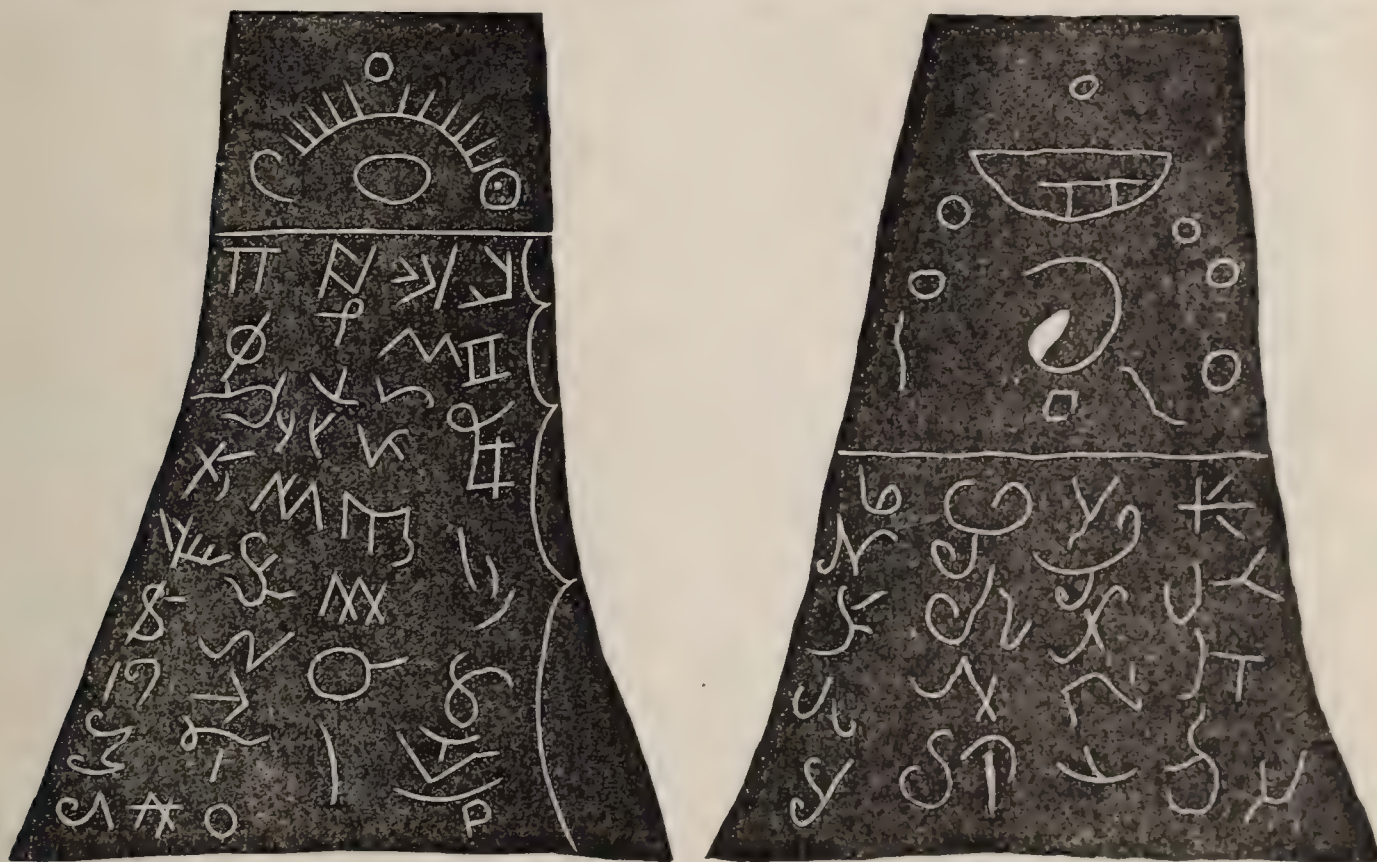
but the date of their rule of the Western World is so remote that all traces of their history, their progress and decay, lie buried in deepest obscurity. Nature, at the time the first Europeans came, had asserted her original dominion over the earth; the forests were all in their full luxuriance, the growth of many centuries; and naught existed to point out who and what they were who formerly lived, and loved, and labored, and died, on the continent of America. This pre-historic race is known as the Mound-Builders, from the numerous large mounds of earth-works left by them. The remains of the works of this people form the most interesting class of antiquities discovered in the United States. Their character can be but partially gleaned from the internal evidences and the peculiarities of the only remains left,—the mounds. They consist of remains of what were apparently villages, altars, temples, idols, cemeteries, monuments, camps, fortifications, pleasure grounds, etc., etc. Their habitations must have been tents, structures of wood, or other perishable material; otherwise their remains would be numerous. If the Mound-Builders were not the ancestors of the Indians, who were they? The oblivion which has closed over them is so complete that only conjecture can be given in answer to the question. Those who do not believe in the common parentage of mankind contend that they were an indigenous race of the Western hemisphere; others, with more plausibility, think they came from the East, and imagine they can see coincidences in the religion of the Hindoos and Southern Tartars and the supposed theology of the Mound-Builders. They were, no doubt, idolators, and it has been conjectured that the sun was the object of their adoration. The mounds were generally built in a situation affording a view of the rising sun; when enclosed in walls their gateways were toward the east; the caves in which their dead were occasionally buried always opened in the same direction; whenever a mound was partially enclosed by a semi-circular pavement, it was on the east side; when bodies were buried in graves, as was frequently the case, they were laid in a direction east and west; and, finally, medals have been found representing the sun and his rays of light.

At what period they came to this country is likewise a matter of speculation. From the comparatively rude state of the arts among them, it has been inferred that the time was very remote. Their axes were of stone. Their raiment, judging from fragments which have been discovered, consisted of the bark of trees, interwoven with feathers; and their military works were such as a people would erect who had just passed to the pastoral state of society from that dependent alone upon hunting and fishing.

The mounds and other ancient earth-works constructed by this people are far more abundant than generally supposed, from the fact that while some are quite large, the greater part of them are small and inconspicuous. Along nearly all our water courses that are large enough to be navigated with a canoe, the mounds are almost invariably found, covering the base points and headlands of the

bluffs which border the narrower valleys; so that when one finds himself in such positions as to command the grandest views for river scenery, he may almost always discover that he is standing upon, or in close proximity to, some one or more of these traces of the labors of an ancient people.

The Mound-Builder was an early pioneer in Michigan. He was the first miner in the upper peninsula. How he worked we do not know, but he went deep down into the copper ore and dug and raised vast quantities, and probably transported it, but just how or where, we cannot say. The ancient mining at Isle Royale, in Lake Superior, has excited amazement. The pits are from 10 to 20 feet in diameter, from 20 to 60 feet in depth, and are scattered throughout the island. They follow the richest veins of ore. Quantities of stone hammers and mauls weighing from 10 to 30 pounds have



HIEROGLYPHICS OF THE MOUND-BUILDERS.

been found, some broken from use and some in good condition. Copper chisels, knives and arrowheads have been discovered. The copper tools have been hardened by fire. Working out the ore was doubtless done by heating and pouring on water,—a very tedious process; and yet it is said that, although 200 men in their rude way could not accomplish any more work than two skilled miners at the present day, yet at one point alone on Isle Royale the labor performed exceeds that of one of the oldest mines on the south shore, operated by a large force for more than 30 years. Since these ancient pits were opened, forests have grown up and fallen, and trees 400 years old stand around them to-day.

Mounds have been discovered on the Detroit river, at the head of the St. Clair, the Black, the Rouge, on the Grand, at the foot of

Lake Huron, and in many other portions of the State. Those at the head of the St. Clair were discovered by Mr. Gilman, in 1872, and are said to be very remarkable.

LARGE CITIES.

Mr. Breckenridge, who examined the antiquities of the Western country in 1817, speaking of the mounds in the American Bottom, says: "The great number and extremely large size of some of them may be regarded as furnishing, with other circumstances, evidences of their antiquity. I have sometimes been induced to think that at the period when they were constructed there was a population here as numerous as that which once animated the borders of the Nile or Euphrates, or of Mexico. The most numerous, as well as considerable, of these remains are found in precisely those parts of the country where the traces of a numerous population might be looked for, namely, from the mouth of the Ohio on the east side of the Mississippi to the Illinois river, and on the west from the St. Francis to the Missouri. I am perfectly satisfied that cities similar to those of ancient Mexico, of several hundred thousand souls, have existed in this country."

It must be admitted that whatever the uses of these mounds—whether as dwellings or burial places—these silent monuments were built, and the race who built them vanished from the face of the earth, ages before the Indians occupied the land, but their date must probably forever baffle human skill and ingenuity.

It is sometimes difficult to distinguish the places of sepulture raised by the Mound-Builders from the more modern graves of the Indians. The tombs of the former were in general larger than those of the latter, and were used as receptacles for a greater number of bodies, and contained relics of art, evincing a higher degree of civilization than that attained by the Indians. The ancient earth-works of the Mound-Builders have occasionally been appropriated as burial places by the Indians, but the skeletons of the latter may be distinguished from the osteological remains of the former by their greater stature.

What finally became of the Mound-Builders is another query which has been extensively discussed. The fact that their works extend into Mexico and Peru has induced the belief that it was their posterity that dwelt in these countries when they were first visited by the Spaniards. The Mexican and Peruvian works, with the exception of their greater magnitude, are similar. Relics common to all of them have been occasionally found, and it is believed that the religious uses which they subserved were the same. If, indeed, the Mexicans and Peruvians were the progeny of the more ancient Mound-Builders, Spanish rapacity for gold was the cause of their overthrow and final extermination.

A thousand other queries naturally arise respecting these nations which now repose under the ground, but the most searching investi-

gation can give us only vague speculations for answers. No historian has preserved the names of their mighty chieftains, or given an account of their exploits, and even tradition is silent respecting them.

Following the Mound-Builders as inhabitants of North America, were, as it is supposed, the people who reared the magnificent cities, the ruins of which are found in Central America. This people was far more civilized and advanced in the arts than were the Mound-Builders. The cities built by them, judging from the ruins of broken columns, fallen arches and crumbling walls of temples, palaces and pyramids, which in some places for miles bestrew the ground, must have been of great extent, magnificent and very populous. When we consider the vast period of time necessary to erect such colossal structures, and, again, the time required to reduce them to their present ruined state, we can conceive something of their antiquity. These cities must have been old when many of the ancient cities of the Orient were being built.

INDIANS.

The third race inhabiting North America, distinct from the former two in every particular, is the present Indians. They were, when visited by the early discoverers, without cultivation, refinement or literature, and far behind the Mound-Builders in the knowledge of the arts. The question of their origin has long interested archæologists, and is the most difficult they have been called upon to answer. Of their predecessors the Indian tribes knew nothing; they even had no traditions respecting them. It is quite certain that they were the successors of a race which had entirely passed away ages before the discovery of the New World. One hypothesis is that the American Indians are an original race indigenous to the Western hemisphere. Those who entertain this view think their peculiarities of physical structure preclude the possibility of a common parentage with the rest of mankind. Prominent among those distinctive traits is the hair, which in the red man is round, in the white man oval, and in the black man flat.

A more common supposition, however, is that they are a derivative race, and sprang from one or more of the ancient peoples of Asia. In the absence of all authentic history, and when even tradition is wanting, any attempt to point out the particular location of their origin must prove unsatisfactory. Though the exact place of origin may never be known, yet the striking coincidents of physical organization between the Oriental type of mankind and the Indians point unmistakably to some part of Asia as the place whence they emigrated, which was originally peopled to a great extent by the children of Shem. In this connection it has been claimed that the meeting of the Europeans, Indians and Africans on the continent of America, is the fulfillment of a prophecy as recorded in Genesis ix. 27: "God shall enlarge Japheth, and he shall dwell in the tents of Shem; and Canaan shall be his servant."

Assuming the theory to be true that the Indian tribes are of Shemitic origin, they were met on this continent in the fifteenth century by the Japhetic race, after the two stocks had passed around the globe by directly different routes. A few years afterward the Hamitic branch of the human family was brought from the coast of Africa. During the occupancy of the continent by the three distinct races, the children of Japheth have grown and prospered, while the called and not voluntary sons of Ham have endured a servitude in the wider stretching valleys of the tents of Shem.

When Christopher Columbus had finally succeeded in demonstrating the truth of his theory, that by sailing westward from Europe land would be discovered, landing on the Island of Bermuda he supposed he had reached the East Indies. This was an error, but it led to the adoption of the name of "Indians" for the inhabitants of the island and the main land of America, by which name the red men of America have ever since been known.

Of the several great branches of North American Indians the only ones entitled to consideration in Michigan history are the Algonquins and Iroquois. At the time of the discovery of America the former occupied the Atlantic seaboard, while the home of the Iroquois was as an island in this vast area of Algonquin population. The latter great nation spread over a vast territory, and various tribes of Algonquin lineage sprung up over the country, adopting, in time, distinct tribal customs and laws. An almost continuous warfare was carried on between tribes; but later, on the entrance of the white man into their beloved homes, every foot of territory was fiercely disputed by the confederacy of many neighboring tribes. The Algonquins formed the most extensive alliance to resist the encroachment of the whites, especially the English. Such was the nature of King Philip's war. This king, with his Algonquin braves, spread terror and desolation throughout New England. With the Algonquins as the controlling spirit, a confederacy of continental proportions was the result, embracing in its alliance the tribes of every name and lineage from the Northern lakes to the gulf. Pontiac, having breathed into them his implacable hate of the English intruders, ordered the conflict to commence, and all the British colonies trembled before the desolating fury of Indian vengeance.

The "Saghinan" (spelled variously) or Saginaw country comprised most of the eastern portion of the southern peninsula indefinitely. The village of the "Hurons" was probably near Detroit. The term "Huron" is derived from the French *hure*, a wild boar, and was applied to this tribe of Indians on account of the bristly appearance of their hair. These Indians called themselves "Ouen-dats," as the French spelled the name, or "Wyandots," as is the modern orthography.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.

The art of hunting not only supplied the Indian with food, but, like that of war, was a means of gratifying his love of distinction.

The male children, as soon as they acquired sufficient age and strength, were furnished with a bow and arrow and taught to shoot birds and other small game. Success in killing large quadrupeds required years of careful study and practice, and the art was as sedulously inculcated in the minds of the rising generation as are the elements of reading, writing and arithmetic in the common schools of civilized communities. The mazes of the forest and the dense, tall grass of the prairies were the best fields for the exercise of the hunter's skill. No feet could be impressed in the yielding soil but that the tracks were the objects of the most searching scrutiny, and revealed at a glance the animal that made them, the direction it was pursuing, and the time that had elapsed since it had passed. In a forest country he selected the valleys, because they were most frequently the resort of game. The most easily taken, perhaps, of all the animals of the chase was the deer. It is endowed with a curiosity which prompts it to stop in its flight and look back at the approaching hunter, who always avails himself of this opportunity to let fly the fatal arrow.

Their general councils were composed of the chiefs and old men. When in council, they usually sat in concentric circles around the speaker, and each individual, notwithstanding the fiery passions that rankled within, preserved an exterior as immovable as if cast in bronze. Before commencing business a person appeared with the sacred pipe, and another with fire to kindle it. After being lighted, it was first presented to heaven, secondly to the earth, thirdly to the presiding spirit, and lastly to the several councilors, each of whom took a whiff. These formalities were observed with as close exactness as State etiquette in civilized courts.

The dwellings of the Indians were of the simplest and rudest character. On some pleasant spot by the bank of a river, or near an ever-running spring, they raised their groups of wigwams, constructed of the bark of trees, and easily taken down and removed to another spot. The dwelling-places of the chiefs were sometimes more spacious, and constructed with greater care, but of the same materials. Skins taken in the chase served them for repose. Though principally dependent upon hunting and fishing, the uncertain supply from those sources led them to cultivate small patches of corn. Every family did everything necessary within itself, commerce, or an interchange of articles, being almost unknown to them. In cases of dispute and dissension, each Indian relied upon himself for retaliation. Blood for blood was the rule, and the relatives of the slain man were bound to obtain bloody revenge for his death. This principle gave rise, as a matter of course, to innumerable and bitter feuds, and wars of extermination where such were possible. War, indeed, rather than peace, was the Indian's glory and delight,—war, not conducted as in civilization, but war where individual skill, endurance, gallantry and cruelty were prime requisites. For such a purpose as revenge the Indian would make great sacrifices, and display a patience and perseverance truly heroic;

but when the excitement was over, he sank back into a listless, unoccupied, well-nigh useless savage. During the intervals of his more exciting pursuits, the Indian employed his time in decorating his person with all the refinement of paint and feathers, and in the manufacture of his arms and of canoes. These were constructed of bark, and so light that they could easily be carried on the shoulder from stream to stream. His amusements were the war dance, athletic games, the narration of his exploits, and listening to the oratory of the chiefs; but during long periods of such existence he remained in a state of torpor, gazing listlessly upon the trees of the forests and the clouds that sailed above them; and this vacancy imprinted a habitual gravity, and even melancholy, upon his general deportment.

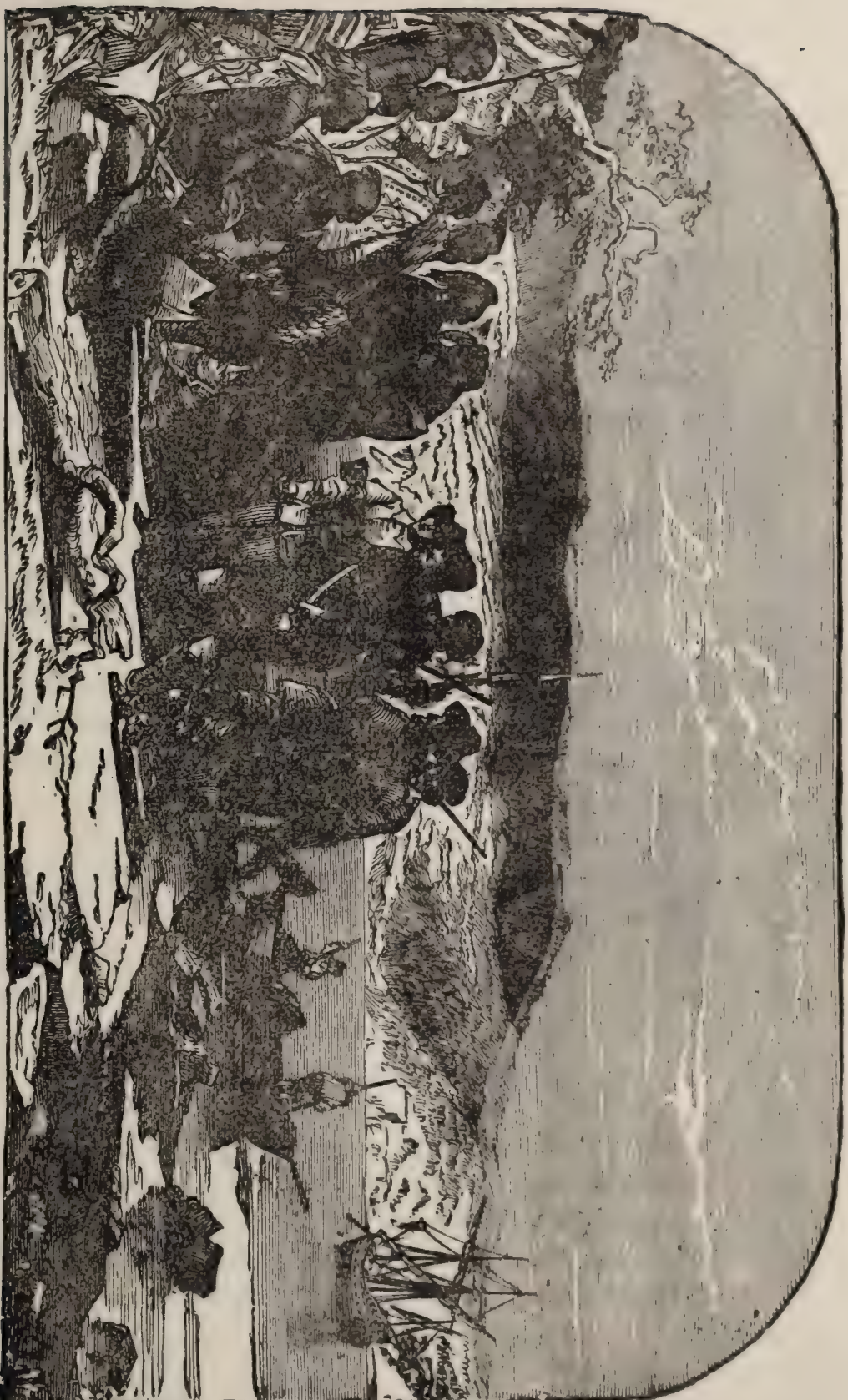
The main labor and drudgery of Indian communities fell upon the women. The planting, tending and gathering of the crops, making mats and baskets, carrying burdens,—in fact, all things of the kind were performed by them, thus making their condition but little better than that of slaves. Marriage was merely a matter of bargain and sale, the husband giving presents to the father of the bride. In general they had but few children. They were subjected to many and severe attacks of sickness, and at times famine and pestilence swept away whole tribes.

The Indians had not only their good “manitous,” but also their evil spirits; and the wild features of the lake scenery appears to have impressed their savage minds with superstition. They believed that all the prominent points of this wide region were created and guarded by monsters; and the images of these they sculptured on stone, painted upon the rocks, or carved upon the trees. Those who “obeyed” these supernatural beings, they thought, would after death range among flowery fields filled with the choicest game, while those who neglected their counsels would wander amid dreary solitudes, stung by gnats as large as pigeons.

EUROPEAN POSSESSION.

It is not necessary to dwell on the details of history from the discovery of America in 1492 to the settlement of Michigan in 1668, as some historians do under the head of “the history of Michigan;” for the transaction of men and councils at Quebec, New York, Boston, or London, or Paris, concerning the European possessions in America prior to 1668 did not in the least affect either man, beast or inanimate object within the present limits of the State of Michigan. Nor do we see the necessity of going back to the foundations of American institutions, simply because they are the origin of the present features of Michigan institutions and society, any more than to Greek, Latin, Christian or mediæval civilization, although all the latter also affect Michigan society.

Jacques Marquette was the first white man, according to history, to set foot upon ground within what is now the State of Michigan.



LA SALLE LANDING AT THE MOUTH OF THE ST. JOSEPH'S RIVER.

He was born of an honorable family at Laon, in the north of France, in 1637, the month not known. He was educated for the Catholic priesthood; in 1654 he joined the Jesuits, and in 1666 he was sent as a missionary to Canada; after the river St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes had been mapped out, the all-absorbing object of interest with Gov. Frontenac Talch, the "intendant," and Marquette himself was to discover and trace from the north the wonderful Mississippi that De Soto, the Spaniard, had first seen at the South in 1641. In 1668, according to Bancroft, he repaired to the Chippewa, at the Sault, to establish the mission of the St. Mary, the oldest settlement begun by Europeans within the present limits of Michigan. This was under Louis XIV., of France.

In 1669 Father Marquette established a mission at Mackinaw, then called "Michilimackinac," from an Indian word signifying "a great turtle," or from the Chippewa "michine-maukinonk," "a place of giant fairies." Here Marquette built a chapel in 1671, and continued to teach the Indians until his death.

In 1673, in company with Louis Joliet, Father Marquette received orders from Gov. Frontenac to proceed west and explore the Mississippi, which they did, as far south as the Arkansas river.

Marquette was a scholar and a polite Christian, enthusiastic, shrewd and persevering. He won the affections of all parties, French, English and Indian. He was even a man of science, with a strong element of romance and love of natural beauty in his character. Parkman speaks of him, in characteristic epithet, as "the humble Marquette who, with clasped hands and upturned eyes, seems a figure evoked from some dim legend of mediæval saintship." In life he seems to have been looked up to with reverence by the wildest savage, by the rude frontiersman, and by the polished officer of government. Most of all the States, his name and his fame should be dear to Michigan. He died in June, 1675, and was buried with great solemnity and deep sorrow near the mouth of Pere Marquette river. The remains were afterward deposited in a vault in the middle of the chapel of St. Ignace near by; but on the breaking up of the mission at this place the Jesuits burned the chapel, and the exact site was forgotten until Sept. 3, 1877, when the vault, consisting of birch bark, was found; but the remains of the great missionary were probably stolen away by his Indian admirers soon after the abandonment of the mission.

The next settlement in point of time was made in 1679, by Robert Cavalier de La Salle, at the mouth of the St. Joseph river. He had constructed a vessel, the "Griffin," just above Niagara falls, and sailed around by the lakes to Green Bay, Wis., whence he traversed "Lac des Illinois," now Lake Michigan, by canoe to the mouth of the St. Joseph river. The "Griffin" was the first sailing vessel that ever came west of Niagara falls. La Salle erected a fort at the mouth of the St. Joseph river, which afterward was moved about 60 miles up the river, where it was still seen in Charlevoix's

time, 1721. La Salle also built a fort on the Illinois river just below Peoria, and explored the region of the Illinois and Mississippi rivers.

The next, and third, Michigan post erected by authority was a second fort on the St. Joseph river, established by Du Luth, near the present Fort Gratiot, in 1686. The object of this was to intercept emissaries of the English, who were anxious to open traffic with the Mackinaw and Lake Superior nations.

The French posts in Michigan and westward left very little to be gathered by the New York traders, and they determined, as there was peace between France and England, to push forward their agencies and endeavor to deal with the western and northern Indians in their own country. The French governors not only plainly asserted the title of France, but as plainly threatened to use all requisite force to expel intruders. Anticipating correctly that the English would attempt to reach Lake Huron from the East without passing up Detroit river, Du Luth built a fort at the outlet of the lake into the St. Clair. About the same time an expedition was planned against the Senecas, and the Chevalier Tonti, commanding La Salle's forts, of St. Louis and St. Joseph of Lake Michigan, and La Durantaye, the veteran commander of Mackinaw, were employed to bring down the French and Indian auxiliaries to take part in the war. These men intercepted English expeditions into the interior to establish trade with the Northern Indians, and succeeded in cutting them off for many years.

Religious zeal for the Catholic Church and the national aggrandizement were almost or quite equally the primary and all-ruling motive of western explorations. For these two purposes expeditions were sent out and missions and military posts were established. In these enterprises Marquette, Joliet, La Salle, St. Lusson and others did all that we find credited to them in history.

In 1669 or 1670, Talon, then "Intendant of New France," sent out two parties to discover a passage to the South Sea, St. Lusson to Hudson's Bay and La Salle southwestward. On his return in 1671, St. Lusson held a council of all the northern tribes at the Sault Ste. Marie, where they formed an alliance with the French.

"It is a curious fact," says Campbell, "that the public documents are usually made to exhibit the local authorities as originating everything, when the facts brought to light from other sources show that they were compelled to permit what they ostensibly directed." The expeditions sent out by Talon were at least suggested from France. The local authorities were sometimes made to do things which were not, in their judgment, the wisest.

DETROIT.

July 19, 1701, the Iroquois conveyed to King William III all their claims to land, describing their territory as "that vast tract of land or colony called Canagariarchio, beginning on the north-

west side of Cadarachqui lake [Ontario], and includes all that vast tract of land lying between the great lake of Ottawawa [Huron], and the lake called by the natives Sahiquage, and by the Christians the Lake of Sweege [Oswego, for Lake Erie], and runs till it butts upon the Twichtwicks, and is bounded on the westward by the Twichtwicks by a place called Quadoge, containing in length about 800 miles and breadth 400 miles, including the country where beavers and all sorts of wild game keeps, and the place called Tjenghsaghrondie alias Fort De Tret or Wawyachtenock [Detroit], and so runs round the lake of Sweege till you come to a place called Oniadarundaquat," etc.

It was chiefly to prevent any further mischief, and to secure more effectually the French supremacy that La Motte Cadillac, who had great influence over the savages, succeeded, in 1701, after various plans urged by him had been shelved by hostile colonial intrigues, in getting permission from Count Pontchartrain to begin a settlement in Detroit. His purpose was from the beginning to make not only a military post, but also a civil establishment, for trade and agriculture. He was more or less threatened and opposed by the monopolists and by the Mackinaw missionaries, and was subjected to severe persecutions. He finally triumphed and obtained valuable privileges and the right of seignury. Craftsmen of all kinds were induced to settle in the town, and trade flourished. He succeeded in getting the Hurons and many of the Ottawas to leave Mackinaw and settle about "Fort Pontchartrain." This fort stood on what was formerly called the first terrace, being on the ground lying between Larned street and the river, and between Griswold and Wayne streets. Cadillac's success was so great, in spite of all opposition, that he was appointed governor of the new province of Louisiana, which had been granted to Crozat and his associates. This appointment removed him from Detroit, and immediately afterward the place was exposed to an Indian siege, instigated by English emissaries and conducted by the Mascoutins and Ontagamies, the same people who made the last war on the whites in the territory of Michigan under Black Hawk a century and a quarter later. The tribes allied to the French came in with alacrity and defeated and almost annihilated the assailants, of whom a thousand were put to death.

Unfortunately for the country, the commanders who succeeded Cadillac for many years were narrow-minded and selfish and not disposed to advance any interests beyond the lucrative traffic with the Indians in peltries. It was not until 1734 that any new grants were made to farmers. This was done by Governor-General Beauharnois, who made the grants on the very easiest terms. Skilled artisans became numerous in Detroit, and prosperity set in all around. The buildings were not of the rudest kind, but built of oak or cedar, and of smooth finish. The cedar was brought from a great distance. Before 1742 the pineries were known, and at a very early day a saw-mill was erected on St. Clair river, near Lake

Huron. Before 1749 quarries were worked, especially at Stony Island. In 1763 there were several lime kilns within the present limits of Detroit, and not only stone foundations but also stone buildings, existed in the settlement. Several grist-mills existed along the river near Detroit. Agriculture was carried on profitably, and supplies were exported quite early, consisting chiefly of corn and wheat, and possibly beans and peas. Cattle, horses and swine were raised in considerable numbers; but as salt was very expensive, but little meat, if any, was packed for exportation. The salt springs near Lake St. Clair, it is true, were known, and utilized to some extent, but not to an appreciable extent. Gardening and fruit-raising were carried on more thoroughly than general farming. Apples and pears were good and abundant.

During the French and English war Detroit was the principal source of supplies to the French troops west of Lake Ontario, and it also furnished a large number of fighting men. The upper posts were not much involved in this war.

"Teuchsa Grondie," one of the many ways of spelling an old Indian name of Detroit, is rendered famous by a large and splendid poem of Levi Bishop, Esq., of that city.

During the whole of the 18th century the history of Michigan was little else than the history of Detroit, as the genius of French government was to centralize power instead of building up localities for self-government.

About 1704, or three years after the founding of Detroit, this place was attacked by the Ottawa Indians, but unsuccessfully; and again, in 1712, the Otagamies, or Fox Indians, who were in secret alliance with the old enemies of the French, the Iroquois, attacked the village and laid siege to it. They were severely repulsed, and their chief offered a capitulation, which was refused. Considering this an insult, they became enraged and endeavored to burn up the town. Their method of firing the place was to shoot large arrows, mounted with combustible material in flame, in a track through the sky rainbow-form. The bows and arrows being very large and stout, the Indians lay with their backs on the ground, put both feet against the central portion of the inner side of the bow and pulled the strings with all the might of their hands. A ball of blazing material would thus be sent arching over nearly a quarter of a mile, which would come down perpendicularly upon the dry shingle roofs of the houses and set them on fire. But this scheme was soon checkmated by the French, who covered the remaining houses with wet skins. The Foxes were considerably disappointed at this and discouraged, but they made one more desperate attempt, failed, and retreated toward Lake St. Clair, where they again entrenched themselves. From this place, however, they were soon dislodged. After this period these Indians occupied Wisconsin for a time and made it dangerous for travelers passing through from the lakes to the Mississippi. They were the Ishmaelites of the wilderness.

In 1749 there was a fresh accession of immigrants to all the points upon the lakes, but the history of this part of the world during the most of this century is rather monotonous, business and government remaining about the same, without much improvement. The records nearly all concern Canada east of the lake region. It is true, there was almost a constant change of commandants at the posts, and there were many slight changes of administrative policy; but as no great enterprises were successfully put in operation, the events of the period have but little prominence. The northwestern territory during French rule was simply a vast ranging ground for the numerous Indian tribes, who had no ambition higher than obtaining an immediate subsistence of the crudest kind, buying arms, whisky, tobacco, blankets and jewelry by bartering for them the peltries of the chase. Like a drop in the ocean was the missionary work of the few Jesuits at the half dozen posts on the great waters. The forests were full of otter, beaver, bear, deer, grouse, quails, etc., and on the few prairies the grouse, or "prairie chickens," were abundant. Not much work was required to obtain a bare subsistence, and human nature generally is not disposed to lay up much for the future. The present material prosperity of America is really an exception to the general law of the world.

In the latter part of 1796 Winthrop Sargent went to Detroit and organized the county of Wayne, forming a part of the Indiana Territory until its division in 1805, when the Territory of Michigan was organized.

NATIONAL POLICIES.—THE GREAT FRENCH SCHEME.

Soon after the discovery of the mouth of the Mississippi by La Salle in 1682, the government of France began to encourage the policy of establishing a line of trading posts and missionary stations extending through the West from Canada to Louisiana, and this policy was maintained, with partial success, for about 75 years.

The river St. Joseph of Lake Michigan was called "the river Miamis" in 1679, in which year La Salle built a small fort on its bank, near the lake shore. The principal station of the mission for the instruction of the Miamis was established on the borders of this river. The first French post within the territory of the Miamis was at the mouth of the river Miamis, on an eminence naturally fortified on two sides by the river, and on one side by a deep ditch made by a fall of water. It was of triangular form. The missionary Hennepin gives a good description of it, as he was one of the company who built it, in 1679. Says he: "We felled the trees that were on the top of the hill; and having cleared the same from bushes for about two musket shot, we began to build a redoubt of 80 feet long and 40 feet broad, with great square pieces of timber laid one upon another, and prepared a great number of stakes of about 25 feet long to drive into the ground, to make our fort more



INDIANS ATTACKING FRONTIERSMEN.

inaccessible on the river side. We employed the whole month of November about that work, which was very hard, though we had no other food but the bears' flesh our savage killed. These beasts are very common in that place because of the great quantity of grapes they find there; but their flesh being too fat and luscious, our men began to be weary of it and desired leave to go a hunting to kill some wild goats. M. La Salle denied them that liberty, which caused some murmurs among them; and it was but unwillingly that they continued their work. This, together with the approach of winter and the apprehension that M. La Salle had that his vessel (the Griffin) was lost, made him very melancholy, though he concealed it as much as he could. We made a cabin wherein we performed divine service every Sunday, and Father Gabriel and I, who preached alternately, took care to take such texts as were suitable to our present circumstances and fit to inspire us with courage, concord and brotherly love. * * * The fort was at last perfected, and called Fort Miamis."

In 1765 the Miami nation, or confederacy, was composed of four tribes, whose total number of warriors was estimated at only 1,050 men. Of these about 250 were Twightwees, or Miamis proper, 300 Weas, or Ouiatenons, 300 Piankeshaws and 200 Shockeyes; and at this time the principal villages of the Twightwees were situated about the head of the Maumee river at and near the place where Fort Wayne now is. The larger Wea villages were near the banks of the Wabash river, in the vicinity of the Post Ouiatenon; and the Shockeyes and Piankeshaws dwelt on the banks of the Vermillion, and on the borders of the Wabash between Vincennes and Ouiatenon. Branches of the Pottawatomie, Shawnee, Delaware and Kickapoo tribes were permitted at different times to enter within the boundaries of the Miamis and reside for a while.

The wars in which France and England were engaged, from 1688 to 1697, retarded the growth of the colonies of those nations in North America, and the efforts made by France to connect Canada and the Gulf of Mexico by a chain of trading posts and colonies naturally excited the jealousy of England and gradually laid the foundation for a struggle at arms. After several stations were established elsewhere in the West, trading posts were started at the Miami villages, which stood at the head of the Maumee, at the Wea villages about Ouiatenon on the Wabash, and at the Piankeshaw villages about the present sight of Vincennes. It is probable that before the close of the year 1719 temporary trading posts were erected at the sites of Fort Wayne, Ouiatenon and Vincennes. These points were probably often visited by French fur traders prior to 1700. In the meanwhile the English people in this country commenced also to establish military posts west of the Alleghanies, and thus matters went on until they naturally culminated in a general war, which, being waged by the French and Indians combined on one side, was called "the French and Indian war." This war was terminated in 1763 by a treaty at Paris, by which France ceded to

Great Britain all of North America east of the Mississippi except New Orleans and the island on which it is situated; and indeed, France had the preceding autumn, by a secret convention, ceded to Spain all the country west of that river.

In 1762, after Canada and its dependencies had been surrendered to the English, Pontiac and his partisans secretly organized a powerful confederacy in order to crush at one blow all English power in the West. This great scheme was skillfully projected and cautiously matured.

The principal act in the programme was to gain admittance into the fort at Detroit, on pretense of a friendly visit, with shortened muskets concealed under their blankets, and on a given signal suddenly break forth upon the garrison; but an inadvertent remark of an Indian woman led to a discovery of the plot, which was consequently averted. Pontiac and his warriors afterward made many attacks upon the English, some of which were successful, but the Indians were finally defeated in the general war.

BRITISH POLICY.

In 1765 the total number of French families within the limits of the Northwestern Territory did not probably exceed 600. These were in settlements about Detroit, along the river Wabash and the neighborhood of Fort Chartres on the Mississippi. Of these families, about 80 or 90 resided at Post Vincennes, 14 at Fort Ouiate-non, on the Wabash, and nine or ten at the confluence of the St. Mary and St. Joseph rivers.

The colonial policy of the British government opposed any measures which might strengthen settlements in the interior of this country, lest they become self-supporting and independent of the mother country; hence the early and rapid settlement of the Northwestern Territory was still further retarded by the short-sighted selfishness of England. That fatal policy consisted mainly in holding the land in the hands of the government and not allowing it to be subdivided and sold to settlers. But in spite of all her efforts in this direction, she constantly made just such efforts as provoked the American people to rebel, and to rebel successfully, which was within 15 years after the perfect close of the French and Indian war.

AMERICAN POLICY.

Thomas Jefferson, the shrewd statesman and wise Governor of Virginia, saw from the first that actual occupation of Western lands was the only way to keep them out of the hands of foreigners and Indians. Therefore, directly after the conquest of Vincennes by Clark, he engaged a scientific corps to proceed under an escort to

the Mississippi, and ascertain by celestial observations the point on that river intersected by latitude $36^{\circ} 30'$, the southern limit of the State, and to measure its distance to the Ohio. To Gen. Clark was entrusted the conduct of the military operations in that quarter. He was instructed to select a strong position near that point and establish there a fort and garrison; thence to extend his conquest northward to the lakes, erecting forts at different points, which might serve as monuments of actual possession, besides affording protection to that portion of the country. Fort "Jefferson" was erected and garrisoned on the Mississippi a few miles above the southern limit.

The result of these operations was the addition, to the chartered limits of Virginia, of that immense region known as the "Northwestern Territory." The simple fact that such and such forts were established by the Americans in this vast region convinced the British Commissioners that we had entitled ourselves to the land. But where are those "monuments" of our power now?

ORDINANCE OF 1787.

This ordinance has a marvelous and interesting history. Considerable controversy has been indulged in as to who is entitled to the credit for framing it. This belongs, undoubtedly, to Nathan Dane; and to Rufus King and Timothy Pickering belong the credit for suggesting the proviso contained in it against slavery, and also for aids to religion and knowledge, and for assuring forever the common use, without charge, of the great national highways of the Mississippi, the St. Lawrence and their tributaries to all the citizens of the United States. To Thomas Jefferson is also due much credit, as some features of this ordinance were embraced in his ordinance of 1784. But the part taken by each in the long, laborious and eventful struggle which had so glorious a consummation in the ordinance, consecrating forever, by one imprescriptible and unchangeable monument, the very heart of our country to freedom, knowledge and union, will forever honor the names of those illustrious statesmen.

Mr. Jefferson had vainly tried to secure a system of government for the Northwestern Territory. He was an emancipationist and favored the exclusion of slavery from the Territory, but the South voted him down every time he proposed a measure of this nature. In 1787, as late as July 10, an organizing act without the anti-slavery clause was pending. This concession to the South was expected to carry it. Congress was in session in New York. On July 5, Rev. Manasseh Cutler, of Massachusetts, came into New York to lobby on the Northwestern Territory. Everything seemed to fall into his hands. Events were ripe. The state of the public credit, the growing of Southern prejudice, the basis of his mission, his personal character, all combined to complete one of those sudden

and marvelous revolutions of public sentiment that once in five or ten centuries are seen to sweep over a country like the breath of the Almighty.

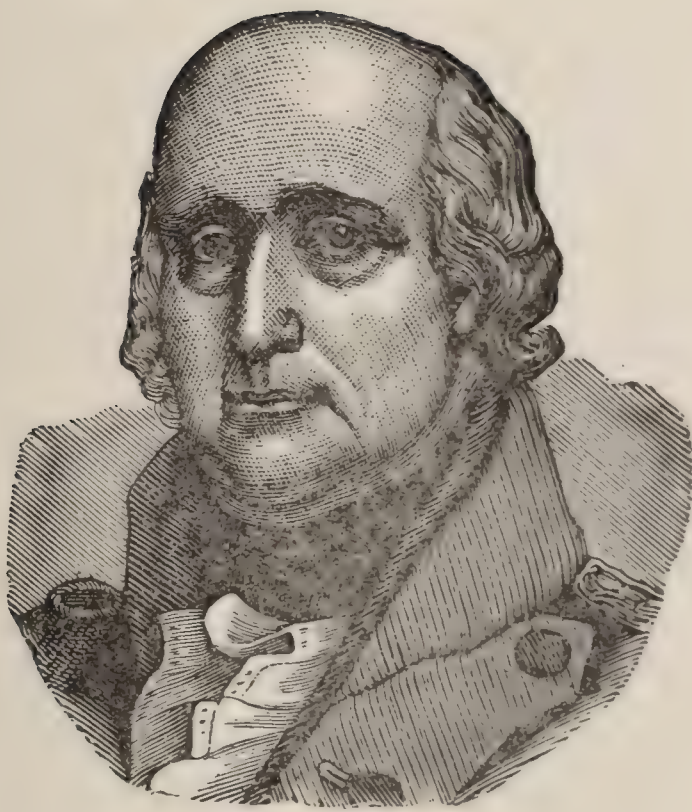
Cutler was a graduate of Yale. He had studied and taken degrees in the three learned professions, medicine, law, and divinity. He had published a scientific examination of the plants of New England. As a scientist in America his name stood second only to that of Franklin. He was a courtly gentleman of the old style, a man of commanding presence and of inviting face. The Southern members said they had never seen such a gentleman in the North. He came representing a Massachusetts company that desired to purchase a tract of land, now included in Ohio, for the purpose of planting a colony. It was a speculation. Government money was worth eighteen cents on the dollar. This company had collected enough to purchase 1,500,000 acres of land. Other speculators in New York made Dr. Cutler their agent, which enabled him to represent a demand for 5,500,000 acres. As this would reduce the national debt, and Jefferson's policy was to provide for the public credit, it presented a good opportunity to do something.

Massachusetts then owned the territory of Maine, which she was crowding on the market. She was opposed to opening the Northwestern region. This fired the zeal of Virginia. The South caught the inspiration, and all exalted Dr. Cutler. The entire South rallied around him. Massachusetts could not vote against him, because many of the constituents of her members were interested personally in the Western speculation. Thus Cutler, making friends in the South, and doubtless using all the arts of the lobby, was enabled to command the situation. True to deeper convictions, he dictated one of the most compact and finished documents of wise statesmanship that has ever adorned any human law book. He borrowed from Jefferson the term "Articles of Compact," which, preceding the federal constitution, rose into the most sacred character. He then followed very closely the constitution of Massachusetts, adopted three years before. Its most prominent points were:

1. The exclusion of slavery from the territory forever.
2. Provision for public schools, giving one township for a seminary and every section numbered 16 in each township; that is, one thirty-sixth of all the land for public schools.
3. A provision prohibiting the adoption of any constitution or the enactment of any law that should nullify pre-existing contracts.

Be it forever remembered that this compact declared that "religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall always be encouraged." Dr. Cutler planted himself on this platform and would not yield. Giving his unqualified declaration that it was that or nothing,—that unless they could make the land desirable they did not want it,—he took his horse and buggy and started for the constitutional convention at Philadelphia. On July 13, 1787, the bill was put upon its passage, and was unanimously adopted. Thus the great States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, a vast empire, were consecrated to freedom, intelligence, and morality. Thus the great heart of the nation was prepared to save the union of States, for it was this act that was the salvation of the republic and the destruction of slavery. Soon the South saw their great blunder and tried to have the compact repealed. In 1803 Congress referred it to a committee, of which John Randolph was chairman. He reported that this ordinance was a compact and opposed repeal. Thus it stood, a rock in the way of the on-rushing sea of slavery.

The "Northwestern Territory" included of course what is now the State of Indiana; and Oct 5, 1787, Maj. Gen. Arthur St. Clair was elected by Congress Governor of this territory. Upon commencing the duties of his office he was instructed to ascertain the real temper of the Indians and do all in his power to remove the causes for controversy between them and the United States, and to effect the extinguishment of Indian titles to all the land possible. The Governor took up quarters in the new settlement of Marietta, Ohio, where he immediately began the organization of the government of the territory. The first session of the General Court of the new territory was held at that place in 1788, the Judges being Samuel H. Parsons, James M. Varnum and John C. Symmes, but under the ordinance Gov. St. Clair was President of the Court. After the first session, and after the necessary laws for government were adopted, Gov. St. Clair, accompanied by the Judges, visited Kaskaskia for the purpose of organizing a civil government there. Full instructions had been sent to Maj. Hamtramck, commandant at Vincennes, to ascertain the exact feeling and temper of the Indian tribes of the Wabash. These instructions were accompanied by speeches to each of the tribes. A Frenchman named Antoine Gamelin was dispatched with these messages April 5, 1790, who visited nearly all the tribes on the Wabash, St. Joseph and St.



GEN. GEORGE ROGERS CLARK.

Mary's rivers, but was coldly received; most of the chiefs being dissatisfied with the policy of the Americans toward them, and prejudiced through English misrepresentation. Full accounts of his adventures among the tribes reached Gov. St. Clair at Kaskaskia in June, 1790. Being satisfied that there was no prospect of effecting a general peace with the Indians of Indiana, he resolved to visit Gen. Harmar at his headquarters at Fort Washington and consult with him on the means of carrying an expedition against the hostile Indians; but before leaving he intrusted Winthrop Sargent, the Secretary of the Territory, with the execution of the resolutions of Congress regarding the lands and settlers on the Wabash. He directed that officer to proceed to Vincennes, lay out a county there, establish the militia and appoint the necessary civil and military officers. Accordingly Mr. Sargent went to Vincennes and organized Camp Knox, appointed the officers, and notified the inhabitants to present their claims to lands. In establishing these claims the settlers found great difficulty, and concerning this matter the Secretary in his report to the President wrote as follows:

“Although the lands and lots which were awarded to the inhabitants appeared from very good oral testimony to belong to those persons to whom they were awarded, either by original grants, purchase or inheritance, yet there was scarcely one case in twenty where the title was complete, owing to the desultory manner in which public business had been transacted and some other unfortunate causes. The original concessions by the French and British commandants were generally made upon a small scrap of paper, which it has been customary to lodge in the notary's office, who has seldom kept any book of record, but committed the most important land concerns to loose sheets, which in process of time have come into possession of persons that have fraudulently destroyed them; or, unacquainted with their consequence, innocently lost or trifled them away. By French usage they are considered family inheritances, and often descend to women and children. In one instance, and during the government of St. Ange here, a royal notary ran off with all the public papers in his possession, as by a certificate produced to me. And I am very sorry further to observe that in the office of Mr. Le Grand, which continued from 1777 to 1787, and where should have been the vouchers for important land transactions, the records have been so falsified, and there is such gross fraud and forgery, as to invalidate all evidence and information which I might have otherwise acquired from his papers.”

Mr. Sargent says there were about 150 French families at Vincennes in 1790. The heads of all these families had been at one time vested with certain titles to a portion of the soil; and while the Secretary was busy in straightening out these claims, he received a petition signed by 80 Americans, asking for the confirmation of grants of land ceded by the Court organized by Col. John Todd under the authority of Virginia. With reference to this cause, Congress, March 3, 1791, empowered the Territorial Governor, in cases where land had been actually improved and cultivated under a supposed grant for the same, to confirm to the persons who made such improvements the lands supposed to have been granted, not, however, exceeding the quantity of 400 acres to any one person.

THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.

Soon after the discovery of the mouth of the Mississippi in 1682, the government of France began to encourage the policy of establishing a line of trading posts and missionary stations extending through the West from Canada and the great lakes to Louisiana; and this policy was maintained, with partial success, for about 75 years. British power was the rival upon which the French continually kept their eye. Of course a collision of arms would result in a short time, and this commenced about 1755. In 1760 Canada, including the lake region, fell into the hands of the British. During the war occurred Braddock's defeat, the battles of Niagara, Crown Point and Lake George, and the death of brave Wolfe and Montcalm. Sept. 12, this year, Major Robert Rogers, a native of New Hampshire, a provincial officer and then at the height of his reputation, received orders from Sir Jeffrey Amherst to ascend the lakes with a detachment of rangers, and take possession, in the name of his Britannic Majesty, of Detroit, Michilimackinac, and other Western posts included in the capitulation of Montreal. He left the latter place on the following day with 200 rangers in 15 whale boats. Nov. 7 they reached the mouth of a river ("Chogage") on the southern coast of lake Erie, where they were met by Pontiac, the Indian chief, who now appears for the first time upon the pages of Michigan history. He haughtily demanded of Rogers why he should appear in his realm with his forces without his permission. The Major informed him that the English had obtained permission of Canada, and that he was on his way to Detroit to publish the fact and to restore a general peace to white men and Indians alike. The next day Pontiac signified his willingness to live at peace with the English, allowing them to remain in his country, provided they paid him due respect. He knew that French power was on the wane, and that it was to the interest of his tribes to establish an early peace with the new power. The Indians, who had collected at the mouth of Detroit, reported 400 strong, to resist the coming of the British forces, were easily influenced by Pontiac to yield the situation to Rogers. Even the French commandant at Detroit,

Capt. Beletre, was in a situation similar to that of the Indians, and received the news of the defeat of the French from Major Rogers. He was indignant and incredulous, and tried to rouse the fury of his old-time friends, the Indians, but found them "faithless" in this hour of his need. He surrendered with an ill grace, amid the yells of several hundred Indian warriors. It was a source of great amazement to the Indians to see so many men surrender to so few. Nothing is more effective in gaining the respect of Indians than a display of power, and the above proceedings led them to be overawed by English prowess. They were astonished also at the forbearance of the conquerors in not killing their vanquished enemies on the spot.

This surrender of Detroit was on the 29th of November, 1760. The posts elsewhere in the lake region north and west were not reached until some time afterward. The English now thought they had the country perfectly in their own hands and that there was but little trouble ahead; but in this respect they were mistaken. The French renewed their efforts to circulate reports among the Indians that the English intended to take all their land from them, etc. The slaughter of the Monongahela, the massacre at Fort William Henry and the horrible devastation of the Western frontier, all bore witness to the fact that the French were successful in prejudicing the Indians against the British, and the latter began to have trouble at various points. The French had always been in the habit of making presents to the Indians, keeping them supplied with arms, ammunition, etc., and it was not their policy to settle upon their lands. The British, on the other hand, now supplied them with nothing, frequently insulting them when they appeared around the forts. Everything conspired to fix the Indian population in their prejudices against the British Government. Even the seeds of the American Revolution were scattered into the West and began to grow.

The first Indian chief to raise the war-whoop was probably Kiashta, of the Senecas, but Pontiac, of the Ottawas, was the great George Washington of all the tribes to systemize and render effectual the initial movements of the approaching storm. His home was about eight miles above Detroit, on Pechee Island, which looks out upon the waters of Lake St. Clair. He was a well-formed man, with a countenance indicating a high degree of intelligence. In 1746 he had successfully defended Detroit against the northern tribes, and it is probable he was present and assisted in the defeat of Braddock.

About the close of 1762 he called a general council of the tribes, sending out ambassadors in all directions, who with the war-belt of wampum and the tomahawk went from village to village and camp to camp, informing the sachems everywhere that war was impending, and delivering to them the message of Pontiac. They all approved the message, and April 27, 1763, a grand council was held near Detroit, when Pontiac stood forth in war paint and delivered

“the great speech of the campaign.” The English were slow to perceive any dangerous conspiracy in progress, and when the blow was struck, nine out of twelve of the British posts were surprised and destroyed! Three of these were within the bounds of this State.

The first prominent event of the war was the

MASSACRE AT FORT MICHILIMACKINAC,

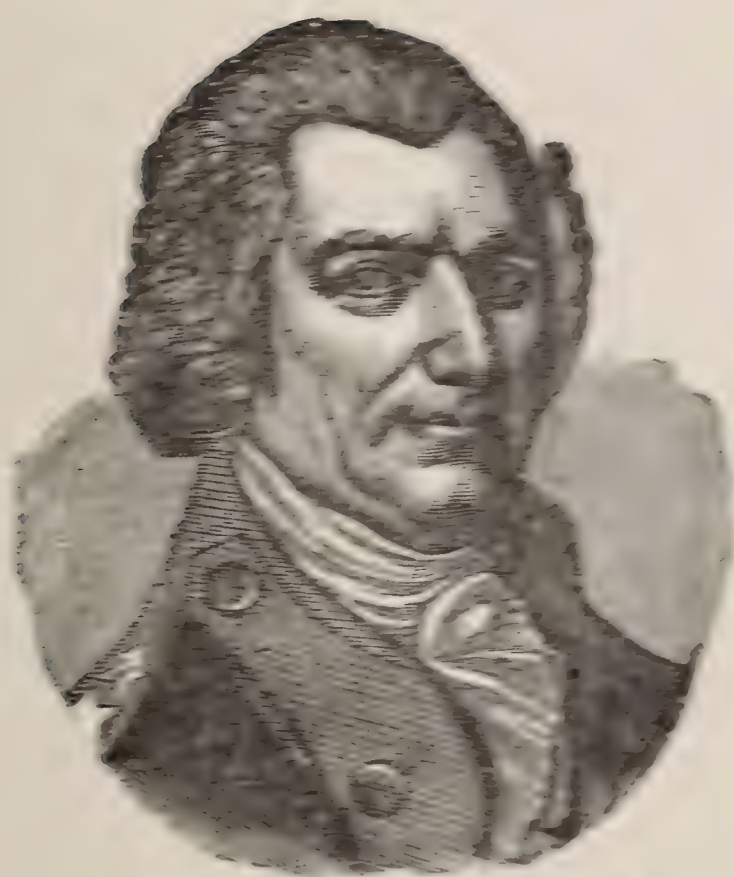
on the northernmost point of the southern peninsula, the site of the present city of Mackinaw. This Indian outrage was one of the most ingeniously devised and resolutely executed schemes in American history. The Chippewas (or Ojibways) appointed one of their big ball plays in the vicinity of the post, and invited and inveigled as many of the occupants as they could to the scene of play, then fell upon the unsuspecting and unguarded English in the most brutal manner. For the details of this horrible scene we are indebted to Alexander Henry, a trader at that point, who experienced several most blood-curdling escapes from death and scalping at the hands of the savages. The result of the massacre was the death of about 70 out of 90 persons. The Ottawa Indians, who occupied mainly the eastern portion of the lower peninsula, were not consulted by the Chippewas with reference to attacking Michilimackinac, and were consequently so enraged that they espoused the cause of the English, through spite; and it was through their instrumentality that Mr. Henry and some of his comrades were saved from death and conveyed east to the regions of civilization.

Of Mr. Henry's narrow escapes we give the following succinct account. Instead of attending the ball play of the Indians he spent the day writing letters to his friends, as a canoe was to leave for the East the following day. While thus engaged, he heard an Indian war cry and a noise of general confusion. Looking out of the window, he saw a crowd of Indians within the fort, that is, within the village palisade, who were cutting down and scalping every Englishman they found. He seized a fowling-piece which he had at hand, and waited a moment for the signal, the drum beat to arms. In that dreadful interval he saw several of his countrymen fall under the tomahawk and struggle between the knees of an Indian who held him in this manner to scalp him while still alive. Mr. Henry heard no signal to arms; and seeing that it was useless to undertake to resist 400 Indians, he thought only of shelter for himself. He saw many of the Canadian inhabitants of the fort calmly looking on, neither opposing the Indians nor suffering injury, and he therefore concluded he might find safety in some of their houses. He stealthily ran to one occupied by Mr. Langlade and family, who were at their windows beholding the bloody scene. Mr. L. scarcely dared to harbor him, but a Pawnee slave of the former concealed him in the garret, locked the stairway door and took away the key. In this situation Mr. Henry obtained through an aperture a view

of what was going on without. He saw the dead scalped and mangled, the dying in writhing agony under the insatiate knife and tomahawk, and the savages drinking human blood from the hollow of their joined hands! Mr. Henry almost felt as if he were a victim himself, so intense were his sufferings. Soon the Indian fiends began to halloo, "All is finished!" At this instant Henry heard some of the Indians enter the house in which he had taken shelter. The garret was separated from the room below by only a layer of single boards, and Mr. Henry heard all that was said. As soon as the Indians entered they inquired whether there were any Englishmen in the house. Mr. Langlade replied that he could not say; they might examine for themselves. He then conducted them to the garret door. As the door was locked, a moment of time was snatched by Mr. Henry to crawl into a heap of birch-bark vessels in a dark corner; and although several Indians searched around the garret, one of them coming within arm's length of the sweating prisoner, they went out satisfied that no Englishman was there.

As Mr. Henry was passing the succeeding night in this room he could think of no possible chance of escape from the country. He was out of provisions, the nearest post was Detroit, 400 miles away, and the route thither lay through the enemy's country. The next morning he heard Indian voices below informing Mr. Langlade that they had not found an Englishman named Henry among the dead, and that they believed him to be somewhere concealed. Mrs. L., believing that the safety of the household depended on giving up the refugee to his pursuers, prevailed on her husband to lead the Indians up stairs, to the room of Mr. H. The latter was saved from instant death by one of the savages adopting him as a "brother," in the place of one lost. The Indians were all mad with liquor, however, and Mr. H. again very narrowly escaped death. An hour afterward he was taken out of the fort by an Indian indebted to him for goods, and was under the uplifted knife of the savage when he suddenly broke away from him and made back to Mr. Langlade's house, barely escaping the knife of the Indian the whole distance. The next day he, with three other prisoners, were taken in a canoe toward Lake Michigan, and at Fox Point, 18 miles distant, the Ottawas rescued the whites, through spite at the Chippewas, saying that the latter contemplated killing and eating them; but the next day they were returned to the Chippewas, as the result of some kind of agreement about the conduct of the war. He was rescued again by an old friendly Indian claiming him as a brother. The next morning he saw the dead bodies of seven whites dragged forth from the prison lodge he had just occupied. The fattest of these dead bodies was actually served up and feasted on, directly before the eyes of Mr. Henry.

Through the partiality of the Ottawas and complications of military affairs among the Indians, Mr. Henry, after severe exposures and many more thrilling escapes, was finally landed within territory occupied by whites.



GEN. ARTHUR ST. CLAIR.

For more than a year after the massacre, Michilimackinac was occupied only by wood rangers and Indians; then, after the treaty, Capt. Howard was sent with troops to take possession.

SIEGE OF DETROIT.

In the spring of 1763 Pontiac determined to take Detroit by an ingenious assault. He had his men file off their guns so that they would be short enough to conceal under their blanket clothing as they entered the fortification. A Canadian woman who went over to their village on the east side of the river to obtain some venison, saw them thus at work on their guns, and suspected they were preparing for an attack on the whites. She told her neighbors what she had seen, and one of them informed the commandant, Major Gladwyn, who at first slighted the advice, but before another day passed he had full knowledge of the plot. There is a legend that a beautiful Chippewa girl, well known to Gladwyn, divulged to him the scheme which the Indians had in view, namely, that the next day Pontiac would come to the fort with 60 of his chiefs, each armed with a gun cut short and hidden under his blanket; that Pontiac would demand a council, deliver a speech, offer a peace-belt of wampum, holding it in a reversed position as the signal for attack; that the chiefs, sitting upon the ground, would then spring up and fire upon the officers, and the Indians out in the streets would next fall upon the garrison, and kill every Englishman, but sparing all the French.

Gladwyn accordingly put the place in a state of defense as well as he could, and arranged for a quiet reception of the Indians and a sudden attack upon them when he should give a signal. At 10 o'clock, May 7, according to the girl's prediction, the Indians came, entered the fort and proceeded with the programme, but with some hesitation, as they saw their plot had been discovered. Pontiac made his speech, professing friendship for the English, etc., and without giving his signal for attack, sat down, and heard Major Gladwyn's reply, who suffered him and his men to retire unmolested. He probably feared to take them as prisoners, as war was not actually commenced. The next day Pontiac determined to try again, but was refused entrance at the gate unless he should come in alone. He turned away in a rage, and in a few minutes some of his men commenced the peculiarly Indian work of attacking an innocent household and murdering them, just beyond the range of British guns. Another squad murdered an Englishman on an island at a little distance. Pontiac did not authorize these proceedings, but retired across the river and ordered preparations to be made for taking the fort by direct assault, the headquarters of the camp to be on "Bloody run" west of the river. Meanwhile the garrison was kept in readiness for any outbreak. The very next day Pontiac, having received reinforcements from the Chippewas of Saginaw Bay, commenced the attack, but was repulsed; no deaths

upon either side. Gladwyn sent ambassadors to arrange for peace, but Pontiac, although professing to be willing in a general way to conclude peace, would not agree to any particular proposition. A number of Canadians visited the fort and warned the commandant to evacuate, as 1,500 or more Indians would storm the place in an hour; and soon afterward a Canadian came with a summons from Pontiac, demanding Gladwyn to surrender the post at once, and promising that, in case of compliance, he and his men would be allowed to go on board their vessels unmolested, leaving their arms and effects behind. To both these advices Major Gladwyn gave a flat refusal.

Only three weeks' provisions were within the fort, and the garrison was in a deplorable condition. A few Canadians, however, from across the river, sent some provisions occasionally, by night. Had it not been for this timely assistance, the garrison would doubtless have had to abandon the fort. The Indians themselves soon began to suffer from hunger, as they had not prepared for a long siege; but Pontiac, after some maraudings upon the French settlers had been made, issued "promises to pay" on birch bark, with which he pacified the residents. He subsequently redeemed all these notes. About the end of July Capt. Dalzell arrived from Niagara with re-enforcements and provisions, and persuaded Gladwyn to undertake an aggressive movement against Pontiac. Dalzell was detailed for the purpose of attacking the camp at Parent's creek, a mile and a half away, but being delayed a day, Pontiac learned of his movements and prepared his men to contest his march. On the next morning, July 31, before day-break, Dalzell went out with 250 men, but was repulsed with a loss of 59 killed and wounded, while the Indians lost less than half that number. Parent's creek was afterward known as "Bloody run."

Shortly afterward, the schooner "Gladwyn," on its return from Niagara with ammunition and provisions, anchored about nine miles below Detroit for the night, when in the darkness about 300 Indians in canoes came quietly upon the vessel and very nearly succeeded in taking it. Slaughter proceeded vigorously until the mate gave orders to his men to blow up the schooner, when the Indians, understanding the design, fled precipitately, plunging into the water and swimming ashore. This desperate command saved the crew, and the schooner succeeded in reaching the post with the much needed supply of provisions.

By this time, September, most of the tribes around Detroit were disposed to sue for peace. A truce being obtained, Gladwyn laid in provisions for the winter, while Pontiac retired with his chiefs to the Maumee country, only to prepare for a resumption of war the next spring. He or his allies the next season carried on a petty warfare until in August, when the garrison, now worn out and reduced, were relieved by fresh troops, Major Bradstreet commanding. Pontiac retired to the Maumee again, still to stir up hate against the British. Meanwhile the Indians near Detroit,

scarcely comprehending what they were doing, were induced by Bradstreet to declare themselves subjects of Great Britain. An embassy sent to Pontiac induced him also to cease belligerent operations against the British.

In 1769 the great chief and warrior, Pontiac, was killed in Illinois by a Kaskaskia Indian, for a barrel of whisky offered by an Englishman named Williamson.

The British at Detroit now changed their policy somewhat, and endeavored to conciliate the Indians, paying them for land and encouraging French settlements in the vicinity. This encouragement was exhibited, in part, in showing some partiality to French customs.

At this time the fur trade was considerably revived, the principal point of shipment being the Grand Portage of Lake Superior. The charter boundaries of the two companies, the Hudson's Bay and the Northwest, not having been very well defined, the employes of the respective companies often came into conflict. Lord Selkirk, the head of the former company, ended the difficulty by uniting the stock of both companies. An attempt was also made to mine and ship copper, but the project was found too expensive.

AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

By this important struggle the territory of the present State of Michigan was but little affected, the posts of Detroit and Mackinaw being the principal points whence the British operated among the Indians to prejudice them against the "Americans," going so far as to pay a reward for scalps, which the savages of course hesitated not to take from defenseless inhabitants. The expeditions made by the Indians for this purpose were even supported sometimes by the regular troops and local militia. One of these joint expeditions, commanded by Capt. Byrd, set out from Detroit to attack Louisville, Ky. It proceeded in boats as far as it could ascend the Maumee, and thence crossed to the Ohio river, on which stream Ruddle's Station was situated, which surrendered at once, without fighting, under the promise of being protected from the Indians; but this promise was broken and all the prisoners massacred.

Another expedition, under Gov. Hamilton, the commandant at Detroit, started out in 1778, and appeared at Vincennes, Ind., with a force of 30 regulars, 50 French volunteers and about 400 Indians. At this fort the garrison consisted only of Capt. Helm and one soldier, named Henry. Seeing the troops at a distance, they loaded a cannon, which they placed in the open gateway; and Capt. Helm stood by the cannon with a lighted match. When Hamilton with his army approached within hailing distance, Helm called out with a loud voice, "Halt!" This show of resistance made Hamilton stop and demand a surrender of the garrison. "No man," exclaimed Helm, with an oath, "enters here until I know the terms." Hamilton replied, "You shall have the honors of war." Helm thereupon

surrendered the fort, and the whole garrison, consisting of the two already named (!), marched out and received the customary marks of respect for their brave defense. Hamilton was soon afterward made to surrender this place to Gen. George Rogers Clark, the ablest American defender in the West. The British soldiers were allowed to return to Detroit; but their commander, who was known to have been active in instigating Indian barbarities, was put in irons and sent to Virginia as a prisoner of war.

The English at Detroit suspected that a certain settlement of pious Moravian missionaries on the Muskingum river were aiding the American cause, and they called a conference at Niagara and urged the Iroquois to break up the Indian congregation which had collected under these missionaries; but the Iroquois declined to concern themselves so deeply in white men's quarrels, and sent a message to the Chippewas and Ottawas, requesting them to "make soup" of the Indian congregation on the Muskingum.

These Moravian missionaries came to Detroit in 1781, before De Peyster, the commandant. A war council was held, and the council-house completely filled with Indians. Capt. Pike, an Indian chief, addressed the assembly and told the commandant that the English might fight the Americans if they chose; it was their cause, not his; that they had raised a quarrel among themselves, and it was their business to fight it out. They had set him on the Americans as the hunter sets his dog upon the game. By the side of the British commander stood another war chief, with a stick in his hand four feet in length, strung with American scalps. This warrior followed Capt. Pike, saying: "Now, father, here is what has been done with the hatchet you gave me. I have made the use of it you ordered me to do, and found it sharp."

The events just related are specimens of what occurred at and in connection with Detroit from the close of Pontiac's war until a number of years after the establishment of American independence. When the treaty of peace was signed at Versailles in 1783, the British on the frontier reduced their aggressive policy somewhat, but they continued to occupy the lake posts until 1796, on the claim that the lake region was not designed to be included in the treaty by the commissioners, probably on account of their ignorance of the geography of the region. Meanwhile the Indians extensively organized for depredation upon the Americans, and continued to harass them at every point.

During this period Alex. McKenzie, an agent of the British government, visited Detroit, painted like an Indian, and said that he was just from the upper lakes, and that the tribes in that region were all in arms against any further immigration of Americans, and were ready to attack the infant settlements in Ohio. His statements had the desired effect; and, encouraged also by an agent from the Spanish settlements on the Mississippi, the Indians organized a great confederacy against the United States. To put this down, Gen. Harmar was first sent out by the Government, with 1,400 men;

but he imprudently divided his army, and he was taken by surprise and defeated by a body of Indians under "Little Turtle." Gen. Arthur St. Clair was next sent out, with 2,000 men, and he suffered a like fate. Then Gen. Anthony Wayne was sent West with a still larger army, and on the Maumee he gained an easy victory over the Indians, within a few miles of a British post. He finally concluded a treaty with the Indians at Greenville, which broke up the whole confederacy. The British soon afterward gave up Detroit and Mackinaw.

"It was a considerable time before the Territory of Michigan, now in the possession of the United States, was improved or altered by the increase of settlements. The Canadian French continued to form the principal part of its population. The interior of the country was but little known, except by the Indians and the fur traders. The Indian title not being fully extinguished, no lands were brought into market, and consequently the settlements increased but slowly. The State of Michigan at this time constituted simply the county of Wayne in Northwest Territory. It sent one Representative to the Legislature of that Territory, which was held at Chillicothe. A court of common pleas was organized for the county, and the General Court of the whole Territory sometimes met at Detroit. No roads had as yet been constructed through the interior, nor were there any settlements except on the frontiers. The habits of the people were essentially military, and but little attention was paid to agriculture except by the French peasantry. A representation was sent to the General Assembly of the Northwest Territory at Chillicothe until 1800, when Indiana was erected into a separate Territory. Two years later Michigan was annexed to Indiana Territory; but in 1805 Michigan separated, and William Hull appointed its first Governor."—*Tuttle's Hist. Mich.*

The British revived the old prejudices that the Americans intended to drive the Indians out of the country, and the latter, under the lead of Tecumseh and his brother Elkswatawa, "the prophet," organized again on an extensive scale to make war upon the Americans. The great idea of Tecumseh's life was a universal confederacy of all the Indian tribes north and south to resist the invasion of the whites; and his plan was to surprise them at all their posts throughout the country and capture them by the first assault. At this time the entire white population of Michigan was about 4,800, four-fifths of whom were French and the remainder Americans. The settlements were situated on the rivers Miami and Raisin, on the Huron of Lake Erie, on the Ecorse, Rouge and Detroit rivers, on the Huron of St. Clair, on the St. Clair river and Mackinaw island. Besides, there were here and there a group of huts belonging to the French fur traders. The villages on the Maumee, the Raisin and the Huron of Lake Erie contained a population of about 1,300; the settlements at Detroit and northward had about 2,200; Mackinaw about 1,000. Detroit was garrisoned by 94 men and Mackinaw by 79.



TRAPPING.

TECUMSEH.

If one should inquire who has been the greatest Indian, the most noted, the "principal Indian" in North America since its discovery by Columbus, we would be obliged to answer, Tecumseh. For all those qualities which elevate a man far above his race; for talent, tact, skill and bravery as a warrior; for high-minded, honorable and chivalrous bearing as a man; in a word, for all those elements of greatness which place him a long way above his fellows in savage life, the name and fame of Tecumseh will go down to posterity in the West as one of the most celebrated of the aborigines of this continent,—as one who had no equal among the tribes that dwelt in the country drained by the Mississippi. Born to command himself, he used all the appliances that would stimulate the courage and nerve the valor of his followers. Always in the front rank of battle, his followers blindly followed his lead, and as his war-cry rang clear above the din and noise of the battle-field, the Shawnee warriors, as they rushed on to victory or the grave, rallied around him, foemen worthy of the steel of the most gallant commander that ever entered the lists in defense of his altar or his home.

The tribe to which Tecumseh, or Tecumtha, as some write it, belonged, was the Shawnee, or Shawanee. The tradition of the nation held that they originally came from the Gulf of Mexico; that they wended their way up the Mississippi and the Ohio, and settled at or near the present site of Shawneetown, Ill., whence they removed to the upper Wabash. In the latter place, at any rate, they were found early in the 18th century, and were known as the "bravest of the brave." This tribe has uniformly been the bitter enemy of the white man, and in every contest with our people has exhibited a degree of skill and strategy that should characterize the most dangerous foe.

Tecumseh's notoriety and that of his brother, the Prophet, mutually served to establish and strengthen each other. While the Prophet had unlimited power, spiritual and temporal, he distributed his greatness in all the departments of Indian life with a kind of fanaticism that magnetically aroused the religious and superstitious passions, not only of his own followers, but also of all the tribes in

this part of the country; but Tecumseh concentrated his greatness upon the more practical and business affairs of military conquest. It is doubted whether he was really a sincere believer in the pretensions of his fanatic brother; if he did not believe in the pretentious feature of them he had the shrewdness to keep his unbelief to himself, knowing that religious fanaticism was one of the strongest impulses to reckless bravery.

During his sojourn in the Northwestern Territory, it was Tecumseh's uppermost desire of life to confederate all the Indian tribes of the country together against the whites, to maintain their choice hunting-grounds. All his public policy converged toward this single end. In his vast scheme he comprised even all the Indians in the Gulf country,—all in America west of the Alleghany mountains. He held, as a subordinate principle, that the Great Spirit had given the Indian race all these hunting-grounds to keep in common, and that no Indian or tribe could cede any portion of the land to the whites without the consent of all the tribes. Hence, in all his councils with the whites he ever maintained that the treaties were null and void.

When he met Harrison at Vincennes in council the last time, and, as he was invited by that General to take a seat with him on the platform, he hesitated; Harrison insisted, saying that it was the "wish of their Great Father, the President of the United States, that he should do so." The chief paused a moment, raised his tall and commanding form to its greatest height, surveyed the troops and crowd around him, fixed his keen eyes upon Gov. Harrison, and then turning them to the sky above, and pointing toward heaven with his sinewy arm in a manner indicative of supreme contempt for the paternity assigned him, said in clarion tones: "My father? The sun is my father, the earth is my mother, and on her bosom I will recline." He then stretched himself, with his warriors, on the green sward. The effect was electrical, and for some moments there was perfect silence.

The Governor, then, through an interpreter, told him that he understood he had some complaints to make and redress to ask, etc., and that he wished to investigate the matter and make restitution wherever it might be decided it should be done. As soon as the Governor was through with this introductory speech, the stately warrior arose, tall, athletic, manly, dignified and graceful, and with a voice at first low, but distinct and musical, commenced a reply. As he warmed up with his subject his clear tones might be heard,

as if "trumpet-tongued," to the utmost limits of the assembly. The most perfect silence prevailed, except when his warriors gave their guttural assent to some eloquent recital of the red man's wrong and the white man's injustice. Tecumseh recited the wrongs which his race had suffered from the time of the massacre of the Moravian Indians to the present; said he did not know how he could ever again be the friend of the white man; that the Great Spirit had given to the Indian all the land from the Miami to the Mississippi, and from the lakes to the Ohio, as a common property to all the tribes in these borders, and that the land could not and should not be sold without the consent of all; that all the tribes on the continent formed but one nation; that if the United States would not give up the lands they had bought of the Miamis and the other tribes, those united with him were determined to annihilate those tribes; that they were determined to have no more chiefs, but in future to be governed by their warriors; that unless the whites ceased their encroachments upon Indian lands, the fate of the Indians was sealed; they had been driven from the banks of the Delaware across the Alleghanies, and their possessions on the Wabash and the Illinois were now to be taken from them; that in a few years they would not have ground enough to bury their warriors on this side of the "Father of Waters;" that all would perish, all their possessions taken from them by fraud or force, unless they stopped the progress of the white man westward; that it must be a war of races in which one or the other must perish; that their tribes had been driven toward the setting sun like a galloping horse (ne-kat a-kush-e ka-top-o-lin-to).

The Shawnee language, in which this most eminent Indian statesman spoke, excelled all other aboriginal tongues in its musical articulation; and the effect of Tecumseh's oratory on this occasion can be more easily imagined than described. Gov. Harrison, although as brave a soldier and General as any American, was overcome by this speech. He well knew Tecumseh's power and influence among all the tribes, knew his bravery, courage and determination, and knew that he meant what he said. When Tecumseh was done speaking there was a stillness throughout the assembly which was really painful; not a whisper was heard, and all eyes were turned from the speaker toward Gov. Harrison, who after a few moments came to himself, and recollecting many of the absurd statements of the great Indian orator, began a reply which was more logical, if not so eloquent. The Shawnees were attentive un-

til Harrison's interpreter began to translate his speech to the Miami and Pottawatomies, when Tecumseh and his warriors sprang to their feet, brandishing their war-clubs and tomahawks. "Tell him," said Tecumseh, addressing the interpreter in Shawnee, "he lies." The interpreter undertook to convey this message to the Governor in smoother language, but Tecumseh noticed the effort and remonstrated, "No, no; tell him he lies." The warriors began to grow more excited, when Secretary Gibson ordered the American troops in arms to advance. This allayed the rising storm, and as soon as Tecumseh's "He lies" was literally interpreted to the Governor, the latter told Tecumseh through the interpreter to tell Tecumseh he would hold no further council with him.

Thus the assembly was broken up, and one can hardly imagine a more exciting scene. It would constitute the finest subject for a historical painting to adorn the rotunda of the capitol. The next day Tecumseh requested another interview with the Governor, which was granted on condition that he should make an apology to the Governor for his language the day before. This he made through the interpreter. Measures for defense and protection were taken, however, lest there should be another outbreak. Two companies of militia were ordered from the country, and the one in town added to them, while the Governor and his friends went into council fully armed and prepared for any contingency. On this occasion the conduct of Tecumseh was entirely different from that of the day before. Firm and intrepid, showing not the slightest fear or alarm, surrounded with a military force four times his own, he preserved the utmost composure and equanimity. No one would have supposed that he could have been the principal actor in the thrilling scene of the previous day. He claimed that half the Americans were in sympathy with him. He also said that whites had informed him that Gov. Harrison had purchased land from the Indians without any authority from the Government; that he, Harrison, had but two years more to remain in office, and that if he, Tecumseh, could prevail upon the Indians who sold the lands not to receive their annuities for that time, and the present Governor displaced by a good man as his successor, the latter would restore to the Indians all the lands purchased from them.

The Wyandots, Kickapoos, Pottawatomies, Ottawas and the Winnebagoes, through their respective spokesmen, declared their adherence to the great Shawnee warrior and statesman. Gov. Harrison then told them that he would send Tecumseh's speech to the Presi-

dent of the United States and return the answer to the Indians as soon as it was received. Tecumseh then declared that he and his allies were determined that the old boundary line should continue; and that if the whites crossed it, it would be at their peril. Gov. Harrison replied that he would be equally plain with him and state that the President would never allow that the lands on the Wabash were the property of any other tribes than those who had occupied them since the white people first came to America; and as the title to the lands lately purchased was derived from those tribes by a fair purchase, he might rest assured that the right of the United States would be supported by the sword. "So be it," was the stern and haughty reply of the Shawnee chieftan, as he and his braves took leave of the Governor and wended their way in Indian file to their camping ground.

Thus ended the last conference on earth between the chivalrous Tecumseh and the hero of the battle of Tippecanoe. The bones of the first lie bleaching on the battle-field of the Thames, and those of the last in a mausoleum on the banks of the Ohio; each struggled for the mastery of his race, and each no doubt was equally honest and patriotic in his purposes. The weak yielded to the strong, the defenseless to the powerful, and the hunting-ground of the Shawnee is all occupied by his enemy.

Tecumseh, with four of his braves, immediately embarked in a birch canoe, descended the Wabash, and went on to the South to unite the tribes of that country in a general system of self-defense against the encroachment of the whites. His emblem was a disjointed snake, with the motto, "Join or die!" In union alone was strength.

Before Tecumseh left the Prophet's town at the mouth of the Tippecanoe river, on his excursion to the South, he had a definite understanding with his brother and the chieftains of the other tribes in the Wabash country, that they should preserve perfect peace with the whites until his arrangements were completed for a confederacy of the tribes on both sides of the Ohio and on the Mississippi river; but it seems that while he was in the South engaged in his work of uniting the tribes of that country some of the Northern tribes showed signs of fight and precipitated Harrison into that campaign which ended in the battle of Tippecanoe and the total route of the Indians. Tecumseh, on his return from the South, learning what had happened, was overcome with chagrin, disappointment and anger, and accused his brother of duplicity and coward-



TECUMSEH.

ice; indeed, it is said that he never forgave him to the day of his death. A short time afterward, on the breaking out of the war of Great Britain, he joined Proctor, at Malden, with a party of his warriors, and was killed at the battle of the Thames, Oct. 5, 1813, by a Mr. Wheatty, as we are positively informed by Mr. A. J. James, now a resident of La Harpe township, Hancock county, Ill., whose father-in-law, John Pigman, of Coshocton county, Ohio, was an eye witness. Gen. Johnson has generally had the credit of killing Tecumseh.

OKEMOS.

"Old" Okemos, a nephew of Pontiac and once the chief of the Chippewas, was born at or near Knagg's Station, on the Shiawassee river, where the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railroad crosses that stream. The date is shrouded in mystery. At the time of his death he was said to be a centenarian. The earliest account we have of him is that he took the war-path in 1796. Judge Littlejohn, in his "Legends of the Northwest," introduces him to the reader in 1803. The battle of Sandusky, in which Okemos took an active part, was the great event of his life, and this it was that gave him his chieftainship and caused him to be revered by his tribe. Concerning that event he himself used to say:

"Myself and cousin, Man-a-to-corb-way, with 16 other braves enlisted under the British flag, formed a scouting or war party, left the upper Raisin, and made our rendezvous at Sandusky. One morning while lying in ambush near a road lately cut for the passage of the American army and supply wagons, we saw 20 cavalrymen approaching us. Our ambush was located on a slight ridge, with brush directly in our front. We immediately decided to attack the Americans, although they outnumbered us. Our plan was first to fire and cripple them, and then make a dash with the tomahawk. We waited until they approached so near that we could count the buttons on their coats, when firing commenced. The cavalrymen with drawn sabers immediately charged upon the Indians. The plumes upon the hats of the cavalrymen looked like a flock of a thousand pigeons just hovering for a lighting."

Okemos and his cousin fought side by side, loading and firing while dodging from one cover to another. In less than ten minutes after the firing began the sound of a bugle was heard, and casting their eyes in the direction of the sound, they saw the road and woods filled with cavalry. The small party of Indians were immediately surrounded and every man cut down. All were left for dead on the field. Okemos and his cousin both had their skulls cloven and their bodies gashed in a fearful manner. The cavalrymen, before leaving the field, in order to be sure life was extinct, would lean forward from their horses and pierce the chests of the Indians, even into their lungs. The last that Okemos remembered was that after emptying one saddle, and springing toward another

soldier with clubbed rifle raised to strike, his head felt as if it were pierced with red-hot iron, and he went down from a heavy saber cut. All knowledge ceased from this time until many moons afterward, when he found himself being nursed by the squaws of his friends, who had found him on the battle-field two or three days afterward. The squaws thought all were dead, but upon moving the bodies of Okemos and his cousin, signs of life appeared, and they were taken to a place of safety and finally restored to partial health. Okemos never afterward took part in war, this battle having satisfied him that "white man was a heap powerful."

Shortly after his recovery he solicited Col. Godfrey to intercede with Gen. Cass, and he and other chiefs made a treaty with the Americans, which was faithfully kept.

The next we hear of the old chieftain, he had settled with his tribe on the banks of the Shiawassee, near the place of his birth, where for many years, up to 1837-'8, he was engaged in the peaceful vocation of hunting, fishing and trading with the white man. About this time the small-pox broke out in his tribe, which, together with the influx of white settlers who destroyed their hunting-grounds, scattered their bands. The plaintive, soft notes of the wooing young hunter's flute, made of red alder, and the sound of the tom-tom at council fires and village feasts were heard no more along the banks of our inland streams. Okemos became a mendicant, and many a hearty meal has the old Indian received from his friends among the whites. He was five feet four inches high, lithe, wiry, active, intelligent and possessed undoubted bravery; but in conversation he hesitated and mumbled his words. Previous to the breaking up of his band in 1837-'8, his usual dress consisted of a blanket coat with belt, steel pipe, hatchet, tomahawk and a heavy, long, English hunting-knife stuck in his belt in front, with a large bone handle prominent outside the sheath. He painted his cheeks and forehead with vermilion, wore a shawl around his head turban fashion, and leggins. He died at his wigwam a few miles from Lansing, and was buried Dec. 5, 1858, at Shimnicon, an Indian settlement in Ionia county. His coffin was extremely rude, and in it were placed a pipe, tobacco, hunting-knife, bird's wings, provisions, etc. An ambrotype picture was taken of this eminent Indian in 1857, and has ever since been in the possession of O. A. Jenison at Lansing, from whom we obtain the above account.

HULL'S SURRENDER.

Now we have to record an unexplained mystery, which no historian of Michigan can omit, namely, the surrender of Detroit to the British by Gen. Hull, when his forces were not in action and were far more powerful than the enemy. He was either a coward or a traitor, or both. The commander of the British forces, Gen. Brock, triumphantly took possession of the fort, left a small garrison under Col. Proctor, and returned to the seat of his government.

In 12 days he had moved with a small army 250 miles against the enemy, effected the surrender of a strong fort and well equipped army of 2,300 effective men, and one of the Territories of the United States. Hull and the regular troops were taken to Montreal, and the militia were sent to their homes.

In the capitulation Gen. Hull also surrendered Fort Dearborn at Chicago, commanding Capt. Heald of that place to evacuate and retreat to Fort Wayne. In obedience to this order the Captain started from the fort with his forces; but no sooner were they outside the walls than they were attacked by a large force of Indians, who took them prisoners and then proceeded to massacre them, killing 38 out of the 66 soldiers, even some of the women and children, two of the former and 12 of the latter. Capt. Wells, a white man who had been brought up among the Indians, but espoused the white man's cause, was killed in the massacre.

Jan. 3, 1814, Gen. Hull appeared before a court-martial at Albany, N. Y., where Gen. Dearborn was president. The accused made no objection to the constitution and jurisdiction of this court; its sessions were protracted and every facility was given the accused to make his defense. The three charges against him were treason, cowardice and neglect of duty. Hull was finally acquitted of the high crime of treason, but he was found guilty of the other charges and sentenced to be shot; but by reason of his services in the Revolution and his advanced age the court recommended him to the mercy of the President, who approved the finding of the court but remitted the execution of the sentence and dismissed Hull from the service. The accused wrote a long defense, in which he enumerates many things too tedious to relate here. Even before he was sent to Detroit he was rather opposed to the policy of the Government toward the British of Canada; and, besides, he had been kindly treated by British officers, who helped him across the frontier. Again, the general Government was unreasonably slow to inform the General of the declaration of war which had been made against Great Britain, and very slow to forward troops and supplies. Many things can be said on both sides; but historians generally approve the judgment of the court in his case, as well as of the executive clemency of the President.

PERRY'S VICTORY.

The lake communication of Michigan with the East, having been in the hands of the British since Hull's surrender, was cut off by Com. Perry, who obtained a signal naval victory over the British on Lake Erie Sept. 10, 1813. The Commodore built his fleet at Erie, Pa., under great disadvantages. The bar at the mouth of the harbor would not permit the vessels to pass out with their armament on board. For some time after the fleet was ready to sail, the British commodore continued to hover off the harbor, well knowing it must either remain there inactive or venture out with almost

a certainty of defeat. During this blockade, Com. Perry had no alternative but to ride at anchor at Erie; but early in September the enemy relaxed his vigilance and withdrew to the upper end of the lake. Perry then slipped out beyond the bar and fitted his vessels for action. The British fleet opposed to Com. Perry consisted of the ships "Detroit," carrying 19 guns; the "Queen Charlotte," 17 guns; the schooner "Lady Prevost," 13 guns; the brig "Hunter," ten guns; the sloop "Little Belt," three guns; and the schooner "Chippewa," one gun and two swivels; and this fleet was commanded by a veteran officer of tried skill and valor.

At sunrise, Sept. 10, while at anchor at Put-in-Bay, the Commodore espied the enemy toward the head of the lake, and he immediately sailed up and commenced action. His flag vessel, the *Lawrence*, was engaged with the whole force of the enemy for nearly two hours before the wind permitted the other vessels to come in proper position to help. The crew of this vessel continued the fight until every one of them was either killed or wounded, all the rigging torn to pieces and every gun dismantled. Now comes the daring feat of the engagement which makes Perry a hero. He caused his boat to be lowered, in which he rowed to the Niagara amid the storm of shot and shell raging around him. This vessel he sailed through the enemy's fleet with a swelling breeze, pouring in her broadsides upon their ships and forcing them to surrender in rapid succession, until all were taken. The smaller vessels of his fleet helped in this action, among which was one commanded by the brave and faithful Capt. Elliott. This victory was one of the most decisive in all the annals of American history. It opened the lake to Gen. Wm. H. Harrison, who had been operating in Indiana and Ohio, and who now crossed with his army to Canada, where he had a short campaign, terminated by the battle of the Moravian towns, by which the enemy were driven from the north-western frontier. A detachment of his army occupied Detroit Sept. 29, 1813, and Oct. 18 an armistice was concluded with the Indians, thus restoring tranquillity to the Territory of Michigan. Soon afterward Gen. Harrison left Gen. Cass in command at Detroit and moved with the main body of his army down to the Niagara frontier.

Perry's brilliant success gave to the Americans the uncontrolled command of the lake, and Sept. 23 their fleet landed 1,200 men near Malden. Col. Proctor, however, had previously evacuated that post, after setting fire to the fort and public storehouses. Com. Perry in the meantime passed up to Detroit with the "Ariel" to assist in the occupation of that town, while Capt. Elliott, with the "Lady Prevost," the "Scorpion," and the "Tigress," advanced into Lake St. Clair to intercept the enemy's stores. Thus Gen. Harrison, on his arrival at Detroit and Malden, found both places abandoned by the enemy, and was met by the Canadians asking for his protection. Tecumseh proposed to the British commander that they should hazard an engagement at Mal-

den; but the latter foresaw that he should be exposed to the fire of the American fleet in that position, and therefore resolved to march to the Moravian towns upon the Thames, near St. Clair lake, above Detroit, and there try the chance of a battle. His force at this time consisted of about 900 regular troops, and 1,500 Indians commanded by Tecumseh. The American army amounted to about 2,700 men, of whom 120 were regulars, a considerable number of militia, about 30 Indians, and the remainder Kentucky riflemen, well mounted, and mainly young men, full of ardor, and burning with a desire to revenge the massacre of their friends and relatives at the River Raisin.

During the following winter there were no military movements, except an incursion into the interior of the upper province by Maj. Holmes, who was attacked near Stony creek, and maintained his ground with bravery.

CLOSE OF THE WAR.

The war with Great Britain was now (November, 1813) practically closed, so far as the Northwest was concerned, but the post at Mackinaw yet remained in the hands of the enemy, and active steps were taken to dispossess the English of this point and drive them wholly from the domain of the United States. The first effort to start an expedition failed; but in the summer of 1814 a well-equipped force of two sloops of war, several schooners and 750 land militia, under the command of Com. Sinclair and Lieut.-Col. Croghan, started for the north. Contrary, however, to the advice of experienced men, the commanders concluded to visit St. Joseph first, and the British at Mackinaw heard of their coming and prepared themselves. The consequence was a failure to take the place. Major Holmes was killed, and the Winnebago Indians, from Green Bay, allies of the British, actually cut out the heart and livers from the American slain and cooked and ate them! Com. Sinclair afterward made some arrangements to starve out the post, but his vessels were captured and the British then remained secure in the possession of the place until the treaty of peace the following winter.

The war with England formally closed on Dec. 24, 1814, when a treaty of peace was signed at Ghent. The 9th article of the treaty required the United States to put an end to hostilities with all tribes or nations of Indians with whom they had been at war; to restore to such tribes or nations respectively all the rights and possessions to which they were entitled in 1811, before the war, on condition that such Indians should agree to desist from all hostilities against the United States. But in February, just before the treaty was sanctioned by our Government, there were signs of Indians accumulating arms and ammunition, and a cautionary order was therefore issued to have all the white forces in readiness for an attack by the Indians; but the attack was not made. During



PONTIAC.

the ensuing summer and fall the United States Government acquainted the Indians with the provisions of the treaty, and entered into subordinate treaties of peace with the principal tribes.

Just before the treaty of Spring Wells (near Detroit) was signed, the Shawanee Prophet retired to Canada, declaring his resolution to abide by any treaty which the chiefs might sign. Some time afterward he returned to the Shawanee settlement in Ohio, and lastly to the west of the Mississippi, where he died, in 1834. The British Government allowed him a pension from 1813 until his death.

POLITICAL.

Previous to the formation of the Northwestern Territory, the country within its bounds was claimed by several of the Eastern States, on the ground that it was included within the limits indicated by their charters from the English crown. In answer to the wishes of the Government and people, these States in a patriotic spirit surrendered their claims to this extensive territory, that it might constitute a common fund to aid in the payment of the national debt. To prepare the way for this cession, a law had been passed in October, 1780, that the territory so to be ceded should be disposed of for the common benefit of the whole Union; that the States erected therein should be of suitable extent, not less than 100 nor more than 150 miles square; and that any expenses that might be incurred in recovering the posts then in the hands of the British should be reimbursed. New York released her claims to Congress March 1, 1781; Virginia, March 1, 1784; Massachusetts, April 19, 1785, and Connecticut, Sept. 4, 1786.

Under the French and British dominion the points occupied on the eastern boundary of what is now the State of Michigan were considered a part of New France, or Canada. Detroit was known to the French as Fort Pontchartrain. The military commandant, under both governments, exercised a civil jurisdiction over the settlements surrounding their posts. In 1796, when the British garrisons at Detroit and Mackinaw were replaced by detachments by Gen. Wayne, Michigan became a part of the Northwestern Territory and was organized as the county of Wayne, entitled to one Representative in the General Assembly, held at Chillicothe.

In 1800, Indiana was made a separate Territory, embracing all the country west of the present State of Ohio and of an extension of the western line of that State due north to the territorial limits of the United States; in 1802, the peninsula was annexed to the Territory of Indiana, and in 1805 Michigan began a separate existence. That part of the Territory that lies east of a north and south line through the middle of Lake Michigan was formed into a distinct government, and the provisions of the ordinance of 1787 continued to regulate it. Under this constitution the executive power was invested in a governor, the judicial in three judges, and the

legislative in both united; the officers were appointed by the general Government, and their legislative authority was restricted to the adoption of laws from codes of the several States. This form of government was to continue until the Territory should contain 5,000 free white males of full age. It then became optional with the people to choose a legislative body, to be supported by them; but subsequent legislation by Congress more liberally provided a Legislature at the expense of the general Government and also added to privileges in the elective franchise and eligibility to office; as, for example, under the ordinance a freehold qualification was required, both on the part of the elector and of the elected.

The first officers of the Territory of Michigan were: Wm. Hull, Governor; Augustus B. Woodward, Chief Judge; Frederick Bates, Sr., Assistant Judge and Treasurer; John Griffin, Assistant Judge; Col. James May, Marshal; Abijah Hull, Surveyor; Peter Audrain, Clerk of the Legislative Board. May 5, 1807, Joseph Watson was appointed Legislative secretary; in November, 1806, Elijah Brush was appointed treasurer, to succeed Mr. Bates, and the books of the office were delivered over on the 26th of that month; and William McDowell Scott was appointed marshal in November, 1806, to succeed Col. May. The latter never held the office of judge of the Territory, but about 1800-'3 he was chief justice of the court of common pleas.

Augustus Brevoort Woodward was a native of Virginia; was appointed a judge of the Territory in 1805, his term of office expiring Feb. 1, 1824. He was soon after appointed judge of the Territory of Florida, and three years after that he died. The grand scheme of "Catholepistemiad," or State University of Michigan, with its numerous details described under sesquipedalian names from the Greek, owed its origin to Judge Woodward.

John Griffin was appointed assistant judge in 1807, his term of office expiring Feb. 1, 1824. He was a native of Virginia, and died in Philadelphia about 1840.

James Witherell was a native of Massachusetts; was appointed a judge of the Territory April 23, 1808, his term of office expiring Feb. 1, 1824, when he was re-appointed for four years, and Feb. 1, 1828, he was appointed Territorial secretary.

When in 1818 Illinois was admitted into the Union, all the territory lying north of that State and of Indiana was annexed to Michigan. In 1819, the Territory was authorized to elect a delegate to Congress, according to the present usage with reference to Territories; previous to this time, according to the ordinance 1787, a Territory was not entitled to a delegate until it entered upon the "second grade of Government," and the delegate was then to be chosen by the General Assembly.

In 1823 Congress abolished the legislative power of the governor and judges, and granted more enlarged ones to a council, to be composed of nine persons selected by the President of the United

States from eighteen chosen by the electors of the Territory; and by this law, also, eligibility to office was made co-extensive with the right of suffrage as established by the act of 1819; also the judicial term of office was limited to four years. In 1825 all county officers, except those of a judicial nature, were made elective, and the appointments which remained in the hands of the executive were made subject to the approval of the legislative council. In 1827 the electors were authorized to choose a number of persons for the legislative council, which was empowered to enact all laws not inconsistent with the ordinance of 1787. Their acts, however, were subject to abolishment by Congress and to veto by the territorial executives.

When Gen. Wm. Hull arrived at Detroit to assume his official duties as Governor, he found the town in ruins, it having been destroyed by fire. Whether it had been burned by design or accident was not known. The inhabitants were without food and shelter, camping in the open fields; still they were not discouraged, and soon commenced rebuilding their houses on the same site; Congress also kindly granted the sufferers the site of the old town of Detroit and 10,000 acres of land adjoining. A territorial militia was organized, and a code of laws was adopted similar to those of the original States. This code was signed by Gov. Hull, Augustus B. Woodward and Frederick Bates, judges of the Territory, and was called the "Woodward code."

At this time the bounds of the Territory embraced all the country on the American side of the Detroit river, east of the north and south line through the center of Lake Michigan. The Indian land claims had been partially extinguished previous to this period. By the treaty of Fort McIntosh in 1785, and that of Fort Harmar in 1787, extensive cessions had been either made or confirmed, and in 1807 the Indian titles to several tracts became entirely extinct. Settlements having been made under the French and English governments, with irregularity or absence of definite surveys and records, some confusion sprang up in regard to the titles to valuable tracts. Accordingly Congress established a Board of Commissioners to examine and settle these conflicting claims, and in 1807 another act was passed, confirming, to a certain extent, the titles of all such as had been in possession of the lands then occupied by them from the year 1796, the year of the final evacuation by the British garrisons. Other acts were subsequently passed, extending the same conditions to the settlements on the upper lakes.

As chief among the fathers of this State we may mention Gen. Lewis Cass, Stevens T. Mason, Augustus B. Woodward, John Norvell, Wm. Woodbridge, John Biddle, Wm. A. Fletcher, Elon Farnsworth, Solomon Sibley, Benj. B. Kircheval, John R. Williams, George Morrell, Daniel Goodwin, Augustus S. Porter, Benj. F. H. Witherell, Jonathan Shearer and Charles C. Trowbridge, all of Wayne county; Edmund Munday, James Kingsley and Alpheus Felch, of Washtenaw; Ross Wilkins and John J. Adam, of Lena-

wee; Warner Wing, Charles Noble and Austin E. Wing, of Monroe county; Randolph Manning, O. D. Richardson and James B. Hunt, of Oakland; Henry R. Schoolcraft, of Chippewa; Albert Miller, of the Saginaw Valley; John Stockton and Robert P. Eldridge, of Macomb; Lucius Lyon, Charles E. Stuart, Edwin H. Lothrop, Epaphroditus Ransom and Hezekiah G. Wells, of Kalamazoo; Isaac E. Crary, John D. Pierce and Oliver C. Comstock, of Calhoun; Kinsley S. Bingham, of Livingston; John S. Barry, of St. Joseph; Charles W. Whipple, Calvin Britain and Thomas Fitzgerald, of Berrien; and George Redfield, of Cass. These men and their compeers shaped the policy of the State, and decided what should be its future. They originated all and established most of the great institutions which are the evidences of our advanced civilization, and of which we are so justly proud.

ADMINISTRATION OF GEN. CASS.

At the close of the war with Great Britain in 1814, an era of prosperity dawned upon the infant territory. Gen. Lewis Cass, who had served the Government with great distinction during the war, was appointed Governor. The condition of the people was very much reduced, the country was wild, and the British flag still waved over the fort at Mackinaw. There was nothing inviting to immigrants except the mere facts of the close of the war and the existence of a fertile soil and a good climate. The Indians were still dangerous, and the country was still comparatively remote from the centers of civilization and government. Such a set of circumstances was just the proper environment for the development of all those elements of the "sturdy pioneer" which we so often admire in writing up Western history. Here was the field for stout and brave men; here was the place for the birth and education of real Spartan men,—men of strength, moral courage and indomitable perseverance.

At first, Gen. Cass had also the care of a small portion of Canada opposite Detroit, and he had only 27 soldiers for defending Detroit against the hostile Indians and carrying on the whole government. Believing that a civil governor should not be encumbered also with military duty, he resigned his brigadier-generalship in the army. But as Governor he soon had occasion to exercise his military power, even to act on the field as commander, in chasing away marauding bands of Indians. The latter seemed to be particularly threatening at this time, endeavoring to make up in yelling and petty depredations what they lacked in sweeping victory over all the pale-faces.

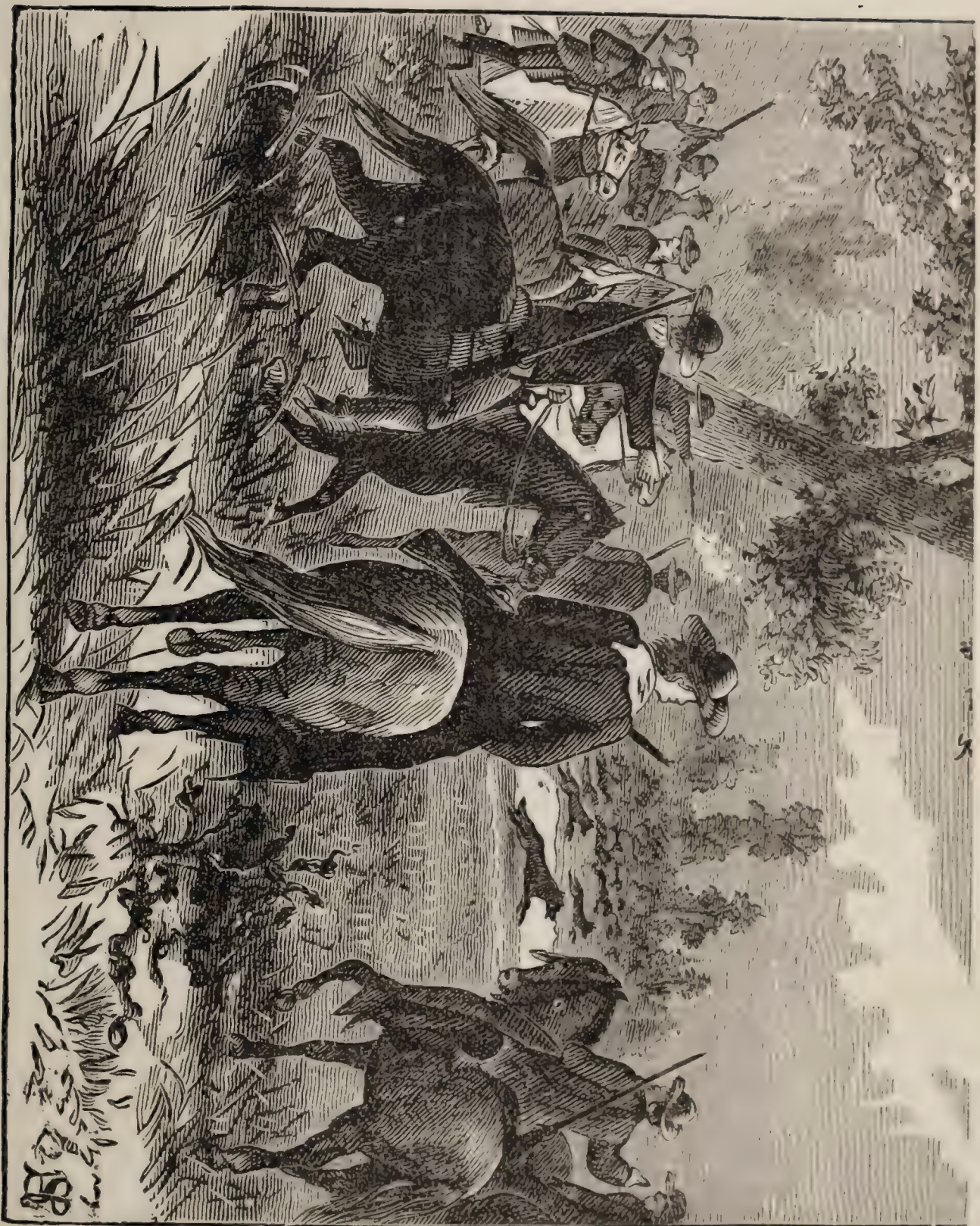
In times of peace Gov. Cass had high notions of civilizing the Indians, encouraging the purchase of their lands, limiting their hunting grounds to a narrow compass, teaching them agriculture and mechanics and providing the means for their instruction and religious training. The policy of the French and English had been

to pacify them with presents and gewgaws, merely to obtain a temporary foothold for the purpose of carrying on the fur trade. Those benefited by the trade lived thousands of miles away and had no interest in the permanent development of the country. The United States Government, on the other hand, indorsed Gov. Cass' policy, which was to result in the development of the wealth of the country and the establishment of all the arts of peace. Gens. Cass and Harrison were accordingly empowered to treat with the Indians on the Miami and Wabash; and July 20 a treaty was signed with the Wyandots, Senecas, Shawnees, Miamis and Delawares, which restored comparative tranquillity. During the summer, however, there was Indian war enough to call out all of Gov. Cass' men, in aid of Gen. Brown on the Niagara. Indians can never remain long at peace, whatever may be the obligations they assume in treaty-making. Gov. Cass often headed his forces in person and drove the hostile tribes from place to place until they finally retreated to Saginaw.

An attempt was made to recover Mackinaw from the English in July of this year (1814), but the British works were too strong; however, the establishments at St. Joseph and at Sault Ste. Marie were destroyed. In the following winter the final treaty of peace was ratified between England and the United States. The population of the territory at this time was not over 5,000 or 6,000, scattered over a vast extent, and in a state of great destitution on account of the calamities of war. Scarcely a family, on resuming the duties of home, found more than the remnants of former wealth and comfort. Families had been broken up and dispersed; parents had been torn from their children, and children from each other; some had been slain on the battle-field, and others had been massacred by the ruthless savages. Laws had become a dead letter, and morals had suffered in the general wreck. Agriculture had been almost abandoned and commerce paralyzed; food and all necessities of life were scarce, and luxuries unknown. Money was difficult to get, and the bank paper of Ohio, which was almost the sole circulating medium, was 25 per cent below par.

Such was the gloomy state of domestic affairs when Gen. Cass assumed the office of governor. Besides, he had the delicate task of aiding in legislation and of being at the same time the sole executive of the law. In 1817 he made an important treaty with the Indians, by which their title was extinguished to nearly all the land in Ohio, and a great portion in Indiana and Michigan. This treaty attached the isolated population of Michigan to the State of Ohio, made the Territorial government in a fuller sense an integral member of the federal Union, and removed all apprehension of a hostile confederacy among the Indian tribes along the lake and river frontier.

Hitherto there had not been a road in Michigan, except the military road along the Detroit river; but as the Indian settlements and lands could not now be interposed as a barrier, Gen. Cass called the



HUNTING PRAIRIE WOLVES IN AN EARLY DAY.

attention of Congress to the necessity of a military road from Detroit to Sandusky, through a trackless morass called the black swamp.

In the summer of this year, the first newspaper published in Michigan was started at Detroit. It was called the *Detroit Gazette*, and was published by Messrs. Sheldon & Reed, two enterprising young men, the former of whom published an interesting and valuable early history of Michigan.

The "*Western Sun*" was the first newspaper published in the Indiana Territory, now comprising the four great States of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, and the second in all that country once known as the "Northwestern Territory." It was commenced at Vincennes in 1803, by Elihu Stout, of Kentucky, and first called the *Indiana Gazette*, and July 4, 1804, was changed to the *Western Sun*. Mr. Stout continued the paper until 1845, amid many discouragements, when he was appointed postmaster at the place, and he sold out the office.

May 6, 1812, Congress passed an act requiring that 2,000,000 acres of land should be surveyed in the Territory of Louisiana, the same amount in the Territory of Illinois, and the same amount in the Territory of Michigan, in all 6,000,000 acres, to be set apart for the soldiers in the war with Great Britain. Each soldier was to have 160 acres of land, fit for cultivation. The surveyors under this law reported that there were no lands in Michigan fit for cultivation! This unconscionable report deterred immigration for many years, and the Government took the whole 6,000,000 acres from Illinois and Missouri. The language of that report is so remarkable that we must quote it:

"The country on the Indian boundary line, from the mouth of the Great Auglaize river and running thence for about 50 miles, is (with some few exceptions) low, wet land, with a very thick growth of underbrush, intermixed with very bad marshes, but generally very heavily timbered with beech, cottonwood, oak, etc.; thence continuing north and extending from the Indian boundary eastward, the number and extent of the swamps increase, with the addition of numbers of lakes, from 20 chains to two and three miles across. Many of the lakes have extensive marshes adjoining their margins, sometimes thickly covered with a species of pine called 'tamarack,' and other places covered with a coarse, high grass, and uniformly covered from six inches to three feet (and more at times) with water. The margins of these lakes are not the only places where swamps are found, for they are interspersed throughout the whole country and filled with water, as above stated, and varying in extent. The intermediate space between these swamps and lakes, which is probably near one-half of the country, is, with a very few exceptions, a poor, barren, sandy land on which scarcely any vegetation grows except very small, scrubby oaks. In many places that part which may be called dry land is composed of little, short sand-hills, forming a kind of deep basins, the bottoms of many

of which are composed of a marsh similar to the above described. The streams are generally narrow, and very deep compared with their width, the shores and bottoms of which are, with a very few exceptions, swampy beyond description; and it is with the utmost difficulty that a place can be found over which horses can be conveyed with safety.

"A circumstance peculiar to that country is exhibited in many of the marshes by their being thinly covered with a sward of grass, by walking on which evinced the existence of water or a very thin mud immediately under their covering, which sinks from six to eighteen inches from the pressure of the foot at every step, and at the same time rising before and behind the person passing over. The margins of many of the lakes and streams are in a similar situation, and in many places are literally afloat. On approaching the eastern part of the military lands, toward the private claims on the straights and lake, the country does not contain so many swamps and lakes, but the extreme sterility and barrenness of the soil continues the same. Taking the country altogether, so far as has been explored, and to all appearances, together with the information received concerning the balance, it is so bad there would not be more than one acre out of a hundred, if there would be one out of a thousand, that would in any case admit of cultivation."

It is probable that those Government surveyors made a lazy job of their duty and depended almost entirely upon the fur traders, who were interested in keeping settlers out of the country. But we must make allowance, too, for the universal ignorance existing at that time of the methods of developing the Western country which modern invention has brought to bear since the days of our forefathers. We must remember that our Western prairies were counted worth nothing, even by *all* the early settlers.

By the year 1818 some immigrants crowded in and further explored and tested the land; and in March, this year, Gov. Cass called for the views of the inhabitants upon the question of changing the civil authority by entering upon the second grade of Territorial government. A vote was taken and a majority were found to be against it; but for the purpose of facilitating immigration and settlement, Gov. Cass recommended to the Secretary of the Treasury that the lands in the district of Detroit be at once brought into market. The department immediately complied, and the lands were offered for sale the following autumn. Immigration was now increased more than ever before, and the permanent growth of the country became fully established.

In 1819 the people were allowed to elect a delegate to Congress. The population was now 8,806 in the whole Territory, distributed as follows: Detroit, 1,450, not including the garrison; the Island of Mackinaw, still the *entrepot* of the fur trade, a stationary population of about 450, sometimes increased to 2,000 or over; Sault Ste. Marie, 15 or 20 houses, occupied by French and English families.

The year 1819 was also rendered memorable by the appearance of the first steamboat on the lakes, the "Walk-in-the-water," which came up Lake Erie and went on to Mackinaw.

Up to this time no executive measures had been taken by the people to avail themselves of the school lands appropriated by the ordinance of 1787, except the curious act passed by the Governor and judges establishing the "Catholepistemiad," or University of Michigan, with 13 "didaxia," or professorships. The scheme for this institution was a grand one, described by quaint, sesquipedalian technicalities coined from the Greek language, and the whole devised by that unique man, Judge Woodward. The act is given in full in the Territorial laws of Michigan, compiled and printed a few years ago. It was Judge Woodward, also, who laid out the plan of Detroit, in the form of a cobweb, with a "campus Martius" and a grand circus, and avenues radiating in every direction, grand public parks and squares, etc. Centuries would be required to fulfill his vast design. Like authors and artists of ancient Greece and Rome, he laid the foundations of grand work for posterity more than for the passing generation.

Settlements now began to form at the points where now are the cities of Ann Arbor, Ypsilanti, Jackson, Tecumseh and Pontiac. There were still some annoyances by the Indians. The Sacs and Foxes annually made their appearance to receive presents from the British agents at Malden, and as they passed along they would commit many depredations. This practice of the British Government had a tendency to prejudice the Indians against the Americans, and it thus became necessary to take some measures for removing the Indians beyond British influence or otherwise putting a stop to this dangerous custom. Accordingly, in the fall of 1819, Gov. Cass desired the Government at Washington to cause a more thorough exploration to be made of the lake region, estimating the number and influence of the Indians, their relations, prejudices, etc., with a view to the further extinguishment of Indian title to land, etc.; but the Government deemed it advisable at this time only to take 10 miles square at Sault Ste. Marie for military purposes, and some islands near Mackinaw, where beds of plaster had been found to exist. However, the general Government soon ordered an expedition to be fitted out for such an exploration as Gov. Cass desired, to travel with birch canoes. The men composing the expedition were Gen. Cass and Robert A. Forsyth, his private secretary; Capt. D. B. Douglass, topographer and astronomer; Dr. Alex. Wolcott, physician; James D. Doty, official secretary; and Charles C. Trowbridge, assistant topographer. Lieut. Evans Mackey was commander of the escort, which consisted of 10 U. S. soldiers. Besides these there were 10 Canadian *voyageurs*, to manage the canoes, and 10 Indians to act as hunters. The latter were under the direction of James Riley and Joseph Parks, who were also to act as interpreters.

This party left Detroit March 24, 1820, and reached Michilimackinac, June 6. On leaving this place June 14, 22 soldiers, under the command of Lient. John S. Pierce, were added to the party, and the expedition now numbered 64 persons. They reached the Sault Ste. Marie the 16th, where Gen. Cass called the Indians (Chippewas) together, in order to have a definite understanding with them concerning the boundary lines of the land grants, and thereby renew also their sanction of former treaties. At first the Indians protested against the Americans having any garrison at the place, and some of them grew violent and almost precipitated a general fight, which would have been disastrous to Gen. Cass' party, as the Indians were far more numerous; but Cass exhibited a great degree of coolness and courage, and caused more deliberate counsels to prevail among the savages. Thus the threatened storm blew over.

The next day the expedition resumed their journey, on Lake Superior, passing the "pictured rocks," and landing at one place where there was a band of friendly Chippewas. June 25 they left Lake Superior, ascended Portage river and returned home by way of Lake Michigan, after having traveled over 4,000 miles.

The results of the expedition were: a more thorough knowledge of a vast region and of the numbers and disposition of the various tribes of Indians; several important Indian treaties, by which valuable lands were ceded to the United States; a knowledge of the operations of the Northwest Fur Company; and the selection of sites for a line of military posts.

As the greatest want of the people seemed to be roads, Congress was appealed to for assistance, and not in vain; for that body immediately provided for the opening of roads between Detroit and the Miami river, from Detroit to Chicago, and from Detroit to Fort Gratiot, and for the improvement of La Plaisance Bay. Government surveys were carried into the Territory. Two straight lines were drawn through the center of the Territory,—east and west, and north and south, the latter being denominated the principal meridian and the former the base line. The Territory was also divided into townships of six miles square.

In 1821 there was still a tract of land lying south of Grand river which had not yet been added to the United States, and Gov. Cass deemed it necessary to negotiate with the Indians for it. To accomplish this work he had to visit Chicago; and as a matter of curiosity we will inform the reader of his most feasible route to that place, which he can contrast with that of the present day. Leaving Detroit, he descended to the mouth of the Maumee river; he ascended that river and crossed the intervening country to the Wabash; descended that stream to the Ohio; down the latter to the Mississippi, and up this and the Illinois rivers to Chicago!

At this council the American commissioners were Gen. Cass and Judge Sibley, of Detroit. They were successful in their undertaking, and obtained a cession of the land in question. On this occasion the Indians exhibited in a remarkable manner their

appetite for whisky. As a preliminary step to the negotiations, the commissioners ordered that no spirits should be given to the Indians. The chief of the latter was a man about a hundred years old, but still of a good constitution. The commissioners urged every consideration to convince him and the other Indians of the propriety of the course they had adopted, but in vain. "Father," said the old chieftain, "we do not care for the land, nor the money, nor the goods: what we want is whisky; give us whisky." But the commissioners were inexorable, and the Indians were forced to content themselves.

This year (1821) also two Indians were hung for murder. There was some fear that the event would be made by the British an occasion of arousing Indian atrocities in the vicinity, and the petition for the pardon of the wretches was considered by Gov. Cass with a great deal of embarrassment. He finally concluded to let the law take its course, and accordingly, Dec. 25, the murderers were hung.

In 1822 six new counties were created, namely, Lapeer, Sanilac, Saginaw, Shiawassee, Washtenaw and Lenawee; and they contained much more territory then they do at the present day. This year the first stage line was established in the Territory, connecting the county seat of Macomb county with the steamer "Walk-in-the-Water" at Detroit.

In 1823 Congress changed the form of Territorial government, abrogating the legislative power of the governor and judges and establishing a "Legislative Council," to consist of nine members, appointed by the President of the United States out of 18 candidates elected by the people. By the same act the term of judicial office was limited to four years, and eligibility to office was made to require the same qualifications as the right to suffrage. The people now took new interest in their government, and felt encouraged to lay deeper the foundations of future prosperity. The first legislative council under the new regime met at Detroit June 7, 1824, when Gov. Cass delivered his message, reviewing the progress of the Territory, calling attention to the needs of popular education and recommending a policy of governmental administration. During this year he also called the attention of the general Government to the mineral resources of the Superior region, and asked for governmental explorations therein. At its second session after this, Congress authorized a commission to treat with the Indians of the upper peninsula for permission to explore that country.

In 1825 the Erie canal was completed from the Hudson river to Buffalo, N. Y., and the effect was to increase materially the flow of people and wealth into the young Territory of Michigan. The citizens of the East began to learn the truth concerning the agricultural value of this peninsula, and those in search of good and permanent homes came to see for themselves, and afterward came with their friends or families to remain as industrious residents, to develop a powerful State. The number in the Territorial council



EASTERN ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, AT PONTIAC.

was increased to 13, to be chosen by the President from 26 persons elected by the people. In 1827 an act was passed authorizing the electors to choose their electors directly, without the further sanction of either the President or Congress. The power of enacting laws was given to the council, subject, however, to the approval of Congress and the veto of the Governor. This form of Territorial government remained in force until Michigan was organized as a State in 1837. William Woodbridge was Secretary of the Territory during the administration of Gov. Cass, and deserves great credit for the ability with which he performed the duties of his office. In the absence of the chief executive he was acting governor, and a portion of the time he represented the Territory as a delegate to Congress. In 1828 he was succeeded by James Witherell, and in two years by Gen. John T. Mason.

In 1831 Gen. Cass was appointed Secretary of War in the cabinet of President Jackson, after having served Michigan as its chief executive for 18 years. He had been appointed six times, running through the presidency of Madison, Monroe and John Q. Adams, without any opposing candidate or a single vote against him in the senate. He faithfully discharged his duties as Indian commissioner and concluded 19 treaties with the Indians, acquiring large cessions of territory in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan. He was a practical patriot of whom the people of the peninsular State justly feel proud. Probably more than any other man, Gen. Cass was the father of Michigan.

GEN. GEO. B. PORTER'S ADMINISTRATION.

On the promotion of Gen. Cass to a seat in the cabinet of President Jackson and his consequent resignation as Governor of Michigan, Gen. Geo. B. Porter was appointed Governor in July, 1831, and Sept. 22 following he entered upon the duties of the office. The population of the Territory at this time was about 35,000, prosperity was reigning all around and peace everywhere prevailed, except that in 1832 the Black Hawk war took place in Illinois, but did not affect this peninsula. In this war, however, Gov. Porter co-operated with other States in furnishing militia.

While Gov. Porter was the chief executive, Wisconsin was detached from Michigan and erected into a separate Territory; many new townships were organized and wagon roads opened and improved; land began to rise rapidly in value, and speculators multiplied. The council provided for the establishment and regulation of common schools, incorporated "The Lake Michigan Steamboat Company," with a capital of \$40,000; and incorporated the first railroad company in Michigan, the "Detroit & St. Joseph Railroad Company," since called the "Michigan Central." The original corporators were, John Biddle, John R. Williams, Charles Larned, E. P. Hastings, Oliver Newberry, De Garmo James, James Abbott, John Gilbert, Abel Millington, Job Gorton, John Allen,

Anson Brown, Samuel W. Dexter, W. E. Perrine, Wm. A. Thompson, Isaac Crary. O. W. Colden, Caleb Eldred, Cyrus Lovell, Calvin Brittain and Talman Wheeler. The act of incorporation required that the road should be completed within 30 years; this condition was complied with in less than one-third of that time. The same council also incorporated the "Bank of the River Raisin," with a branch at Pontiac. Previous to this two other banks had been chartered, namely: the "Bank of Michigan," in 1817, with a branch at Bronson, and the "Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Michigan," with a branch at St. Joseph.

The Legislative Council of 1834 also authorized a vote of the residents to be taken on the question of organizing as a State and becoming a member of the Union; but the vote was so light and the majority so small that Congress neglected to consider the matter seriously until two years afterward.

During Porter's administration a change was made in the method of disposing of the public lands, greatly to the benefit of the actual settlers. Prior to 1820 the Government price of land was \$2 an acre, one-fourth to be paid down and the remainder in three annual installments; and the land was subject to forfeiture if these payments were not promptly made. This system having been found productive of many serious evils, the price of land was put at \$1.25 an acre, all to be paid at the time of purchase. This change saved a deal of trouble.

During the administration of Gov. Porter occurred the "Black Hawk" war, mainly in Illinois, in 1832, which did not affect Michigan to any appreciable extent, except to raise sundry fears by the usual alarms accompanying war gossip. A few volunteers probably went to the scene of action from this Territory, but if any systematic account was ever kept of this service, we fail to find it.

In October, 1831, Edwin Jerome left Detroit with a surveying party composed of John Mullet, surveyor, and Utter, Brink and Peck, for that portion of Michigan Territory lying west of Lake Michigan, now Wisconsin. Their outfit consisted of a French pony team and a buffalo wagon to carry tent, camp equipage, blankets, etc. Most of the way to the southeast corner of Lake Michigan they followed a wagon track or an Indian trail, and a cabin or an Indian hut to lodge in at night; but west of the point mentioned they found neither road nor inhabitant. They arrived at Chicago in a terrible rain and "put-up" at the fort. This far-famed city at that time had but five or six houses, and they were built of logs. Within a distance of three or four miles of the fort the land was valued by its owners at 50 cents an acre.

After 23 days' weary travel through an uninhabited country, fording and swimming streams and exposed to much rainy weather, they arrived at Galena, where they commenced their survey, but in two days the ground froze so deep that further work was abandoned until the next spring. The day after the memorable Stillman battle with Black Hawk, while the Mullet party were crossing the

Blue mounds, they met an Indian half-chief, who had just arrived from the Menominee camps with the details of the battle. He stated the slain to be three Indians and 11 whites. The long shaking of hands and the extreme cordiality of this Indian alarmed Mullet for the safety of his party, but he locked the secret in his own heart until the next day. They had just completed a town corner when Mullet, raising himself to his full height, said, "Boys, I'm going in; I'll not risk my scalp for a few paltry shillings." This laconic speech was an electric shock to the whole company. Mr. Jerome, in describing his own sensations, said that the hair of his head then became as porcupine quills, raising his hat in the air and himself from the ground; and the top of his head became as sore as a boil.

July 6, 1834, Gov. Porter died, and the administration devolved upon the secretary of the Territory, Stevens T. Mason, during whose time occurred

THE "TOLEDO WAR."

This difficulty was inaugurated by a conflict of the acts of Congress from time to time, made either carelessly or in ignorance of the geography of the West and of the language of former public acts. Michigan claimed as her southern boundary a line running from the extreme southern point of Lake Michigan directly east to Lake Erie, which would include Toledo, an important point, as it was the principal terminus of the proposed Wabash & Erie canal. This claim was made by virtue of clauses in the ordinance of 1787. Ohio, on the other hand, claimed that the ordinance had been superseded by the Constitution of the United States, and that Congress had the right to regulate the boundary; also, that the constitution of that State, which had been accepted by Congress, described a line different from that claimed by Michigan. Mr. Woodbridge, the delegate from Michigan, ably opposed in Congress the claim of Ohio, and the committee on public lands decided unanimously in favor of this State; but in the hurry of business no action was taken by Congress and the question remained open.

The claim of Michigan was based principally upon the following points: The ordinance of 1787 declares the acts therein contained "articles of compact between the original States and the people and States in said Territory (northwest of the river Ohio), and forever to remain unalterable, unless by common consent." This ordinance defines the Territory to include all that region lying north and northwest of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi rivers. In the fifth article it is provided that there shall be formed not less than three nor more than five States within its limits. The boundaries of the three States are defined so as to include the whole Territory; conditioned, however, that if it should be found expedient by Congress to form the one or two more States mentioned, Congress is authorized to alter boundaries of the three States "so as

to form one or two States in that part of the said Territory which lies north of the east and west line drawn through the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan."

In 1802 Congress enabled the people of Ohio to form a constitution, and in that act the boundary of that State is declared to be "on the north by an east and west line drawn through the southerly extreme of Lake Michigan, running east, after intersecting the due north line aforesaid from the mouth of the Great Miami, until it shall intersect Lake Erie, or the Territorial line, and thence with the same through Lake Erie to the Pennsylvania line." The constitution of Ohio adopted the same line, with this condition: "Provided always, and it is hereby fully understood and declared by this convention, that if the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan should extend so far south that a line drawn due east from it should not intersect Lake Erie; or, if it should intersect Lake Erie east of the mouth of the Miami river, then in that case, with the assent of Congress, the northern boundary of this State shall be established by and extend to a direct line running from the southern extremity of Lake Michigan to the most northerly cape of the Miami bay, after intersecting the due north line from the mouth of the Great Miami, as aforesaid, thence northeast of the Territorial line, and by said Territorial line to the Pennsylvania line."

Congress did not act upon this proviso until 1805, and during this interval it seems that Ohio herself did not regard it as a part of her accepted constitution.

Again, this section of the act of 1802 provides that all that part of the Territory lying north of this east and west line "shall be attached to and make a part of the Indiana Territory." Still again, the act of 1805, entitled "an act to divide the Indiana Territory into separate governments," erects Michigan to a separate Territory, and defines the southern boundary to be "a line drawn east from the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan until it intersects Lake Erie."

The strip of territory in dispute is about five miles wide at the west end and eight miles at the east end. The line claimed by Michigan was known as the "Fulton line," and that claimed by Ohio was known as the "Harris line," from the names of the surveyors. This territory was valuable for its rich farming land, but its chief value was deemed to consist at that time in its harbor on the Maumee river, where now stands the city of Toledo, and which was the eastern terminus of the proposed Wabash & Erie canal. This place was originally called Swan creek, afterward Port Lawrence, then Vistula and finally Toledo. The early settlers generally acknowledged their allegiance to Michigan; but when the canal became a possibility, and its termination at Toledo being dependent upon the contingency whether or not it was in Ohio, many of the inhabitants became desirous of being included within the latter State. Then disputes grew more violent and the Legislatures of the

respective commonwealths led off in the fight. In February, 1835, the Legislature of Ohio passed an act extending the jurisdiction of the State over the territory in question, directed local elections to be held and a re-survey to be made of the Harris line. Per contra, Gov. Mason urged the Legislative Council of Michigan to take active measures to counteract the proceedings of the Ohio Legislature; and accordingly that body passed an act making it a criminal offense for any one to attempt to exercise any official functions within the jurisdiction of Michigan without authority from the Territory or the general Government. March 9, 1835, Gov. Mason ordered Gen. Brown to hold the Michigan militia in readiness to meet the enemy in the field in case an attempt was made by the agents of Ohio to carry out the provisions of the Legislature of that State. On the 31st Gov. Lucas, of Ohio, arrived at Perrysburg with his commissioners, on his way to re-survey the Harris line. He was accompanied by a militia of about 600 men. In the meantime Gov. Mason mustered about 1,200 men, with Gen. Brown commanding, and was in possession of Toledo. In a few days two commissioners arrived from Washington on a mission of peace, and remonstrated with Gov. Lucas. After several conferences with the two Governors they submitted propositions of a temporary nature, virtually giving the disputed territory to Ohio until the following session of Congress, to which Gov. Lucas assented, but Gov. Mason did not. President Jackson asked the opinion of the attorney general, Mr. Butler, who replied in favor of Michigan; notwithstanding, Gov. Lucas proceeded to order his men to commence the survey, but as they were passing through Lenawee county the under-sheriff there arrested a portion of the party, while the rest ran away like Indians, and spread an exaggerated report of actual war. This being corrected by an amusing official report of the under-sheriff, Gov. Lucas called an extra session of the Ohio Legislature, which passed an act "to prevent the forcible abduction of the citizens of Ohio!" It also adopted measures to organize the county of "Lucas," with Toledo as the county-seat, and to carry into effect the laws of the State over the disputed territory.

In the meantime the Michigan people in and about Toledo busied themselves in arresting Ohio emissaries who undertook to force the laws of their State upon Michigan Territory, while Ohio partisans feebly attempted to retaliate. An amusing instance is related of the arrest of one Major Stickney. He and his whole family fought valiantly, but were at length overcome by numbers. The Major had to be tied on a horse before he would ride with the Michigan *posse* to jail. An attempt was then made to arrest a son of the Major called "Two Stickney," when a serious struggle followed and the officer was stabbed with a knife. The blood flowed pretty freely, but the wound did not prove dangerous. This was probably the only blood shed during the "war." The officer let go his hold and Stickney fled to Ohio. He was indicted by the grand jury of Monroe county, and a requisition was made on the Governor of Ohio

for his rendition, but the Governor refused to give him up. An account of this affair reaching the ears of the President, he recommended that Gov. Mason interpose no obstacle to the re-survey of the Harris line; but the Governor refusing to abide by the "recommendation," the President superseded him by the appointment of Charles Shaler, of Pennsylvania, as his successor. He also advised Gov. Lucas to refrain from exercising any jurisdiction over the disputed territory until Congress should convene and act upon the matter. This was humiliating to that Governor, and he resolved to assert the dignity of his State in Toledo in some manner. He hit upon the plan of ordering a session of court to be held there, with a regiment of militia for the protection of the judges. Accordingly the judges met on Sunday afternoon, Sept. 6, at Maumee, a few miles from Toledo. Some time during the evening a scout sent out by the colonel returned from Toledo and reported that 1,200 men, under command of Gen. Brown, were in Toledo ready to demolish court, soldiers and all; but this report turned out to be false. During the scare, however, the judges hesitated to proceed to Toledo, and the colonel of the regiment upbraided them for their cowardice, and proposed to escort them with his militia during the dead of night to a certain school-house in Toledo, where they might go through the form of holding court a few minutes in safety. About three o'clock Monday morning they arrived at the designated place and "held court" about two minutes and then fled for dear life back to Maumee! Thus was the "honor and dignity" of the great State of Ohio "vindicated over all her enemies!"

ADMINISTRATION OF GOV. HORNER.

It appears that Mr. Shaler did not accept the governorship of Michigan, and John S. Horner, of Virginia, was soon afterward appointed secretary and Acting Governor. He proved to be rather unpopular with the people of Michigan, and the following May he was appointed secretary of Wisconsin Territory. He carried on a lengthy correspondence with Gov. Lucas, which resulted in a discontinuance of all the suits that had grown out of the Toledo war except the demand for Two Stickney. Gov. Lucas persisted in refusing to deliver him up; but it seems that finally no serious trouble came of the affair.

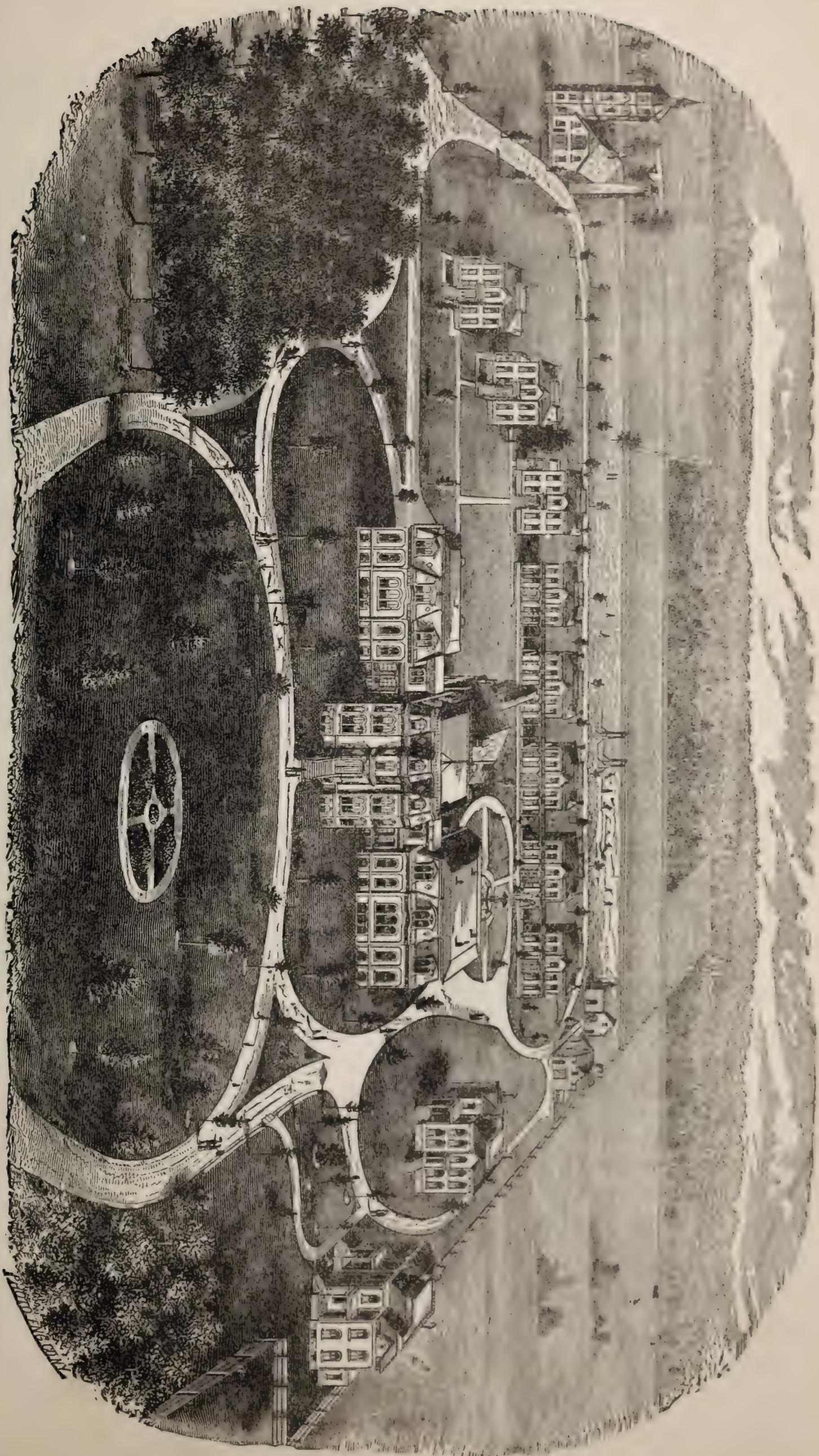
The first Monday in October, 1835, the people of Michigan ratified the constitution and by the same vote elected a full set of State officers. Stevens T. Mason was elected Governor, Edward Mundy, Lieutenant-Governor, and Isaac E. Crary, Representative in Congress. The first Legislature under the constitution was held at Detroit, the capital, on the first Monday in November, and John Norvell and Lucius Lyon were elected U. S. Senators. A regular election was also held under the Territorial law for delegate to Congress, and Geo. W. Jones, of Wisconsin, received the certificate of election, although it is said that Wm. Woodbridge received the high-

est number of votes. John S. Horner, the Territorial Governor, was still in office here, and this singular mixture of Territorial and State government continued until the following June, when Congress formally admitted Michigan into the Union as a State and Horner was sent to Wisconsin, as before noted. This act of Congress conditioned that the celebrated strip of territory over which the quarrel had been so violent and protracted, should be given to Ohio, and that Michigan might have as a compensation the upper peninsula. That section of country was then known only as a barren waste, containing some copper, no one knew how much. Of course this decision by Congress was unsatisfactory to the people of this State. This was the third excision of territory from Michigan, other clippings having been made in 1802 and 1816. In the former year more than a thousand square miles was given to Ohio, and in the latter year nearly 1,200 square miles was given to Indiana. Accordingly, Gov. Mason convened the Legislature July 11, 1836, to act on the proposition of Congress. The vote stood 21 for acceptance and 28 for rejection. Three delegates were appointed to repair to Washington, to co-operate with the representatives there for the general interest of the State: but before Congress was brought to final action on the matter, other conventions were held in the State to hasten a decision. An informal one held at Ann Arbor Dec. 14 unanimously decided to accept the proposition of Congress and let the disputed strip of territory go to Ohio, and thereupon Jan. 26, 1837, Michigan was admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States.

MICHIGAN AS A STATE.

A State! This word contains avast amount of meaning. Before a community becomes a State, there is comparatively a dead level of homogeneity, the history of which consists simply of a record of independent or disconnected events, as Indian wars, migration, etc.; but when a people so far advance in civilization that they must organize, like the plant and animal kingdoms, they must assume "organs," having functions; and the more civilized and dense the population, the more numerous and complicated these organs must become,—to use the language of modern biology, the more the organism must "differentiate."

Correspondingly, the history of Michigan, up to its organization as a State, like that of all our Territories, is almost a disconnected series of events; but on assuming the character of a State, its organs and functions multiply, becoming all the while more and more dependent upon one another. To follow up the history of the State, therefore, with the same proportional fullness as we do its Territorial epoch, would swell the work to scores or hundreds of volumes; for the compiler would be obliged to devote at first a volume to one feature, say the educational, and then soon divide his subject into the various departments of the educational work of



STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL, AT COLDWATER.

the State, devoting a volume to each, and then subdivide, taking each local institution by itself, and subdivide still farther, and so on *ad infinitum*, devoting a volume to each movement in the career of every institution.

As it is therefore impracticable to preserve the proportion of history to the end, the writer is obliged to generalize more and more as he approaches the termination of any selected epoch in the progress of a growing organism. Accordingly, from this point onward in the history of Michigan, we will treat the subject matter mainly by topics, commencing with an outline of the several gubernatorial administrations.

THE ADMINISTRATIONS.

Stevens T. Mason was the first Governor of this State, having been elected (Governor of the State prospectively) in 1835, as before noted, and he held the office until January, 1840. This State, at the time of its admission into the Union, had a population of about 200,000; its area was about 40,000 square miles, which was divided into 36 counties.

Nearly the first act passed by the Legislature was one for the organization and support of common schools. Congress had already set apart one section of land in every township for this purpose, and the new State properly appreciated the boon. In March of the same year (1837) another act was passed establishing the University of Michigan, of which institution we speak more fully on subsequent pages. This Legislature also appropriated \$20,000 for a geological survey, and appointed Dr. Douglass Houghton State geologist. For the encouragement of internal improvements, a board of seven commissioners was appointed, of which the Governor was made president. This board authorized several surveys for railroads. Three routes were surveyed through the State, which eventually became, respectively, the Michigan Central, the Michigan Southern, and the Detroit & Milwaukee. The latter road, however, was originally intended to have Port Huron for its eastern terminus. The next year appropriations were made for the survey of the St. Joseph, Kalamazoo and Grand rivers, for the purpose of improving the navigation.

In 1839 the militia of the State was organized, and eight divisions, with two brigades of two regiments each, were provided for. This year, also, the State prison at Jackson was completed. Nearly 30,000 pupils attended the common schools this year, and for school purposes over \$18,000 was appropriated. Agriculturally, the State yielded that year 21,944 bushels of rye, 1,116,910 of oats, 6,422 of buckwheat, 43,826 pounds of flax, 524 of hemp, 89,610 head of cattle, 14,059 head of horses, 22,684 head of sheep and 109,096 of swine.

Gov. William Woodbridge was the chief executive from January, 1840, to February, 1841, when he resigned to accept a seat in the

U. S. Senate. J. Wright Gordon was Lieut.-Governor, and became Acting Governor on the resignation of Gov. Woodbridge.

During the administration of these men, the railroad from Detroit to Ann Arbor, a distance of 40 miles, was completed; branches of the University were established at Detroit, Pontiac, Monroe, Niles, Kalamazoo, Grand Rapids, Jackson, White Pigeon and Tecumseh. The material growth of the State continued to increase, proportionally more rapidly than even the population, which now amounted to about 212,000.

John S. Barry succeeded Gov. Gordon in the executive chair, serving from 1841 to 1845. In 1842 the university was opened for the reception of students, and the number of pupils attending the common schools was officially reported to be nearly 58,000. In 1843 a land office was established at Marshall, for the whole State. In 1844 the taxable property of the State was found to be in value \$28,554,282, the tax being at the rate of two mills on the dollar. The expenses of the State were only \$70,000, while the income from the two railroads was nearly \$300,000. In 1845 the number of inhabitants in the State had increased to more than 300,000.

Alpheus Felch served as Governor from 1845 to 1847. During his time the two railroads belonging to the State were sold to private corporations,—the Central for \$2,000,000, and the Southern for \$500,000. The exports of the State amounted in 1846 to \$4,647,608. The total capacity of vessels enrolled in the collection district at Detroit was 26,928 tons, the steam vessels having 8,400 and the sailing vessels 18,528 tons, the whole giving employment to 18,000 seamen. In 1847 there were 39 counties in the State, containing 435 townships; and 275 of these townships were supplied with good libraries, containing in the aggregate 37,000 volumes.

In the spring of 1846, on the account of northern and eastern immigration into Texas, with tastes and habits different from the native Mexicans, a war was precipitated between the United States and Mexico; and for the prosecution of this war Michigan furnished a regiment of volunteers, commanded by Thomas W. Stockton, and one independent company, incurring a total expense of about \$10,500. March 3, 1847, Gov. Felch resigned to accept a seat in the U. S. Senate, when the duties of his office devolved upon Wm. L. Greenly, under whose administration the Mexican war was closed.

There are few records extant of the action of Michigan troops in the Mexican war. That many went there and fought well are points conceded; but their names and country of nativity are hidden away in U. S. archives where it is almost impossible to find them.

The soldiers of this State deserve much of the credit of the memorable achievements of Co. K, 3d Dragoons, and Cos. A, E, and G of the U. S. Inf. The two former of these companies, re-

cruited in this State, were reduced to one-third their original number.

In May, 1846, our Governor was notified by the War Department of the United States to enroll a regiment of volunteers, to be held in readiness for service whenever demanded. At his summons 13 independent volunteer companies, 11 of infantry and two of cavalry, at once fell into line. Of the infantry four companies were from Detroit, bearing the honored names of Montgomery, Lafayette, Scott and Brady upon their banners. Of the remainder Monroe tendered two, Lenawee county three, St. Clair, Berrien and Hillsdale each one, and Wayne county an additional company. Of these alone the veteran Bradys were accepted and ordered into service. In addition to them 10 companies, making the First Regiment of Michigan Volunteers, springing from various parts of the State, but embodying to a great degree the material of which the first volunteers was formed, were not called for until October following. This regiment was soon in readiness and proceeded to the seat of war.

Epaphroditus Ransom was Governor from 1847 to November, 1849. During his administration the Asylum for the Insane was established at Kalamazoo, and also the Institute for the Blind, and the Deaf and Dumb, at Flint. Both these institutions were liberally endowed with lands, and each entrusted to a board of five trustees. March 31, 1848, the first telegraph line was completed from New York to Detroit.

John S. Barry, elected Governor of Michigan for the third time, succeeded Gov. Ransom, and his term expired in November, 1851. While he was serving this term a Normal school was established at Ypsilanti, which was endowed with lands, placed in charge of a Board of Education, consisting of six persons; a new State constitution was adopted, and the great "railroad conspiracy" case was tried. This originated in a number of lawless depredations upon the property of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, terminating with the burning of their depot at Detroit in 1850. The next year 37 men were brought to trial, and 12 of them were convicted. The prosecution was conducted by Alex. D. Fraser, of Detroit, and the conspirators were defended by Wm. H. Seward, of New York. Judge Warner Wing presided.

Robert McClelland followed Barry as Governor, serving until March, 1853, when he resigned to accept the position of Secretary of the Interior, in the cabinet of President Pierce. Lient.-Gov. Andrew Parsons consequently became Acting Governor, his term expiring in November, 1854.

In the spring of 1854, during the administration of Acting Gov. Parsons, the "Republican party," at least as a State organization, was first formed in the United States "under the oaks" at Jackson, by anti-slavery men of both the old parties. Great excitement prevailed at this time, occasioned by the settling of Kansas and the issue thereby brought up whether slavery should exist there.

For the purpose of permitting slavery there, the "Missouri compromise" (which limited slavery to the south of 36° 30') was repealed, under the lead of Stephen A. Douglas. This was repealed by a bill admitting Kansas and Nebraska into the Union as Territories, and those who were opposed to this repeal measure were in short called "anti-Nebraska" men. The epithets "Nebraska" and "anti-Nebraska" were temporarily employed to designate the slavery and anti-slavery parties, pending the dissolution of the old Democratic and Whig parties and the organization of the new Democratic and Republican parties. At the next State election Kinsley S. Bingham was elected by the Republicans Governor of Michigan, and this State has ever since then been under Republican control, the State officers of that party being elected by majorities ranging from 5,000 to 55,000. And the people of this State generally, and the Republicans in particular, claim that this commonwealth has been as well taken care of since 1855 as any State in the union, if not better, while preceding 1855 the Democrats administered the government as well as any other State, if not better.

As a single though signal proof of the high standard of Michigan among her sister States, we may mention that while the taxes in the New England States, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania average \$10.09 *per capita*, while in Massachusetts the average is \$17.10 per inhabitant, and while in the West the average is \$6.50, in Michigan it is only \$4.57. At the same time it is generally believed even by the citizens of sister States, that Michigan is the best governed commonwealth in the Union.

Kinsley S. Bingham was Governor from 1854 to 1858. The most notable event during his administration was the completion of the ship canal at the falls of St. Mary, May 26, 1855. An act of Congress was approved, granting to the State of Michigan 750,000 acres of land for the purpose of constructing this canal. The "sault," or rapids, of the St. Mary, have a fall of 17 feet in one mile. The canal is one mile long, 100 feet wide and about 12 feet deep. It has two locks of solid masonry. The work was commenced in 1853 and finished in May, 1855, at a cost of \$999,802. This is one of the most important internal improvements ever made in the State.

Moses Wisner was the next Governor of Michigan, serving from 1858 to November, 1860, at which time Abraham Lincoln was elected President of the United States. National themes began to grow exciting, and Michigan affairs were almost lost in the warring elements of strife that convulsed the nation from center to circumference with a life-and-death struggle.

Austin Blair was the 13th Governor of Michigan, serving during the perilous times of rebellion from 1861 to 1865, and by his patriotic and faithful execution of law and prompt aid of the general Government, earning the well deserved title of "the War Gov-

ernor." The particulars of the history of this State in connection with that war we will reserve for the next section.

Henry H. Crapo succeeded Gov. Blair, serving one term. He was elected during the dark hours just before the close of the war, when he found the political sky overcast with the most ominous clouds of death and debt. The bonded debt of the State was \$3,541,149.80, with a balance in the treasury of \$440,047.29. In the single year just closed the State had expended \$823,216.75, and by the close of the first year of his term this indebtedness had increased more than \$400,000 more. But the wise administration of this Governor began materially to reduce the debt and at the same time fill the treasury. The great war closed during the April after his election, and he faithfully carried out the line of policy inaugurated by his predecessor. The other prominent events during his time of office are systematically interwoven with the history of the various institutions of the State, and they will be found under heads in their respective places.

Henry P. Baldwin was Governor two terms, namely, from January, 1868, to the close of 1872. The period of his administration was a prosperous one for the State. In 1869 the taxable valuation of real and personal property in the State amounted to \$400,000,000, and in 1871 it exceeded \$630,000,000.

During Gov. Baldwin's time a step was taken to alter the State constitution so as to enable counties, townships, cities and incorporated villages, in their corporate capacity, to aid in the construction of railroads. Bonds had been issued all over the State by these municipalities in aid of railroads, under laws which had been enacted by the Legislature at five different sessions, but a case coming before the Supreme Court involving the constitutionality of these laws, the Bench decided that the laws were unconstitutional, and thus the railroads were left to the mercy of "soul-less" corporations. Gov. Baldwin, in this emergency, called an extra session of the Legislature, which submitted the desired constitutional amendment to the people; but it was by them defeated in November, 1870.

The ninth census having been officially published, it became the duty of the States in 1872 to make a re-apportionment of districts for the purpose of representation in Congress. Since 1863 Michigan had had six representatives, but the census of 1870 entitled it to nine.

During the last two years of Gov. Baldwin's administration the preliminary measures for building a new State capitol engrossed much of his attention. His wise counsels concerning this much-needed new building were generally adopted by the Legislature, which was convened in extra session in March, 1872.

Ample provision having been made for the payment of the funded debt of the State by setting apart some of the trust-fund receipts, and such portion of the specific taxes as were not required for the payment of interest on the public debt, the one-eighth mill tax for the sinking fund was abolished in 1870.

The fall of 1871 is noted for the many destructive conflagrations in the Northwest, including the great Chicago fire. Several villages in this State were either wholly or partially consumed, and much property was burned up nearly all over the country. This was due to the excessive dryness of the season. In this State alone nearly 3,000 families, or about 18,000 persons, were rendered houseless and deprived of the necessities of life. Relief committees were organized at Detroit, Grand Rapids and elsewhere, and in a short time \$462,106 in money and about \$250,000 worth of clothing were forwarded to the sufferers. Indeed, so generous were the people that they would have given more than was necessary had they not been informed by the Governor in a proclamation that a sufficiency had been raised.

The dedication of the soldiers' and sailors' monument at Detroit, April 9, 1872, was a notable event in Gov. Baldwin's time. This grand structure was designed by Randolph Rogers, formerly of Michigan, and one of the most eminent of American sculptors now living. The money to defray the expenses of this undertaking was raised by subscription, and persons in all parts of the State were most liberal in their contributions. The business was managed by an association incorporated in 1868. The monument is 46 feet high, and is surmounted by a colossal statue of Michigan in bronze, 10 feet in height. She is represented as a semi-civilized Indian queen, with a sword in her right hand and a shield in her left. The dedicatory lines in front are: "Erected by the people of Michigan, in honor of the martyrs who fell and the heroes who fought in defense of liberty and union." On the monument are many beautiful designs. At the unveiling there was a large concourse of people from all parts of the State, and the address was delivered by ex-Governor Blair.

John J. Bagley succeeded to the governorship Jan. 1, 1873, and served two terms. During his administration the new capitol was principally built, which is a larger and better structure for the money than perhaps any other public building in the United States. Under Gov. Bagley's counsel and administration the State prospered in all its departments. The Legislature of 1873 made it the duty of the Governor to appoint a commission to revise the State constitution, which duty he performed to the satisfaction of all parties, and the commission made thorough work in revising the fundamental laws of this commonwealth.

Charles M. Croswell was next the chief executive of this State, exercising the functions of the office for two successive terms, 1877-'81. During his administration the public debt was greatly reduced, a policy adopted requiring State institutions to keep within the limit of appropriations, laws enacted to provide more effectually for the punishment of corruption and bribery in elections, the State House of Correction at Ionia and the Eastern Asylum for the Insane at Pontiac were opened, and the new capitol at Lansing was completed and occupied. The first act of his

second term was to preside at the dedication of this building. The great riot of 1877 centered at Jackson. During those two or three fearful days Gov. Croswell was in his office at Lansing, in correspondence with members of the military department in different parts of the State, and within 48 hours from the moment when the danger became imminent the rioters found themselves surrounded by a military force ready with ball and cartridge for their annihilation. Were it not for this promptness of the Governor there would probably have been a great destruction of property, if not also of life.

At this date (February, 1881), Hon. David H. Jerome has just assumed the duties of the executive chair, while all the machinery of the Government is in good running order and the people generally are prosperous.

WAR OF THE REBELLION.

As soon as the President called for troops to suppress the Rebellion in April, 1861, the loyal people of the Peninsular State promptly responded and furnished the quota assigned. Austin Blair, a man peculiarly fitted for the place during the emergency, was Governor, and John Robertson, Adjutant General. The people of Michigan have ever since been proud of the record of these two men during the war, but this does not exclude the honor due all the humble soldiery who obediently exposed their lives in defense of the common country. Michigan has her full share of the buried dead in obscure and forgotten places all over the South as well as in decent cemeteries throughout the North. It was Michigan men that captured Jeff. Davis, namely: the 4th Cavalry, under Col. B. F. Pritchard; and it was Michigan men that materially aided in the successful capture of Wilkes Booth, the assassin of the martyred Lincoln.

The census of this State for 1860 showed a population of 751,110. The number of able-bodied men capable of military service was estimated in official documents of that date at 110,000. At the same time the financial embarrassment of the State was somewhat serious, and the annual tax of \$226,250 was deemed a grievous burden. But such was the patriotism of the people that by Dec. 23, 1862, an aggregate of 45,569 had gone to battle, besides 1,400 who had gone into other States and recruited. By the end of the war Michigan had sent to the front 90,747, or more than four-fifths the estimated number of able-bodied men at the beginning!

PUBLIC-SCHOOL SYSTEM.

Michigan has as good a public-school system as can be found anywhere in the Union. Ever since 1785 the acts of Congress, as well as the acts of this State since its organization, have encouraged popular education by land grants and liberal appropriations of

money. The 16th section of each township was early placed in the custody of the State for common-school purposes, and all the proceeds of the sale of school lands go into the perpetual fund. In 1842 the superintendent of public instruction reported a discrepancy of over \$22,000 in the funds, owing to imperfect records, probably, rather than dishonesty of officials. Sept. 30, 1878, the primary-school fund amounted to \$2,890,090.73, and the swamp-land school fund to \$361,237.20.

The qualification of teachers and the supervision of schools were for many years in the hands of a board of three inspectors, then the county superintendency system was adopted for many years, and since 1875 the township system has been in vogue. The township Board of School Inspectors now consists of the township clerk, one elected inspector and a township superintendent of schools. The latter officer licenses the teachers and visits the schools.

In 1877 the school children (5 to 20 years of age) numbered 469,504; the average number of months of school, 7.4; number of graded schools, 295; number of school-houses, 6,078, valued at \$9,190.175; amount of two-mill tax, \$492,646.94; district taxes, \$2,217.961; total resources for the year, \$3,792,129.59; total expenditures, \$3,179,976.06.

STATE UNIVERSITY.

By an act of Congress in 1804, a township of land was to be reserved in the territory now constituting the lower peninsula "for the use of seminaries of learning;" but the most of this reservation in 1841 went to a Catholic institution at Detroit. In 1824, through the exertions of Austin E. Wing, delegate to Congress, Gov. Woodbridge and others, a second township was granted, with permission to select the sections in detached localities, and about this time Judge Woodward devised that novel and extensive scheme for the "catholepistemiad," elsewhere referred to in this volume. In 1837 the Legislature established the University at Ann Arbor, and appropriated the 72 sections to its benefit; 916 acres of this land were located in what is now the richest part of Toledo, O., from which the University finally realized less than \$18,000!

But the State in subsequent years made many liberal appropriations to this favorite institution, until it has become the greatest seat of learning west of New England, if not in all America. It is a part of the public-school system of the State, as tuition is free, and pupils graduating at the high schools are permitted to enter the freshman class of the collegiate department. It now has an average attendance of 1,200 to 1,400 students, 450 of whom are in the college proper. In 1879 there were 406 in the law department, 329 in the medical, 71 in pharmacy, 62 in dental surgery and 63 in the homeopathic department. There are over 50 professors and teachers. The University is under the control of eight regents, elected by the

people, two every second year. Rev. Henry B. Tappan, D. D., was president from 1852 to 1863, then Erastus O. Haven, D. D., LL. D., to 1869, then Prof. H. S. Frieze (acting) until 1871, since which time the reins have been held by Hon. James B. Angell, LL. D.

The value of the buildings and grounds was estimated in 1879 at \$319,000, and the personal property at \$250,000.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

John D. Pierce, the first superintendent of public instruction, in his first report to the Legislature, urged the importance of a normal school. In this enterprise he was followed by his successors in office until 1849, when Ira Mayhew was State Superintendent, and the Legislature appropriated 72 sections of land for the purpose; and among the points competing for the location of the school, Ypsilanti won, and in that place the institution was permanently located. The building was completed and dedicated with appropriate ceremonies Oct. 5, 1852; next year the Legislature appropriated \$7,000 in money, for expenses. Prof. A. S. Welch, now President of Iowa Agricultural College, was elected the first principal. In October, 1859, the building with contents was burned, and a new building was immediately erected. In 1878 the main building was enlarged at an expense of \$43,347. This enlargement was 88x90 feet, and has a hall capable of seating 1,200 persons. The value of buildings and other property at the present time is estimated at \$111,100. Number of students, 616, including 144 in the primary department.

Each member of the Legislature is authorized by the Board of Education to appoint two students from his district who may attend one year free of tuition; other students pay \$10 per annum. Graduates of this school are entitled to teach in this State without re-examination by any school officer.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The Michigan Agricultural College owes its establishment to a provision of the State constitution of 1850. Article 13 says, "The Legislature shall, as soon as practicable, provide for the establishment of an agricultural school." For the purpose of carrying into practice this provision, legislation was commenced in 1855, and the act required that the school should be within 10 miles of Lansing, and that not more than \$15 an acre should be paid for the farm and college grounds. The college was opened to students in May, 1857, the first of existing agricultural colleges in the United States. Until the spring of 1861 it was under the control of the State Board of Education; since that time it has been under the management of the State Board of Agriculture, created for the purpose.



THE CAPITOL, AT LANSING.

In its essential features of combining study and labor, and of uniting general and professional studies in its course, the college has remained virtually unchanged from the first. It has had a steady growth in number of students, in means of illustration and efficiency of instruction.

An act of Congress, approved July 2, 1862, donated to each State public lands to the amount of 30,000 acres for each of its Senators and Representatives in Congress, according to the census of 1860, for the endowment, support and maintenance of at least one college where the leading object should be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts. The Legislature accepted this grant and bestowed it upon the Agricultural College. By its provisions the college has received 235,673.37 acres of land. These lands have been placed in market, and about 74,000 acres sold, yielding a fund of \$237,174, the interest of which at seven per cent. is applied to the support of the college. The sale is under the direction of the Agricultural Land Grant Board, consisting of the Governor, Auditor General, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Attorney General and Commissioner of the State Land Office.

The Agricultural College is three miles east of Lansing, comprising several fine buildings; and there are also very beautiful, substantial residences for the professors. There are also an extensive, well-filled green-house, a very large and well-equipped chemical laboratory, one of the most scientific apiaries in the United States, a general museum, a museum of mechanical inventions, another of vegetable products, extensive barns, piggeries, etc., etc., in fine trim for the purposes designed. The farm consists of 676 acres, of which about 300 are under cultivation in a systematic rotation of crops.

OTHER COLLEGES.

At Albion is a flourishing college under the control of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The grounds comprise about 15 acres. There are three college buildings, each three-stories high, having severally the dimensions of 46 by 80, 40 by 100, and 47 by 80 feet. The attendance in 1878 was 205. Tuition in the preparatory and collegiate studies is free. The faculty comprises nine members. The value of property about \$85,000.

Adrian College was established by the Wesleyan Methodists in 1859, now under the control of the "Methodist Church." The grounds contain about 20 acres. There are four buildings, capable of accommodating about 225 students. Attendance in 1875 was 179; total number of graduates for previous years, 121; 10 professors and teachers are employed. Exclusive of the endowment fund (\$80,000), the assets of the institution, including grounds, buildings, furniture, apparatus, musical instruments, outlying lands, etc., amount to more than \$137,000.

Hope College, at Holland, is under the patronage of the Dutch Reformed Church. It was begun in 1851, and in connection with the ordinary branches of learning, it has a theological department. In 1877 it had 10 professors and teachers and 110 pupils. Up to 1875 there had graduated, in the preparatory department, begun in 1863, 95; in the academic, beginning in 1866, 53; and in the theological, beginning in 1869, 24. Value of real estate, \$25,000; of other property, above incumbrance, about \$10,000; the amount of endowment paid in is about \$56,000.

Kalamazoo College, headed by Baptists, is situated on a five-acre lot of ground, and the property is valued at \$35,000; investments, \$88,000. There are six members of the faculty, and in 1878 there were 169 pupils.

Hillsdale College was established in 1855 by the Free Baptists. The "Michigan Central College," at Spring Arbor, was incorporated in 1845. It was kept in operation until it was merged into the present Hillsdale College. The site comprises 25 acres, beautifully situated on an eminence in the western part of the city of Hillsdale. The large and imposing building first erected was nearly destroyed by fire in 1874, and in its place five buildings of a more modern style have been erected. They are of brick, three stories with basement, arranged on three sides of a quadrangle. Their size is, respectively, 80 by 80, 48 by 72, 48 by 72, 80 by 60, 52 by 72, and they contain one-half more room than the original building. Ex-Lieut.-Gov. E. B. Fairfield was the first president. The present president is Rev. D. W. C. Durgin, D. D. Whole number of graduates up to 1878, 375; number of students in all departments, 506; number of professors and instructors, 15; productive endowment, about \$100,000; buildings and grounds, \$80,000; library, 6,200 volumes.

Olivet College, in Eaton county, is a lively and thorough literary and fine-art institution, under the joint auspices of the Presbyterian and Congregational denominations. Value of buildings and grounds, about \$85,000. Fourteen professors and teachers are employed, and the attendance in 1878 was 190, the sexes in about equal proportion. There are five departments, namely: the collegiate, preparatory, normal, music and art.

Battle Creek College, conducted by the Seventh-Day Adventists, was established in 1874, with four departments, 11 professors and teachers, and an attendance of 289. It is practically connected with a large health institution, where meat and medicines are eschewed. In 1878 there were 15 instructors and 478 students. Special attention is paid to hygiene and hygienic medication.

Grand Traverse College was opened at Benzonia in 1863, as the result of the efforts of Rev. Dr. J. B. Walker, a prominent divine of the Congregational Church. The friends of this institution have met with serious discouragements: their lands have not risen in value as anticipated and they have suffered a heavy loss from fire; but the college has been kept open to the present time, with

an average of 70 pupils. The curriculum, however, has so far been only "preparatory." The land is valued at \$25,000, and the buildings, etc., \$6,000. The school has done a good work in qualifying teachers for the public schools.

Besides the foregoing colleges, there are the German-American Seminary in Detroit, a Catholic seminary at Monroe, the Michigan Female Seminary at Kalamazoo, the Military Academy at Orchard Lake, near Pontiac, and others.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

No State in the union takes better care of her poor than does Michigan. For a number of years past, especially under the administrations of Govs. Bagley and Croswell, extraordinary efforts have been made to improve and bring to perfection the appointments for the poor and dependent.

According to the report of the Board of State Commissioners for the general supervision of charitable, penal, pauper and reformatory institutions for 1876, the total number in poor-houses of the State was 5,282. For the five years preceding, the annual rate of increase was four times greater than the increase of population during that period; but that was an exceptionally "hard" time. The capacity of the public heart, however, was equal to the occasion, and took such measures as were effectual and almost beyond criticism for the care of the indigent.

At the head of the charity department of the State stands

THE STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

In the year 1870 a commission appointed by the Governor for that purpose, visited many of the poor-houses in the State, and found a large number of children in them under 16 years of age, indiscriminately associated with idiots, maniacs, prostitutes and vagrants. Their report recommended the classification of paupers, and especially, that children in the county houses, under 16 years, should be placed in a State school. The act establishing the school was passed in 1871, in conformity with the recommendation. As amended in 1873, it provides, in substance, that there shall be received as pupils in such school all neglected and dependent children that are over four and under 16 years of age, and that are in suitable condition of body or mind to receive instruction, especially those maintained in the county poor-houses, those who have been deserted by their parents, or are orphans, or whose parents have been convicted of crime. It is declared to be the object of the act to provide for such children temporary homes only, until homes can be procured for them in families. The plans comprehend the ultimate care of all children of the class described, and it is made unlawful to retain such children in poor-houses when there is room for them in the State Public School. Dependent orphans and half

orphans of deceased soldiers and sailors have the preference of admission should there be more applications than room. Provision is made for preserving a record of the parentage and history of each child.

The general supervision of the school is delegated to a Board of Control, consisting of three members, who are appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Board appoints the superintendent, officers and teachers of the school. One officer is appointed to look up homes for the children, to apprentice them, and to keep a general oversight of them by visitation or correspondence. To complete the work of this institution, an agent is appointed in each county.

The internal government of this school is that known as the "family" and "congregate" combined, the families consisting of about 30 members each, and being under the care of "cottage managers," ladies whom the children call "aunties," and who are supposed to care for the children as mothers. Each child of sufficient years is expected to work three hours every day; some work on the farm, some in the dining-room and kitchen, while others make shoes, braid straw hats, make their own clothing, work in the bakery, engine room, laundry, etc. They are required to attend school three to five hours a day, according to their ages, and the school hours are divided into sessions to accommodate the work.

The buildings, 10 in number, comprise a main building, eight cottages and a hospital, all of brick. The buildings are steam heated, lighted with gas and have good bathing facilities. There are 41 acres of land in connection with the school, and the total value of all the property is about \$150,000, furnishing accommodations for 240 children.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

This was established at Lansing in 1855, in the northeastern portion of the city, as the "House of Correction for Juvenile Offenders," having about it many of the features of a prison. In 1859 the name was changed to "The State Reform School." The government and discipline have undergone many and radical changes until all the prison features have been removed except those that remain in the walls of the original structure, and which remain only as monuments of instructive history. No bolts, bars or guards are employed. The inmates are necessarily kept under the surveillance of officers, but the attempts at escape are much fewer than under the more rigid *regime* of former days. This school is for the detention, education and reformation of boys between the ages of eight and 16 years, who are convicted of light offenses.

The principal building is four-stories high, including basement, and has an extreme length of 246 feet, the center a depth of 48 feet, and the wings a depth of 33 feet each. Besides, there are two "family houses," where the more tractable and less vicious boys

form a kind of family, as distinguished from the congregate life of the institution proper. The boys are required to work a half a day and attend school a half a day. A farm of 328 acres belonging to the school furnishes work for many of the boys during the working season. Some are employed in making clothing and shoes for the inmates. The only shop-work now carried on is the cane-seating of chairs; formerly, cigars were manufactured here somewhat extensively. There is no contract labor, but all the work is done by the institution itself.

The number of inmates now averages about 200, and are taken care of by a superintendent and assistant, matron and assistant, two overseers and six teachers.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, AND THE BLIND.

This is located at Flint, 60 miles nearly northwest of Detroit. The act establishing it was passed in 1848, and the school was first opened in 1854, in a leased building. It is a school in common for deaf mutes and the blind, rather from motives of economy than from any relation which the two classes bear to one another. The buildings were commenced in 1853. The principal ones now are: front building, 43 by 72 feet, with east and west wings, each 28 by 60 feet; center building, 40 by 60, and east and west wings, each 50 by 70 feet; main school building, 52 by 54, with two wings, each 25 by 60 feet. All of these buildings are four stories high; center of the front building is five stories, including basement. There are also a boiler and engine house, barns, etc., etc. The total value of the buildings is estimated at \$358,045, and of the 88 acres of land occupied, \$17,570.

The number of inmates has increased from 94 in 1865 to 225 in 1875. Including the principal, there are 10 teachers employed in the deaf and dumb department, and four in the blind, besides the matron and her assistants. Tuition and board are free to all resident subjects of the State, and the trustees are authorized to assist indigent subjects in the way of clothing, etc., to the amount of \$40 a year. An annual census of all deaf mutes and blind persons in the State is officially taken and reported to the overseers of the poor, who are to see that these unfortunate members of the human family are properly cared for.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, AT KALAMAZOO.

This institution was established in 1848, and now consists of two departments, one for males and the other for females. The capacity of the former is 280 and of the latter 300 patients. In their general construction both buildings are arranged in accordance with the principles laid down by the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane. The buildings are of brick, with stone trimmings, and are very substantial, as well as

beautiful. The entire cost of both buildings, with all the auxiliary structures, and 195 acres of land, is about \$727,173.90. The buildings were constructed during the war and immediately afterward. The asylum was opened in 1859 for the care of patients, and up to Oct. 1, 1875, there had been expended for the care and maintenance of patients, exclusive of the cost of construction, \$994,711.32. Indigent patients are received and treated at the asylum at the expense of the counties to which they belong, on the certification of the county authorities, the average cost of maintenance being about \$4.12½ per week. Pay patients are received when there is room for them, the minimum price of board being \$5 per week.

EASTERN ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, AT PONTIAC.

These large, beautiful and very modern structures are located upon a farm of upward of 300 acres, and were erected in 1873-'6 at a cost of about \$400,000. The general plans are similar to those at Kalamazoo. They are built of brick, with stone window caps, belt-courses, etc. There are accommodations for not less than 300 patients.

Michigan pursues a very enlightened policy toward the chronic insane. Provisions have been made for the treatment even of the incurable, so that as much good as possible may be done even to the most unfortunate. The design is to cure whenever the nature of the mental malady will permit; but failing this, to cease no effort which could minister to the comfort and welfare of the patient.

PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

The Detroit House of Correction, although a local institution, is used to a considerable extent as an intermediate prison, to which persons are sentenced by the courts throughout the State for minor offenses. Women convicted of felonies are also sentenced to this place. The whole number in confinement at this prison for the past decade has averaged a little over 400 at any one time, more males than females. The average term of confinement is but a little more than two months, and the institution is very faithfully conducted.

The State Prison at Jackson is one of the best conducted in the Union. The total value of the property is valued at \$552,113. The earnings of the prison in 1878 were \$92,378; number of prisoners; 800. Their work is let to contractors, who employ 450 men at different trades. A coal mine has been recently discovered on the prison property, which proves a saving of several thousand dollars per annum to the State. The earnings of this prison since Gen. Wm. Humphrey has been warden (1875) has exceeded its current expenses.

The State Prison at Ionia was established a few years ago for the reception of convicts whose crimes are not of the worst type, and those who are young, but too old for the Reform School. The ground comprises 53 acres of land, $13\frac{1}{2}$ of which is enclosed by a brick wall 18 feet high. Estimated value of property, \$277,490; current expenses for 1878, \$45,744; earnings for 1878, \$5,892; number of prisoners Dec. 31, 1878, 250; number received during the year, 346.

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

is distinct from the State Agricultural Board, the latter being simply an executive over the Agricultural College under the laws of the State. The former was organized at Lansing March 23, 1849, and was specially incorporated by act of April 2 following, since which time it has numbered among its officers and executive members some of the foremost men of the State. It has held annual fairs in various places, and the number of entries for premiums has risen from 623 to several thousand, and its receipts from \$808.50 to \$58,780. The premiums offered and awarded have increased proportionally.

STATE POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

At an informal meeting of several gentlemen in Grand Rapids Feb. 11, 1870, it was resolved to organize a State pomological society, and at an adjourned meeting on the 26th of the same month, the organization was perfected, and the first officers elected were: H. G. Saunders, President; S. L. Fuller, Treasurer; and A. T. Linderman, Secretary. The society was incorporated April 15, 1871, "for the purpose of promoting the interest of pomology, horticulture, agriculture, and kindred sciences and arts." During the first two years monthly meetings were required, but in 1872 quarterly meetings were substituted. It now has a room in the basement of the new capitol. T. T. Lyon, of South Haven, is President, and Charles W. Garfield, of Grand Rapids, Secretary. Under the supervision of this society, Michigan led the world in the centennial exposition at Philadelphia in the exhibition of winter apples. The contributions of this society to pomological literature are also richer than can be found elsewhere in the United States.

STATE FISHERIES.

Very naturally, the denser population of the white race, as it took possession of this wild country, consumed what they found already abundant long before they commenced to renew the stock. It was so with the forests; it was so with the fish. An abundance of a good variety of fish was found in all our rivers and little lakes by the early settlers, but that abundance was gradually reduced until these waters were entirely robbed of their useful inhabitants.

Scarcely a thought of re-stocking the inland waters of this State was entertained until the spring of 1873, when a board of fish commissioners was authorized by law; and while the people generally still shook their heads in skepticism, the board went on with its duty until these same people are made glad with the results.

Under the efficient superintendency of Geo. H. Jerome, of Niles, nearly all the lakes and streams within the lower peninsula have been more or less stocked with shad, white-fish, salmon or lake trout, land-locked or native salmon, eel, etc., and special efforts are also made to propagate that beautiful and useful fish, the grayling, whose home is in the Manistee and Muskegon rivers. Much more is hoped for, however, than is yet realized. Like every other great innovation, many failures must be suffered before the brilliant crown of final success is won.

The value of all the property employed in fish propagation in the State is but a little over \$4,000, and the total expenses of conducting the business from Dec. 1, 1876, to July 1, 1877, were \$14,000.

The principal hatcheries are at Detroit and Pokagon.

THE MICHIGAN STATE FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION

was organized April 13, 1875, at Battle Creek, for "the protection and promotion of the best interests of the firemen of Michigan, the compilation of fire statistics, the collection of information concerning the practical working of different systems of organization; the examination of the merits of the different kinds of fire apparatus in use, and the improvement in the same; and the cultivation of a fraternal fellowship between the different companies in the State." The association holds its meetings annually, at various places in the State, and as often publish their proceedings, in pamphlet form.

STATE BOARD OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

This Board was established in 1873, and consists of seven members, appointed by the Governor, the secretary *ex officio* a member and principal executive officer. It is the duty of this Board to make sanitary investigations and inquiries respecting the causes of disease, especially of epidemics; the causes of mortality, and the effects of localities, employments, conditions, ingesta, habits and circumstances on the health of the people; to advise other officers in regard to the location, drainage, water supply, disposal of excreta, heating and ventilation of any public building; and also to advise all local health officers concerning their duties; and to recommend standard works from time to time on hygiene for the use of public schools. The secretary is required to collect information concerning vital statistics, knowledge respecting diseases and all useful information on the subject of hygiene, and through an annual report, and otherwise, as the Board may direct, to dissemi-

nate such information among the people. These interesting duties have been performed by Dr. Henry B. Baker from the organization of the Board to the present time. The Board meets quarterly at Lansing.

THE LAND OFFICE

of this State has a great deal of business to transact, as it has within its jurisdiction an immense amount of new land in market, and much more to come in. During the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1877, the total number of acres sold was 50,835.72, for \$87,968.05, of which \$69,800.54 was paid in hand. At that time the amount of land still owned by the State was 3,049,905.46, of which 2,430,050.47 acres were swamp land, 447,270.89 primary school, 164,402.55 Agricultural College, 310.26 University, 160 Normal School, 2,115.63 Salt Spring, 1,840 Asylum, 32.40 State building, 3,342.75 asset, and 380.31 internal improvement. But of the foregoing, 1,817,084.25 acres, or more than half, are not in market.

STATE LIBRARY.

Territorial Library, 1828-1835.—The first knowledge that we have of this library, is derived from the records found in the printed copies of the journals and documents of the Legislative Councils of the Territory, and in the manuscript copies of the executive journals.

The library was established by an act of the Legislative Council, approved June 16, 1828, authorizing the appointment of a librarian by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council.

The librarian so appointed was required to take an oath of office and give bond to the treasurer of the Territory in the sum of \$1,000, for the faithful performance of his duties; his time of service was for two years or until another be appointed.

The librarian was also required to take charge of the halls and committee room, and other property appertaining to the Legislative Council. He was also required to make an annual report to the Council, upon the state of the library, and upon all such branches of duty as might from time to time be committed to his charge. For his services he was to receive annually the sum of \$100.

The library seemed to have been kept open only during the actual sittings of the Legislative Council.

The executive journal by its records shows that under the provisions of this act, William B. Hunt was appointed librarian July 3, 1828, by Gov. Lewis Cass, for the term of two years. Mr. Hunt continued to act as librarian until March 7, 1834, when Gersham Mott Williams was appointed by Gov. Porter. Mr. Williams seems to have acted as librarian until the organization of the institution as a State library.

The honored names of Henry B. Schoolcraft, Charles Moran, Daniel S. Bacon, Calvin Brittain, Elon Farnsworth, Charles C. Has-

call and others are found in the list of the members of the Library committee.

March, 1836, the State library was placed in charge of the Secretary of State; in February, 1837, it was given to the care of the private secretary of the Governor; Dec. 28 following its custody was given to the Governor and Secretary of State, with power to appoint a librarian and make rules and regulations for its government. C. C. Jackson acted as the first librarian for the State. Lewis Bond also had the care of the books for a time. Oren Marsh was appointed librarian in 1837, and had the office several years. In March, 1840, the law was again changed, and the library was placed in the care of the Secretary of State, and the members of the Legislature and executive officers of the State were to have free access to it at all times.

State Library.—The library was of course increased from time to time by Legislative appropriations. In 1844, as the result of the efforts of Alexandre Vattemare, from Paris, a system of international exchanges was adopted.

April 2, 1850, an act was passed requiring the Governor to appoint a State librarian with the consent of the Senate, and it was made the duty of the librarian to have the sole charge of the library. This act, with some amendments, still remains in force. It requires the librarian to make biennial reports and catalogues. The librarians under this act have been: Henry Tisdale, April 2, 1850, to Jan. 27, 1851; Charles J. Fox, to July 1, 1853; Charles P. Bush, to Dec. 5, 1854; John James Bush, to Jan. 6, 1855; DeWitt C. Leach, to Feb. 2, 1857; George W. Swift, to Jan. 27, 1859; J. Eugene Tenney, to April 5, 1869; and Mrs. Harriet A. Tenney to the present time. This lady has proved to be one of the best librarians in the United States. She has now in her charge about 60,000 volumes, besides thousands of articles in the new and rapidly growing museum department. She is also Secretary of the "Pioneer Society of the State of Michigan," and has charge of the books, papers and relics collected by that society. The library and these museums are now kept in the new State capitol at Lansing, in a series of rooms constructed for the purpose, and are all arranged in the most convenient order and with the neatest taste.

BANKS.

The earliest effort for the establishment of a bank within the present limits of the State of Michigan was in 1805. The act of Congress establishing the Territory of Michigan conferred legislative powers on the Governor and judges; and at their first session as a Board, a petition for an act incorporating a bank was presented to them. This was at a time when the local business could scarcely have demanded a banking institution, or have afforded much promise of its success. The small town of Detroit had just been laid in ashes, and the population of the entire Territory was inconsidera-



LAW BUILDING.



UNIVERSITY HALL.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, ANN ARBOR.



MEDICAL BUILDING.



CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, ANN ARBOR.

ble, being reckoned five years previously at only 551; in 1810, it was less than 5,000; the country was possessed mainly by the Indians, and the few French in the State were neither enterprising nor prosperous. No road pierced the forests of the interior; no manufactories existed; agriculture yielded nothing for market, and navigation had scarcely begun to plow our rivers and lakes. In general commerce the fur trade was almost the only element.

The petition for a bank charter was presented, not by citizens of Detroit, but by capitalists of Boston, Russell Sturges and others, who were engaged in the fur trade. This petition was granted Sept. 15, 1806, incorporating the "Bank of Detroit," with a capital of \$400,000. The great distance of this locality from New England gave those capitalists the advantage of circulating inland bills of credit against their Western banks for a long time before their redemption. Judge Woodward, one of the judges who granted the act of incorporation, was appointed its president, and the bank went into immediate operation; but imputations unfavorable to Judge Woodward in regard to this and other matters led to a Congressional investigation of the act incorporating the bank, and the act was disapproved by that body. The bank, however, continued to do business; but in September, 1808, the Governor and judges, in the absence of Woodward, passed an act making it punishable as a crime to carry on an unauthorized banking business, and this put an end to the brief existence of the institution. Its bills were quietly withdrawn from circulation the following year.

The next bank established in the Territory was the "Bank of Michigan," incorporated by the Board of Governor and Judges, Dec. 19, 1817, with a capital of \$100,000. The validity of this act was fully established by the courts in 1830. By the terms of its charter, the corporation was to expire on the first Monday in June, 1839; but the Legislative Council, Feb. 25, 1831, extended its life twenty-five years longer, and subsequently it was allowed to increase its capital stock and establish a branch at Bronson, now Kalamazoo.

The two above named are all the banks which derived their corporate existence from the Governor and judges.

The first bank charter granted by the "Legislative Council" was to the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Michigan," approved April 2, 1827. The bank was to be established at Detroit, with a capital of \$200,000, with liberty to increase it to \$500,000. This corporation was also made an insurance company; but it does not appear a company was ever organized under this charter. March 29, 1827, the "Bank of Monroe" was incorporated, its capital stock to be \$100,000 to \$500,000, and to continue in existence 20 years. The "Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Michigan" was chartered Nov. 5, 1829, and March 7, 1834, it was allowed to increase its capital stock, and establish a branch at St. Joseph. The "Bank of River Raisin" was chartered June 29, 1832, and allowed to have a branch at Pontiac. The "Bank of Wisconsin" was chartered Jan. 23, 1835, and was to be located in the Green Bay country, but on

the organization of the State of Michigan it was thrown outside of its jurisdiction.

March 26, 1835, there were incorporated four banks, namely: "Michigan State Bank" at Detroit, "Bank of Washtenaw" at Ann Arbor, "Bank of Pontiac," and the "Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad Bank" at Adrian. The "Bank of Pontiac" was also a railroad bank, its establishment being an amendment to the charter of the "Detroit and Pontiac Railroad Company."

The nine banks last above named are all that were created by the "Legislative Council."

Next, the State Legislature in 1836 chartered the Bank of Manhattan, Calhoun County Bank, Bank of St. Clair, Bank of Clinton, Bank of Ypsilanti, Bank of Macomb, Bank of Tecumseh and Bank of Constantine. The same Legislature passed "an act to create a fund for the benefit of the creditors of certain moneyed corporations," which was in fact the famous safety-fund system of the State of New York. It required each bank to deposit with the State Treasurer, at the beginning of each year, a sum equal to one-half of one per cent. on the capital stock paid in; and the fund so created was to be held and used for the benefit of the creditors whenever any bank subject to its provisions should become insolvent; but this statute was destined to have but little practical effect. The system in New York proved inadequate for the security of the public interests, and it was practically abandoned here.

By this time, the financial affairs of the whole country had become sadly deranged, consequent upon a wild and reckless spirit of speculation. The currency became greatly inflated, fabulous prices given to property, and the masses of the people subjected to the cruel mercies of shrewd financiers. The session of 1837 was flooded with petitions for the creation of banks, and the Legislature met the emergency by adopting a system of free banking, under which were organized a great number of those institutions since known as "wild-cat banks." The statute authorized any 12 freeholders of any county who desired to do banking, to apply to the treasurer and clerk of the county for that purpose, and books were to be opened for subscriptions to the capital stock, \$50,000 to \$300,000. Ten per cent. on each share was required to be paid in specie at the time of subscribing, and 30 per cent. of the entire capital stock in like funds before the association should commence operations. The president and directors were also required to furnish securities for the payment of all debts and redemption of all notes issued by the association.

This new law was popularly received with great enthusiasm. On its final passage in the House, only four members were bold enough to vote against it, namely: Almy, of Kent; Monfore, of Macomb; Purdy, of Washtenaw, and Felch of Monroe. This Legislature closed its session March 22, 1837, by adjournment to Nov. 9, following; but the financial embarrassments of the country increased so rapidly that the Governor called an extra session of

the Legislature for June 12, and in his message he attributed these embarrassments, in a great measure, to the error of over-banking, over-trading, and a want of providence and economy. The banks east and south had already suspended specie payments, and Michigan was of necessity drawn into the vortex. The report, to this Legislature, by a special commissioner appointed by the Governor, held forth, however, that the banks of Michigan were solvent, but that a little time may be granted them as a defense against the results of suspensions in New York and elsewhere. The number of banks doing business in this State at that time was 13 in number, previously mentioned. The Legislature granted them time until May 16, 1838. The session of the winter following undertook to secure the public by appointing three bank commissioners to visit all the banks in the State at least once in every three months, to examine the specie held by them, inspect their books, and inform themselves generally of their affairs and transactions; monthly statements of the condition of the banks were required to be made and published, and no bills were to be issued without bearing the endorsement of a bank commissioner, etc. Under the general banking law, as already stated, every subscriber to the stock was to pay in 10 per cent. in specie on each share at the time of subscribing, and 10 every six months thereafter, and 30 per cent. of the whole capital stock was required to be paid in like manner before the bank should commence operations. The specie thus paid in was to be the capital of the bank and the basis of its business operations. The requirement of it involved the principle that banking could not be carried on without *bona-fide* capital, and without it no bank could be permitted to flood the country with its bills; but the investigations of the commissioners showed a very general violation of the law in this respect. In many cases, instead of specie, a kind of paper denominated "specie certificates" was used; in some cases, specie borrowed for the occasion was used and immediately returned to the owner; sometimes, even, a nail-keg filled with old iron, or gravel, or sand and covered over the top with specie, was employed to deceive the commissioners; and sometimes the notes of individual subscribers or others, usually denominated "stock notes," were received and counted as specie. The books of the banks were also kept in so imperfect a manner, sometimes through incompetency, sometimes with fraudulent design, as frequently to give little indication of the transactions of the bank or of the true condition of its affairs. By proprietorship of several banks in one company of men, by frequent sale and transfer of the stock, and by many other tricks and turns, a little specie was made to go a great way in flooding the country with worthless paper.

It is manifest that this condition of things could not have existed without a fearful amount of fraud and perjury. In the excitement and recklessness of the times, amid ruined fortunes and blighted hopes, the moral sense had become callous. The general banking

law was not without some good features, but it came into existence at a most unfortunate time, and the keenness and unscrupulousness of desperate men, taking advantage of its weak points and corruptly violating its salutary provisions, used it to the public injury.

Under this law about 40 banks went into operation, many of them in remote and obscure places, and before the commissioners could perfect their work of reform the crisis came and the catastrophe could not be averted. Failure rapidly succeeded failure, and legitimately chartered banks were drawn into the same vortex with the "wild-cat" institutions. Only seven banks escaped the whirlpool, and the worthless paper afloat represented more than a million dollars. As ex-Gov. Alpheus Felch well says:

"Thus ends the history of that memorable financial epoch. Forty years have passed since these events, and few remain who can remember the excitement and distrust, the fear and despondency, the hopes and disappointments which agitated the community, in those days of inflation and speculation, of bankruptcy and financial distress; and fewer still remain who bore part in the transactions connected with them. We look back upon them to read the lessons which their history teaches. The notion that banks without real capital, or a currency which can never be redeemed, can relieve from debts or insolvency, is tried and exploded. We are led to the true principle, that prosperity, both public and individual, awaits upon industry and economy, judicious enterprise and honest productive labor, free from wild speculation and unprofitable investments, and a wise and prudent use of our abundant resources."

In 1875 there were 77 national banks in this State, doing an annual business of about \$26,000,000; 15 State banks, with a business of nearly \$4,000,000, and 12 savings banks, with a business of \$6,000,000.

GEOLOGY.

The lower peninsula occupies the central part of a great synclinal basin, toward which the strata dip from all directions, and which are bounded on all sides by anticlinal swells and ridges. The limits of this basin exceed those of the peninsula, extending to London, Ont., Madison, Wis., Marquette and Sault Ste. Marie. The whole series of strata may therefore be compared to a nest of dishes, the lower and exterior ones representing the older strata.

The upper peninsula is divided by the Marquette-Wisconsin anticlinal into two geological areas, the eastern belonging to the great basin above alluded to, and the western being lacustrine in its character, and largely covered by Lake Superior. The southern rim of the latter is seen uplifted along Keweenaw Point and the south shore of the lake, and these strata re-appear at Isle Royale.

Between the Michigan and lacustrine basins the metalliferous Marquette-Wisconsin axis interposes a separating belt of about 50 miles.

The palæozoic great system of this State measures about 2,680 feet in thickness, of which the Silurian division is 920 feet, the Devonian 1,040 feet, and the carboniferous 720 feet.

The coal-bearing group occupies the central portion of the peninsula, extending from Jackson to township 20 north, and from range 8 east to 10 west.

Of iron, hematite and magnetite, in immense lenticular masses of unsurpassed purity, abound in the Huronian rocks of the upper peninsula. The former of these, under the action of water, becomes soft, and is called Limonite, and is abundant throughout the State as an earthy ore or ochre, bog ore, shot ore, yellow ochre, etc. Sometimes it is deposited in stalactitic, mammillary, botryoidal and velvety forms of great beauty. Kidney ore abounds in the Huron clays, and "black-band" in the coal measures.

Of copper, native, in the "trap" of Lake Superior, abounds in the form of sheets, strings and masses. Gold, silver and lead are also found in unimportant quantities in the Lake Superior region.

Salt abounds in the Saginaw region, gypsum, or "land plaster" in the vicinity of Grand Rapids, building stone throughout the State, manganese in many places, and many other valuable earths, ores and varieties of stone in many places.

NEWSPAPERS.

There are about 275 newspapers and periodical publications in Michigan, of all classes. Of these 224 are published weekly, 17 daily and weekly, two daily, seven semi-weekly, one tri-weekly, four semi-monthly, 19 monthly, one quarterly, and one yearly; 112 are Republican, 46 Democratic, 73 independent and neutral, 14 religious, and 15 miscellaneous. Among the latter are two Methodist, seven Adventist (two Dutch or Hollandisch), one Episcopal, one Catholic and one Baptist; four mining, five educational, one Masonic, one Odd-Fellow, one Grange, three medical and one agricultural. Five are printed in the German language, six in the Dutch, one in the Swedish and one in the Danish.

The present population of Michigan, according to the census of 1880, is as follows: Male, 862,278; females, 774,057; native born, 1,247,989; foreign, 388,346; white, 1,614,087; colored, 22,248; total, 1,636,335.

STATE OFFICERS.

<i>Govs. During French Rule.</i>	<i>Ap'd.</i>
Sieur de Mesey.....	1663
Sieur de Courcelles.....	1665
Sieur de Frontenac.....	1672
Sieur de LaBarre.....	1682
Marquis de Denonville.....	1685
Sieur de Frontenac.....	1689
Chevalier de Callieres.....	1699
Marquis de Vaudreuil.....	1703
Marquis de Beauharnois.....	1726
Compt de la Galissoniere.....	1747
Sieur de la Jonquiere.....	1749
Marquis du Quesne de Menneville.....	1752
Sieur de Vaudreuil de Cavagnal.....	1755

Govs. During British Rule.

James Murray.....	1765
Paulus E. Irving.....	1766
Guy Carleton.....	1766
Hector T. Cramahe.....	1770
Guy Carleton.....	1774
Frederick Haldimand.....	1778
Henry Hamilton.....	1784
Henry Hope.....	1785
Lord Dorchester.....	1786
Alured Clarke.....	1791
Lord Dorchester.....	1798

Governors of Michigan Territory.

William Hull.....	1805
Lewis Cass.....	1813
George B. Porter.....	1831
Stevens T. Mason, ex officio.....	1834
John T. Horner, ex officio.....	1835

State Governors. Elected.

Stevens T. Mason.....	1835
William Woodbridge.....	1840
J. Wright Gordon, acting.....	1841
John S. Barry.....	1842
Alpheus Felch.....	1846
Wm. L. Greenly, acting.....	1847
Epaphroditus Ransom.....	1848
John S. Barry.....	1850
Robert McClelland.....	1852
Andrew Parsons, acting.....	1853
Kinsley S. Bingham.....	1855
Moses Wisner.....	1859
Austin Blair.....	1861
Henry H. Crapo.....	1865
Henry P. Baldwin.....	1869
John J. Bagley.....	1873
Charles M. Croswell.....	1877
David H. Jerome.....	1881

Lieut.-Governors of Michigan.

Edward Mundy.....	1835
J. Wright Gordon.....	1840
Origen D. Richardson.....	1842
Wm. L. Greenly.....	1846
Wm. M. Fenton.....	1848

Wm. L. Greenly.....	1849
Calvin Britain.....	1852
Andrew Parsons.....	1853
George A. Coe.....	1855
Edmund B. Fairfield.....	1859
James Birney.....	1861
Joseph R. Williams, acting.....	1861
Henry T. Backus, acting.....	1862
Charles S. May.....	1863
E. O. Grosvenor.....	1865
Dwight May.....	1867
Morgan Bates.....	1869
Henry H. Holt.....	1873
Alonzo Sessions.....	1877
Moreau S. Crosby.....	1881

Secretaries of State.

Kintzing Pritchette.....	1835
Randolph Manning.....	1838
Thomas Rowland.....	1840
Robert P. Eldridge.....	1842
G. O. Whittemore.....	1846
George W. Peck.....	1848
George Redfield.....	1850
Charles H. Taylor.....	1850
William Graves.....	1853
John McKinney.....	1855
Nelson G. Isbell.....	1859
James B. Porter.....	1861
O. L. Spaulding.....	1867
Daniel Striker.....	1871
E. G. D. Holden.....	1875
William Jenney.....	1879

State Treasurers.

Henry Howard.....	1836
Peter Desnoyers.....	1839
Robert Stuart.....	1840
George W. Germain.....	1841
John J. Adam.....	1842
George Redfield.....	1845
George B. Cooper.....	1846
Barnard C. Whittemore.....	1850
Silas M. Holmes.....	1855
John McKinney.....	1859
John Owen.....	1861
E. O. Grosvenor.....	1867
Victory P. Collier.....	1871
Wm. B. McCreery.....	1875
Benj. D. Pritchard.....	1879

Attorneys-General.

Daniel Le Roy.....	1836
Peter Morey.....	1837
Zephaniah Platt.....	1841
Elon Farnsworth.....	1843
Henry N. Walker.....	1845
Edward Mundy.....	1847
Geo. V. N. Lothrop.....	1848
William Hale.....	1851

Jacob M. Howard.....	1855
Charles Upson.....	1861
Albert Williams.....	1863
Wm. L. Stoughton.....	1867
Dwight May.....	1869
Byron D. Ball.....	1873
Isaac Marston.....	1874
Andrew J. Smith.....	1875
Otto Kirchner.....	1877

Auditors-General.

Robert Abbott.....	1836
Henry Howard.....	1839
Eurotas P. Hastings.....	1840
Alpheus Felch.....	1842
Henry L. Whipple.....	1842
Charles G. Hammond.....	1845
John J. Adam.....	1845
Digby V. Bell.....	1846
John J. Adam.....	1848
John Swegles, Jr.....	1851
Whitney Jones.....	1855
Daniel L. Case.....	1859
Langford G. Berry.....	1861
Emil Anneke.....	1863
William Humphrey.....	1867
Ralph Ely.....	1875
W. Irving Latimer.....	1879

Supts. Pub. Inst.

John D. Pierce.....	1833
Franklin Sawyer, Jr.....	1841
Oliver C. Comstock.....	1843
Ira Mayhew.....	1845
Francis W. Shearman.....	1849
Ira Mayhew.....	1855
John M. Gregory.....	1859
Oramel Hosford.....	1865
Daniel B. Briggs ..	1873
Horace S. Tarbell.....	1877
Cornelius A. Gower.....	1878

Judges of the Supreme Court.

Augustus B. Woodward.....	1805-24
Frederick Bates.....	1805-8
John Griffin.....	1806-24
James Witherell.....	1808-28
Solomon Sibley.....	1824-36
Henry Chipman.....	1827-32
Wm. Woodbridge.....	1823-32
Ross Wilkins.....	1832-6
Wm. A. Fletcher.....	1836-42
Epaphroditus Ransom.....	1836-47
George Morell.....	1836-42
Charles W. Whipple.....	1843-52
Alpheus Felch.....	1842-5
David Goodwin.....	1843-6
Warner Wing.....	1845-56
George Miles.....	1846-50
Edward Mundy.....	1848-51
Sanford M. Green.....	1848-57
George Martin.....	1851-2
Joseph T. Copeland.....	1852-7
Samuel T. Douglas.....	1852-7

David Johnson.....	1852-7
Abner Pratt.....	1851-7
Charles W. Whipple.....	18 2-5
Nathaniel Bacon.....	1855-8
Sanford M. Green.....	1856-8
E. H. C. Wilson.....	1856-8
Benj. F. H. Witherell, Benj. F. Graves, Josiah Turner and Ed- win Lawrence, to fill vacancies in the latter part of.....	1857
George Martin.....	1858-68
Randolph Manning.....	1858-64
Isaac P. Christiancy.....	1858-77
James V. Campbell.....	18 8
Thomas M. Cooley.....	1864
Benj. F. Graves.....	1868
Isaac Marston.....	1875

U. S. Senators.

John Norvell.....	1835-41
Lucius Lyon.....	1836-40
Augustus S. Porter.....	1840-5
Wm. Woodbridge.....	1841-7
Lewis Cass.....	1845-57
Thos. H. Fitzgerald.....	1848-9
Alpheus Felch.....	1847-53
Charles E. Stuart.....	1853-9
Zachariah Chandler.....	1857-77
Kinsley S. Bingham.....	1859-61
Jacob M. Howard.....	1862-71
Thomas W. Ferry.....	1871
Henry P. Baldwin.....	1880
Z. Chandler.....	1878-9
Omar D. Conger.....	1881

Representatives in Congress.

Isaac E. Crary.....	1835-41
Jacob M. Howard.....	1841-3
Lucius Lyon.....	1843-5
Robert McClelland.....	1843-9
James B. Hunt.....	1843-7
John S. Chipman.....	1845-7
Charles E. Stuart.....	1847-9
Kinsley S. Bingham.....	1849-51
Alex. W. Buel.....	1849 51
William Sprague.....	1849-50
Charles E. Stuart.....	1851-3
James L. Conger.....	1851-3
Ebenezer J. Penniman.....	1851-3
Samuel Clark.....	1853-5
David A. Noble.....	1853-5
Hester L. Stevens.....	1853-5
David Stuart.....	1853-5
George W. Peck.....	1855-7
Wm. A. Howard.....	1855-61
Henry Waldron.....	1855-61
David S. Walbridge.....	1855-9
D. C. Leach.....	1857-61
Francis W. Kellogg.....	1859-65
B. F. Granger.....	1861-3
F. C. Beaman.....	1861-71
R. E. Trowbridge.....	1861-3
Charles Upson.....	1863-9

John W. Longyear.....	1863-7	Josiah W. Begole.....	1873-5
John F. Driggs.....	1863-9	Nathan B. Bradley.....	1873-7
R. E. Trowbridge... ..	1865-9	Jay A. Hubbell.....	1873
Thomas W. Ferry.....	1869-71	W. B. Williams.....	1875-7
Austin Blair.....	1867-73	Alpheus S. Williams.....	1875-9
Wm. L. Stoughton.....	1869-73	Mark S. Brewer.....	1877
Omar D. Conger.....	1869-81	Charles C. Ellsworth... ..	1877-9
Randolph Strickland.....	1869-71	Edwin W. Keightley.....	1877-9
Henry Waldron.....	1871-5	Jonas H. McGowan	1877
Wilder D. Foster.....	187-3	John W. Stone.....	1877
Jabez G. Sutherland.....	1871-3	Edwin Willits.....	1877
Moses W. Field.....	1873-5	Roswell G. Horr....	1879
George Willard.....	1875-7	John S. Newberry.....	1879
Julius C. Burrows	1873-5, 1879		

The State printing is done by contract, the contractors for the last 13 years being W. S. George & Co. (Geo. Jerome), the former the active partner, who also publishes and edits the *Lansing Republican*, a paper noted for originality, condensation and careful "make-up."

TOPOGRAPHY.

Michigan is a little southeast of the center of the continent of North America, and with reference to all the resources of wealth and civilization is most favorably situated. It is embraced between the parallels of 41°.692 and 47°.478 north latitude, and the meridians of 82°.407 and 90°.536 west of Greenwich. The upper peninsula has its greatest extent east and west, and the lower, north and south. The extreme length of the upper peninsula is 318 miles, and its extreme breadth, 164½ miles; its area, 22,580 square miles. The length of the lower peninsula is 277 miles, its width, 259 miles, and its area, 33,871 square miles. The upper peninsula is rugged and rocky, affording scarcely anything but minerals as a source of wealth; the lower is level, covered with forests of valuable timber, and is excellent for all the products of Northern States.

The total length of the lake shore is 1,620 miles, and there are over 5,000 smaller lakes in the States, having a total area of 1,114 square miles.

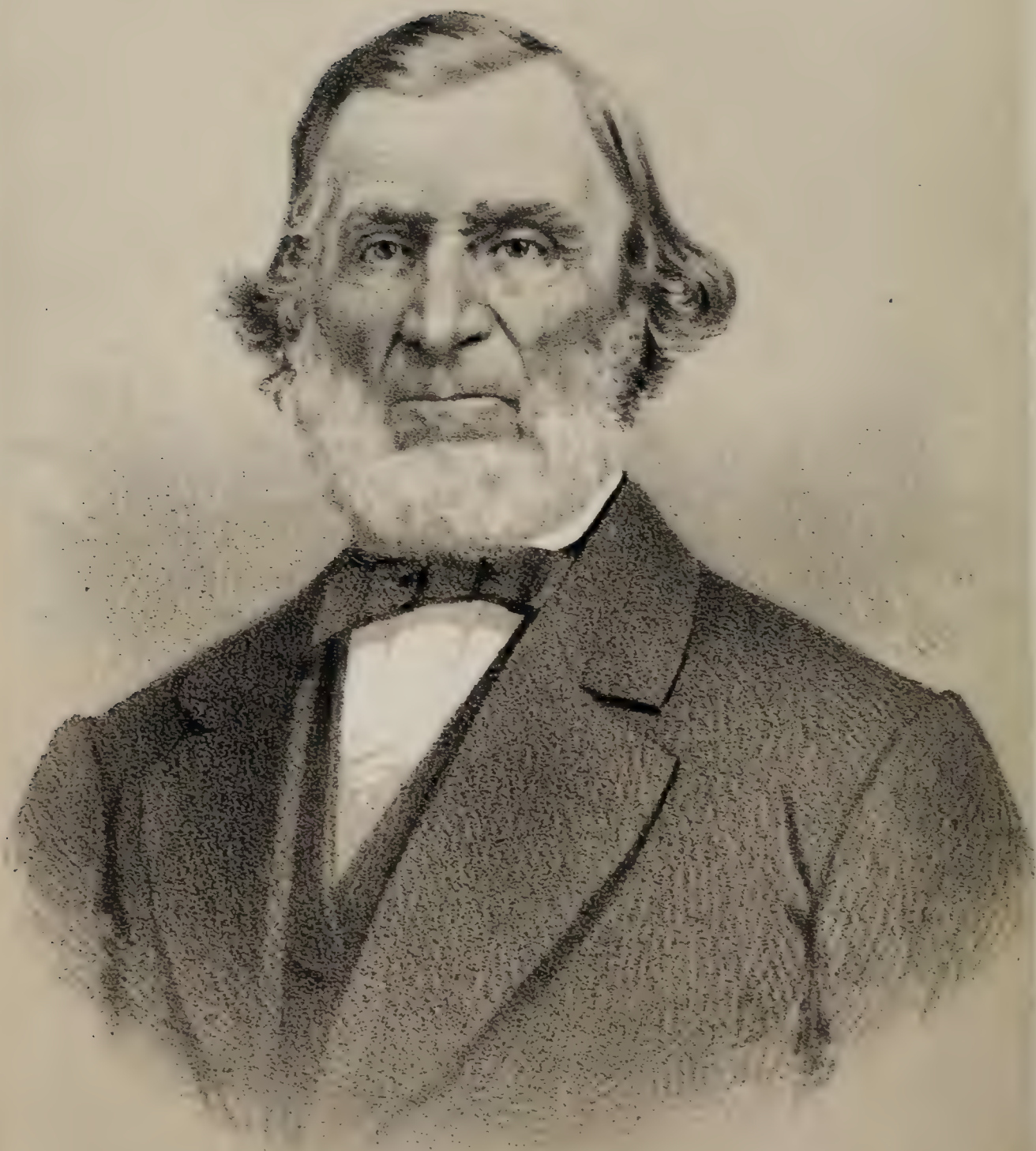
A RETROSPECT.

And now, how natural to turn our eyes and thoughts back to the log-cabin days of less than 50 years ago, and contrast it with the elegant mansion of modern times. Before us stands the old log cabin. Let us enter. Instinctively the head is uncovered in token of reverence to this relic of ancestral beginnings and early struggles. To the left is the deep, wide fire-place, in whose commodious space a group of children may sit by the fire and up through the chimney may count the stars, while ghostly stories of witches and giants, and still more thrilling stories of Indians and wild beasts, are whisperingly told and shudderingly heard. On the great crane hang the old tea-kettle and the great iron pot. The huge shovel and tongs stand sentinel in either corner, while the great andirons

patiently wait for the huge back log. Over the fire-place hangs the trusty rifle. On the right side of the fire-place stands the spinning-wheel, while in the further end of the room the loom looms up with a dignity peculiarly its own. Strings of drying apples and poles of drying pumpkin are overhead. Opposite the door by which you enter stands a huge deal table; by its side the dresser whose "pewter plates" and "shining delf" catch and reflect "the fire-place flame as shields of armies do the sunshine." From the corner of its shelves coyly peep out the relics of former china. In a curtained corner and hid from casual sight we find the mother's bed, and under it the trundle-bed, while near them a ladder indicates the loft where the older children sleep. To the left of the fire-place and in the corner opposite the spinning-wheel is the mother's work-stand. Upon it lies the Holy Bible, evidently much used, its family record telling of parents and friends a long way off, and telling, too, of children

Scattered like roses in bloom,
Some at the bridal, and some at the tomb.

Her spectacles, as if but just used, are inserted between the leaves of her Bible, and tell of her purpose to return to its comforts when cares permit and duty is done. A stool, a bench, well notched and whittled and carved, and a few chairs complete the furniture of the room, and all stand on a coarse but well-scoured floor. Let us for a moment watch the city visitors to this humble cabin. The city bride, innocent but thoughtless, and ignorant of labor and care, asks her city-bred husband, "Pray what savages set this up?" Honestly confessing his ignorance, he replies, "I do not know." But see the pair on whom age sits "frosty but kindly." First, as they enter they give a rapid glance about the cabin home, and then a mutual glance of eye to eye. Why do tears start and fill their eyes? Why do lips quiver? There are many who know why, but who that has not learned in the school of experience the full meaning of all these symbols of trials and privation, of loneliness and danger, can comprehend the story that they tell to the pioneer? Within this chinked and mud-daubed cabin, we read the first pages of our history, and as we retire through its low doorway, and note the heavy battened door, its wooden hinges, and its welcoming latch-string, is it strange that the scenes without should seem to be but a dream? But the cabin and the palace, standing side by side in vivid contrast, tell the story of this people's progress. They are a history and prophecy in one.



Rix Robinson,
FIRST WHITE AMERICAN OF KENT CO.

HISTORY OF KENT COUNTY.

INTRODUCTION.

Prior to entering upon a historical inquiry, or rather a consideration of the men who raised up this county from its wilderness state, and the means employed to effect the great work, it may not be inappropriate to refer to the value of local history. It is the duty of the present to commemorate the past, to perpetuate the names of the pioneers, to furnish a record of their early settlement and to relate the story of their progress. The civilization of our day, the enlightenment of the age and this solemn duty which men of the present time owe to their ancestors, to themselves and to their posterity, demand that a record of their lives and deeds should be made. In local history is found a power to instruct man by precedent, to enliven the mental faculties, and to waft down the river of time a safe vessel, in which the names and actions of the people who contributed to raise this country from its primitive state may be preserved. Surely and rapidly the great old men, who in their prime entered the wild forests of America and claimed the virgin soil as their heritage, are passing to their graves. The number remaining who can relate the history of the first days of settlement is becoming small indeed, so that an actual necessity exists for the collection and preservation of historical matter without delay, before the settlers of the wilderness are cut down by Time. Not only is it of the greatest importance to render history of pioneer times full and accurate, but it is also essential that the history of the county, from its settlement to the present day, should be treated through its various phases, so that a record, complete and impartial, may be handed down to the future. If this information is not now collated and compiled in historical form, the generations of the future will be called upon to expend large sums of money in research and exploration. The present, the age of progress, is reviewed, standing out in bold relief over the quiet, unostentatious olden times; it is a brilliant record which is destined to live in the future; the good works of men, their magnificent enterprises, their lives, whether commercial or military, do not sink into oblivion, but, on the contrary, grow brighter with age, and contribute to build up a record which carries with it precedents and principles that will be advanced and observed when the acts of soulless men will be forgotten, and their very

names hidden in their graves. History entwines itself with the names of the notorious as well as with the illustrious. Wherever the former are held up for scorn, and the latter for the admiration of men, the pen of impartiality may be traced; for never yet was the writer true to his conscience or to his duty who clothed the wolf in the fleece of the lamb, or made a hero out of a coward.

In the pages devoted to the history of Kent county the useful man and his work will have that prominence to which his physical and moral courage entitle him. It is a necessity that the unstained names of such men be transmitted; because many of them, whose lives made material for this work, have passed into eternity; others stand on the brink of the grave. Those who have joined the majority, as well as those who are soon to go to the better land, have done good service, claiming at last that their posterity should be reminded of their fidelity and profit by their examples.

To give effect to this desire is the aim of the writer. Turning over the records of the county, nothing of moment has been left unnoticed. Beyond these records all that is legendary has been examined and utilized. Although a full co-operation was extended by the old settlers, yet a great difficulty presented itself in the loss of the public records, which nothing but earnest, unceasing research could overcome. Success waited on such efforts, and resulted in bringing forth from their hiding places many valuable papers upon which to base accounts of early times. Many of the surviving old settlers were interviewed by the writer, and from their reminiscences of olden times, as related, a good deal of all that is historically valuable, in the pages of the history, was collated.

Now, it must be borne in mind that not every historical event is given in what we distinguish as the general history of the county. Nothing has been inserted in this department which does not belong to the county at large, instead of being exclusively confined to one neighborhood, township, village, or the city. Beginning with the history of geological formations, archæological discoveries and physical features, the chapter is succeeded by a full account of Indian and pioneer times, the story of American settlement, organization, military events, and other chapters necessary to form a complete general history. This section of the work is followed by the various chapters devoted to local history and biography. No effort has been spared to render this portion of the work reliable. Unlike the history of the State, county, city, and towns, biography is the work of many men, whose notes were transcribed, re-transcribed, and submitted to the persons immediately concerned, for correction or revision, so that if a literary error occurs it must be credited to the person who gave the biographical sketch in the first instance. Printers often make grave errors which no foresight can prevent; therefore if typographical errors do appear, let justice guide the critic to sympathize with the children of progress at the printer's case, and deal lightly with the excesses of the typo's art. With this introduction to the general history of the county, we will first consider its geology.

CHAPTER I.

GEOLOGY, ARCHÆOLOGY, ETC.

GEOLOGICAL FORMATIONS.

In tracing the geological history of the county it will be only necessary to revert to the era when the accumulated sediments of the ocean were being formed into masses of rock. Geology teaches that the continents of the world were once beneath the ocean. It is natural, therefore, to suppose that there are inequalities in the bottom of the ocean like those on the land. The recent deep-sea soundings confirm this opinion, and reveal mountains and hills, valleys and table-land. The greatest depth reached in sounding is 29,000 feet, which exceeds the height of the loftiest mountain of the Himalayas. Some of the mountains in the sea are steeper and more abrupt than any on the land. In the British channel the depth changes within ten miles from 600 to 12,000 feet; and it is very common, within a few miles of the coast of continents and islands, for the depth to change suddenly from a few hundred feet to many thousand. In other cases, as in a large part of the bed of the Atlantic between Europe and the United States, there are plateaux extending hundreds of miles with very slight undulations. The mysterious race that once occupied this continent may have sailed in their galleons over this Peninsula, and sounded the depths of the waters which rose above it in precisely the same manner as the mariner of to-day casts out the sounding line. At the close of the Corniferous epoch a great upheaval of sea bottom formed a line of land across the southern counties of Michigan, which extended to an older and wider formation in the south part of Ohio. The land, now within the boundaries of Kent, if not all that comprised in the counties laid off between 1829 and 1836, was still submerged; but by degrees the southern belt rose higher, spread out toward the northern continent, and was actually approaching the state of dry land at the beginning of the coal-deposit era. At its close Kent and the counties bordering formed the highlands of the Lower Peninsula. It is stated that Lakes Michigan, Huron, Erie and Ontario were not in existence then, their places being represented by a swift running river, with expansions. The great geological age, the Mesozoic, dates from this time. It was marked by activity in the animal and vegetable

kingdoms, mild climates, and the myriads of reptiles which swarmed in rivers and over lands. Save in the fossils there is no record of the progress of this age to be found within the boundaries of Kent. The Tertiary period succeeded the Mesozoic. It was an age of beautiful climates, and high development of mammals. Animals greater than the mastodon roamed over the land, through verdant forests, meeting their enemy, man, and ultimately disappearing under his continued attacks.

The scene was changed; the snow and ice came on, burying all nature in its whiteness, and robbing the land of life. It was the beginning of the Glacial period. The duration of this age is lost in mystery. Were it possible to ignore the work of a God in the formation of the world, the continuance of the ice age might be set down at two thousand years; acknowledging a Divine economy in the handiwork of the world, the period of its duration might have been an incredibly short time. Spring time came, and with it the sea of ice, which covered land and water to a depth of over 5,000 feet, began to break up and dissolve, and the solids held within its grasp fell down and formed a bed of rocky fragments or boulder drift. The countless currents which sprang into existence and formed for themselves ten thousand channels, were the principal agents in the conformation of that peculiar stratum known as the "Modified Drift." Referring to this period the geologist Winchell says:

"In due time a change of climate, dissolving the glacier, originated torrents of water which imparted an imperfect stratification to the superficial portion of the drift materials. There was, perhaps, a subsidence which buried the whole State again beneath the waters of the ocean. Whether this were so or not, the great valleys excavated by Mesozoic and glacier agencies were left filled with the water, which either was originally, or in time became, fresh water. The breadth of the great lakes exceeded vastly their present dimensions. The barrier to the outlet of the great lake waters had not yet been worn down at the present mouth of the Niagara river, and the water set back as one continuous lake from the bluffs at Lewiston to Monroe—to Detroit—to Chicago."

From Saginaw Bay to Lake Michigan, *via* the valleys of the Shiawassee, Maple and Grand rivers, a great channel, deep and wide, extended. South of this line barriers existed that checked the flow of the waters south, and from hundreds of reservoirs. This accumulation of ice-water and the second season of ice resulted in the formation of another glacial field, differing from the great glacier in its depth and duration, being not over four feet in thickness. Along the borders of those reservoirs the ice became an integral part of the shore soil, of course including the limestone; and when the second geological spring-time arrived, millions of cubic feet of water were added to these lakes, resulting in bursting asunder their green covering of ice, which, in ascending, carried with it the limestone tables, and, as the waters fell, deposited them in the positions which they hold to-day. As the

Niagara rock was worn down, the rushing waters made for themselves deeper channels, the inland lakes lowered just in proportion as the great lakes. The present river system was laid out by nature.

In the following pages the structural and economical geology of the county is treated as concisely as the subject will allow. The fossiliferous, ferruginous sandstone formation of the State may be said to reach its thinnest stratum at Grand Rapids. This comprised the following subdivisions: Thirty feet of coarse quartzose, yellowish gray sand rock; 15 feet of brown sand rock, with marine fossils; a short green rock with fossils and ferruginous spots resting on a bed of hard, gray sand rock, one foot in depth. A dingy green, fine-grained sandstone, interstratified with sandstone, slate and a blue, shaly clay, supports the upper strata and is from 15 to 20 feet in depth. This rests in turn upon the yellow sand rock of a marine fossiliferous character, 20 feet in depth, and all based upon the fine-grained sand rock, slightly saturated.

The gypsum and coarse-grained sandstones peculiar to the Kent formations point out their saliferous character, though the creation of fissures in the sand rock has caused an almost total drain of brine conducing to exhaust the saturation of the rock, and lead the saline waters to other basins.

The black bituminous shales known as the Huron shales and flagstones are found in Kent. In sinking the Butterworth salt well this shale was penetrated to a depth of 59 feet; and again in the boring for the Lyon well it was found to reach a depth of 214 feet. The rock is laminated, bituminous, pyritiferous and dark blue or black in color. The outcrop of the Napoleon sandstone, near Grandville, in Kent county, on the northwest bank of Grand river, is about 100 feet in depth, separated from the Marshall rock by a bed of clay from 10 to 15 feet in thickness.

The Carboniferous limestone of Kent county is the best known formation in the State. The rock along the rapids at the county seat is calcareous, with an arenaceous composition peculiar to the lower strata. Prof. Winchell, in his reference to this outcrop, states: This formation of Carboniferous limestone is best known at Grand Rapids, where the river has a fall of 18 feet in a distance of two miles. The rock here exhibits gentle undulations, but the resultant dip is slightly toward the northeast. It occurs in generally thin, irregular beds, which are considerably broken up, and embrace frequent partings of argillaceous and bituminous matter. In composition it is eminently calcareous; but in the lower portion arenaceous matter gradually gains preponderance, and belts and patches of the same material are irregularly distributed through the formation. In the upper part of the exposure is a belt five feet thick of red ferruginous, arenaceous limestone. The thickness of the formation below this is 51 feet, while the thickness above is probably less than that below. The portion of the formation below the ferruginous stratum contains numerous

geodes, filled with brown and white dog-tooth spar, brown pear spar, rhombic calcareous spar, selenite anhydrate, aragonite and pyrites.

This formation is common in other parts of Kent county. Extending through Ada and Cannonsburg, it may be traced north to the Muskegon rapids. Its southern extension underlies the townships of Walker, Paris and Gaines, and terminates in the exposure on section 13, Summit, Jackson Co., where it exposes its true formation. This may be shown in the following record:

Sandstone, red, calcareous, highly shattered, breaking into wedge-shaped fragments with conchoidal surfaces, changing to limestone, highly ferruginous, brecciated in places, containing nodules of chert. The first stratum is 10 feet in depth and the latter four feet. This rests on a bed of limestone two feet thick, arenaceous, brecciated, shattered, with thin layers of a sandy and greenish character. The whole exterior of some of the blocks is covered with a thick, loose coating of the same material. The upper surface is undulating but smoothed, as if by water, before the superior layers were deposited. Three of a crystalline, silicious, bluish-gray limestone, compact in form with crystals of dog-tooth spar, underlie the three described strata. The sandstone referred to at the beginning of the record is the dividing layer between the upper and lower portions of the rock.

THE MICHIGAN SALT GROUP

appears outcropping near Grand Rapids, in Wyoming township. Here, as has been stated, the Napoleon sandstone is exposed, and is succeeded capitably by saliferous shales, intercalated beds of gypsum and magnesian limestone, known to attain a depth of 184 feet. On the north side of the river opposite section 3, Wyoming township, is the gypsum bluff, 80 feet above the river, containing extensive gypsum deposits. In the boring on the banks of the Grand river, section 3, township 6 north, range 12 west, which was begun July 8, 1838, and finished in 1842, when it reached a depth of 473 feet, the stratification given in the following table was found to exist. In respect to this well, it must be remembered that after Dr. Houghton went forth on that fatal tour to Lake Superior, John Ball was placed in charge of the State works at Grand Rapids. It is the impression of Mr. Ball that under his direction the State well was bored to a depth of 700 or 723 feet. Michael Carroll was the blacksmith at the works.

THE WELL OF 1838-'42.

STRATA.	AT A DEPTH OF	INTERVENING THICKNESS.	THICKNESS OF FORMATIONS.
	No. ft.	No. ft.	No. ft.
Alluvial soil, 5½ feet clay, then sand and gravel.....	0	40	40
Clay, gypsum, 6½ feet.....	40	7	
Very hard rock, supposed to be limestone.....	47	1	
Clay and slate alternately, with 15 inches hard rock, several times recurring in the lower four feet.....	48	13	21
Sand rock, hard. At depth of 68 feet a spring of brackish water, cavity three inches. Sand rock continuing; softer, with numerous cavities; brine strengthening; rock harder at 104 feet.....	61	109	123
Mixture of clay and sand, quite hard.....	170	9	
Clay slate... ..	179	5	
Hard sand rock, 19 feet; cavities, water very salt; soft sand rock at 204—244 feet; very hard at 245, 246; soft 247, 248. At 265 feet profuse flow of brine, and increasing to 284 feet.....	184	101	159
Blue clay	285	2	
Common sand rock.....	287	20	
Ash-colored clay and sand rock, about equal parts.....	307	24	
Sand rock, quite hard.....	331	12	
Clay rock. Water doubled at 361, and somewhat stronger. From 417—421 very soft, like blue clay, then a few black gravel stones, then shale.....	343	130	130
Clay rock continuing	473		

The foregoing record is taken from the report of Dr. Douglass Houghton, under whose direction the first salt wells in the State were bored. Another salt well, put down under the direction of Lucius Lyon, was begun January, 1840, and finished Dec. 25, 1842. This was sunk near the Bridge street viaduct; the record was kept by Lucius Lyon and from it the following descriptions of the strata are compiled:

WELL OF 1840-'42.

STRATA.	AT DEPTH OF FEET.	INTERVENING THICKNESS IN FEET.	DEPTH OF FORMATIONS.
Lime rock, lower nine feet geodiferous.....	0	13	19
Yellow sand rock, probably lower arenaceous beds of the limestone	14	6	
Blue clay.....	20	2	
Coarse, reddish sand rock.....	22	5	
Argillaceous beds interstratified with gypseous deposits	27	47	
Very hard, sharp gritted, bluish sand rock. At 76 feet, fresh spring.....	74	7	
Clay rock. First indications of salt.....	81	19	
Argillaceous beds, sometimes sandy, sometimes gypseous...	100	79	
Hard sand rock, water lime.....	179	1	
Clay rock.....	180	11	
Sandrock, varying from dark and hard to white and soft, 199 feet; dark blue, 216 feet; coarse, loose and reddish 248 feet; cavity of six inches, and great spring of water at 264¼ feet.	191	109	171
Clay rock, intermixed with fine particles of sand.....	300	9	
Sand rock, varying between hard, coarse and loose.....	309	66	118
Clay and sand rock of about equal parts.....	375	14	
Coarse loose sand rock, water doubled and stronger	435	11	
Clay rock.....	446	18	137
Sand rock.....	465	2	
Clay rock, one foot of sand rock at 495 feet.....	467	194	214
Clay rock continuing. Temperature of water in well 50.5 Fahrenheit	661		

Feb. 1, 1838, the Legislature passed a law directing the State Geologist to bore for salt at one or more of the State salt springs, and appropriated for the purpose from the internal improvement fund \$3,000. Sept. 18, 1839, there was made a schedule of the property at the salt well on section 3, township 6 north, range 12 west, as follows: Steam engine and boring apparatus, blacksmith, carpenter and farming tools, traveling equipage, provisions, cooking utensils and household furniture. On the next day John Ball made an agreement with Richard Carroll to occupy the dwelling-house, use the blacksmith shop, and take care of the engine and all the property. July 9, 1841, he gave Lucius Lyon the first measurement, and July 9, 1842, he had bored to the depth of 650 feet.

It is evident from those early borings that the rocks composing this group are highly argillaceous. In following up the record of borings made subsequently, it will be seen that this stratigraphic conformation consists principally of clay beds and shale, thinly intercalated with limestone, and a persistent gypsum rock of from 10 to 20 feet in thickness. There is nothing in the conformation stratigraphically porous to insure a brine fountain; but

everything points out the existence of great channels of saline fluid extending through great fissures, worn in the sand rock, and striking the northeastern sand rock in the Saginaw valley.

Scribner's salt well, near the old railroad depot at Grand Rapids, is cotemporary with the well of the East Saginaw Salt Manufacturing Company, being bored in 1859-'60, to a depth of 380 feet. The rocks pierced were as follows: Carboniferous limestone, below the "red layer," 51 feet; solid shale, one foot; waterlime, or hard, blue limestone, two feet; argillaceous strata with beds of lime rock, and layers of sandstone from one to five feet in depth, 79 feet; saliferous, gypseous and pyritiferous formations, with layers of sandstone and limestone, 66 feet. At a depth of 199 feet the first indications of salt were met. The stratum for five feet below the last formation is a highly ferruginous and pyritous rock, exceedingly hard. At a depth of 204 feet the porous sand rock was struck, with a current of brine; at 315 feet, a bed of clay, 10 feet thick, was pierced, after which the sand rock continued 55 feet, bringing the well to a depth of 380 feet.

Another well, put down at the instance of Messrs. Power & Martin, one-half mile northwest of Scribner's salt well, reached a depth of 156 feet. The first brine current was struck at a depth of 138 feet, and it was supposed that below this point brine was not obtainable. The stratification recorded is as follows:

	Feet		Feet
Superficial materials.....	16	Fire clay with streaks of snowy gypsum.....	1
Limestone, with spar crystals.....	3	Shale, pyritous, arenaceous, gyp-	
Red arenaceous limestone.....	5	siferous.....	18
Limestone, shale and chert.....	32	Shale, filled with grit.....	4
Black, carbonaceous shale.....	7	Shale, cherty and gypseous.....	7
Light-colored clay.....	10	Shale abounding in quartzose sand.....	9
Clay with effervescent substances.....	8	Dark, shaly sandstone.....	2
Dark greenish shale.....	2	Shale with gypsum and sand	18
Unctious, pyritous clay.....	9	First salt water, clay and shale, }	
Dark, carbonaceous, shaly grit....	5		

At a depth of 156 feet a very hard silicious limestone was pierced. The salometer registered 100 °, the supply being a half gallon per minute.

The salt well of R. E. Butterworth was bored in 1860, and a record of such boring kept by himself. This well was located at the Butterworth foundry, and reached a depth of 490 feet, striking brine 22 ° in strength at a depth of 325 feet. The strata penetrated is as follows:

	Feet	FIRST BRINE CURRENT.	Feet
Limestone.....	12	Saliferous rock with gypsum beds	61
Soft sand rock.....	5	Very hard lime rock with gypsum	7
Lime rock.....	1	Argillaceous strata	48
Clay slate.....	1	Lime rock and gypsum.....	7
Hard lime rock.....	5	Blue gray sand rock.....	77
Calcareous sand rock.....	3	Gray sand rock.....	13
Clay.....	7	Argillaceous sand rock.....	19
Shale.....	8	Dividing shale.....	10
FRESH WATER CURRENT.		Sandstone with shaly partings....	128
Limestone and clay alternately....	15	Shales and flag-stones.....	59
Brown, hard limestone with spar..	4		

At a depth of 30 feet fresh water began to flow; at 57 feet the first brine was struck; at 129 feet the brine was found capable of

producing one bushel of salt from 95 gallons ; and at 261 feet the water began to flow at the rate of 350 gallons per minute.

The Indian Mill Creek Salt Company's well, 25 rods north of Powers & Martin's, was bored in 1860. The company comprised John Ball, J. H. McKee, Luther Colby and D. P. Clay. The drill, after penetrating 81 feet of gravel, sand and a vein of clay four inches in thickness, penetrated rocks, comprising three feet of white gypsum, eight feet of clay and shale, four feet of hard rock, 34 feet of soft clay, seven feet of hard sand rock, four feet of clay, nine feet of coarse gravel, seven feet fine gravel, four feet very hard sand rock, 42 feet gypsum and clay, two feet black sand rock, nine feet water-lime layers, 105 feet of soft sand rock, 15 feet of shale and clay, 29 feet of sand rock, two feet black iron sand, 59 feet of sand rock, and ten feet of clay with layers of sandstone. The record of this boring was kept by Ball, Clay & Co. The well reached a depth of 434 feet. The first brine current was struck at a depth of 128 feet. The supply of brine at 214 feet was 10 gallons per minute, the salometer registering 19°. Eighty-one feet deeper the number of degrees registered was 27. The discharge of water at a depth of 434 feet was 135 gallons per minute.

The well bored in 1860, under direction of J. W. Winsor, was located in section 12, township 7 north, range 12 west. The record of the boring is as follows :

DESCRIPTION OF ROCKS.	At Depth of	Interven- ing Thick- ness.	Thick- ness of Forma- tion.
Superficial materials.....	0	43	43
Limestone, eight inches of clay and gravel at 53 feet. Drill went down rapidly 15 inches at 57 feet.....	43	21	
			21
Dark and blue shale resting on eight inches of hard limestone	64	8	21
Very hard, yellow and gray sandstone.....	72	4	
Shale, gypsum and clay.....	76	12	
Sandstone.....	88	1	
Clay, shale and gypsum.....	89	10	
Greenish clay and shales with black streaks.....	99	9	
Gypsum alternating with shale.....	108	24	
Blackish blue shale.....	132	20	
Gypsum.....	152	4	
Black shale. First brine at 164 feet.....	156	10	
Gypseous clay, very salt, resting on salt shale, alternating with gypsum.....	166	13	
Black, very hard rock.....	179	4	
Dark, flinty beds, interlaminated with clay and gypsum....	183	57	
Very hard pyritiferous rock, with gypseous clays.....	240	8	
			184
Sand rock. Brine 16° at 259 feet; 20° at 278 feet; 17° at 319 feet.....	248	79	101
Clay and sand rock, followed by clay with very hard streaks.	327	22	
Sal. 26°.....			
Sand rock, white. Sal. 31° at 391 feet. The overflow 24°...	349	74	
Argillaceous sand rock, fine. Brine remaining the same...	423	23	97
Same continuing. Discharge of water about 35 gallons per minute.....	446		

The well put down by Mr. Taylor in 1860 near the Grand Rapids railroad depot, reached a depth of 402 feet. It was subsequently deepened with the intention of penetrating the Onondaga salt group, but the record of the additional boring is not at hand.

THE GYPSUM,

as found in Kent county, is exceptionally pure, containing only 1.5957 parts in 100 of impurities, such as sulphuric acid, soda and potash. An analysis of the gypsum quarried near Grand Rapids was made in 1860 by Dr. S. P. Duffield, of Detroit, showing the following constituent parts: Water 19.00, lime 32.67, sulphuric acid 44.44, and organic matter 3.89. The first plaster was manufactured by Jones & Ball. Williams & Butterworth succeeded, and the latter sold out to the Boston Company. Bernard Courtney induced John Ball to invest in a plaster quarry, and to erect the Emmet Mills. Freeman Godfrey discovered plaster subsequently, bought the lands in the neighborhood, and entered upon the preparation of gypsum. He erected a mill on Plaster creek, and within a short period raised the young industry to an important position. Within the year the Detroit market was supplied with 6,030 tons of prepared gypsum, while the older quarries of Sandusky sent thither only 4,661 tons.

Hydraulic limestone, stone for quick-lime, plaster, alabaster of varied color, and many other useful rocks and minerals, known in economical geology, are found within the limits of Kent county.

The fossil remains found in connection with the rocks of this county, and particularly with the Carboniferous limestone, comprise the *Lithostrotion mammillare*, the *L. longiconicum*, the *Cyathophyllum fungites*, and the *Syringopore*, all belonging to the *Polypi* class. The only evidence of the *Echinodermata* is furnished by the remains of common species. The *Bryozoa* class is represented in this limestone by no less than seven species, the *Brachiopoda* by eighteen species, the *Lamellibranchiata* by six species, the *Trilobites* by two very distinct species, showing the tails. The remains of fish and reptiles are found to be very common. Human remains are uncommon in the strata, though in other States of the Union they have been found mysteriously commingled with some of the first formations.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

The archæologist must be forever a speculator. Since it is impossible to state precisely the facts connected with the origin of the vase, stone ornaments, hatchets and arrow-heads, which his industry brings forth from their hiding-places, he can never enter on the paths of the historian, nor find a true time or circumstance upon which to base the philosophy of archæology.

Kent county is singularly fortunate in possessing men who discovered many relics of a race, the memory of which is lost in

oblivion. They formed a valuable collection of antique remains, and placed them at the disposal of the Scientific Institute of the county. An account of their explorations was furnished to the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and printed in the record of the proceedings of that body, August, 1875. The paper was prepared by Wright L. Coffinberry and E. A. Strong, from facts established by them and other members of the Institute during their archæological researches in this county. These gentlemen say: "Recent explorations and excavations among the numerous ancient mounds in the vicinity of Grand Rapids, undertaken by the Kent Scientific Institute of that place, and carried forward by the authors of this paper, with the assistance of other members of the Institute, have developed some facts of interest, to us at least. It is the object of the present paper merely to give, in brief topical form, certain conclusions derived from these explorations."

Eight groups of tumuli, containing in all 46 mounds, have been seen and inspected more or less thoroughly, of which number 14 have been excavated and explored with great care. A typical group of 17 mounds on the farm of Captain A. N. Norton, about three miles below the city of Grand Rapids, on the bank of Grand river, was carefully surveyed and platted, and several of them thoroughly explored. The mounds examined vary from two to $15\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height, and from 10 to 102 feet in diameter. In all cases they are more or less nearly conical, somewhat flattened at the top, with a broad "talus" at the base,—such a form as any conical mound of earth will assume after long exposure. In no case does the outline of the group show any appreciable figure or *totem*.

The material of which the mounds are composed seems in most cases to be gathered from the surface about the base, over such an extent as to leave no appreciable depression. Each mound is nearly homogeneous, and is usually composed of surface or alluvial soil. Only in a few cases has resort been made, in their construction, to the underlying gravel and clays. In most cases it is sufficiently evident that no great interval of time elapsed between the beginning and the completion of each mound.

That the mounds are very old can be easily established. Trees are growing upon the Norton mounds equal in size to some of the same species standing on the same kind of soil, which had 260 rings of growth; while at their base are lying the remains of still larger trees, which must have been giants while the former were saplings. More conclusive evidence of the great antiquity of these structures is found in the condition of the articles which many of them contain. Human bones are decomposed almost beyond recognition; only in favorable cases will they bear their own weight when exhumed. Even the dense shafts of the long bones of herbivorous animals are sometimes so tender that they can be rubbed to powder between the fingers. Copper is encrusted with a thicker coating of the carbonate than pieces of the same

material found at the depth of several feet in the heavy drift in the same vicinity. Heavy marine shells, as well as those of the larger Unios, are in a friable or pulverulent condition. Wood, bark, and all fabrics are entirely decomposed, and returned to their native elements.

One single mound, or rather the remains of one, has been observed, which might come under the designation of "refuse" heaps. It was entirely removed some years ago to make way for the dock and mill at Spoonville, Ottawa Co. It is described, by those who removed it, as a huge pile of ashes, shells, and fish-bones, about 15 feet high, 45 feet wide, and 100 feet long, and is, in part at least, recent.

About one-third of the number of mounds examined were clearly places of sepulture. The uses of the others or the motives which led to their construction can be only conjectured. It is quite reasonable to suppose that they were either monumental or commemorative, or were erected as observatories, the last supposition being the least probable. Mounds of this class can in no way be distinguished from burial mounds. They are simply empty and structureless piles of earth, mingled confusedly with burial mounds.

The late Louis Campau and Rix Robinson, both of whom passed their lives with the Indians of the Upper and Lower Peninsula, possessed their confidence, and were familiar with their manners, customs and languages, stated that their Indian friends uniformly declared that the mounds were not built by themselves,—that they did not know their origin, but that they all regarded them with reverence, and preferred to be buried near or upon them.

The material found in the mounds of Kent county may be described under the following heads: Organic Remains, Fabrics, Pottery, Drinking Cups, Stone Implements, Bone Implements, and Copper Implements. Such materials were intimately associated. Where human remains were wanting, nothing was found; while in no case were skeletons exhumed without revealing something else of interest, often of all of the above kinds.

Human remains were invariably found in an elongated, concave, irregular oval pit, a foot or two below the natural surface of the ground, surrounded by whatever objects of interest the mound contained, the relative situation of this material being essentially as in the ordinary English barrows. The skeleton is not oriented, but the feet are turned indifferently in any and every direction; nor is there any uniformity in the position of the body, or in the position of the members. A half sitting or reclining posture has been observed, and in one instance a position similar to that of the skeleton from the cave of Menton, figured in Dana's Geology and elsewhere. More commonly, however, the limbs are violently flexed upon the body, or, as still more frequently the case, the bones of the skeleton are confusedly mingled. Frequently the larger bones are only found, and not one complete skeleton has

been seen. Portions of a skull may be wanting, the long bones may be broken and the pieces dissevered, or some of the pieces may not be present. In every instance the skull is found flattened as if by the pressure and settling of the soil in the direction of the vertical axis of the mound, and this without any reference to the position of the skull.

The existence of fabrics at this time cannot be questioned. All the copper articles found bear traces of having been wrapped in a coarsely woven cloth, which, uniting with the encrusting carbonate, has been at once preserved and obscured by it. In several instances where the earth has been carefully cleared away from bone spears, flint implements, or even the common fragments of quartz pebbles, impressions of fabrics have been clearly visible. The impressions are such as would be made by coarse, loosely woven cloth, having about 12 or 14 untwisted or slack-twisted fibers to the inch.

Several large marine shells were uncovered. They were hollowed out apparently for carrying or storing water, and in one instance perforated at the upper edge on opposite sides for suspension by a cord or thong. A few fragments of usual coarse pottery were also found, with external markings. The upper part of the vessel appears to bear marks of having been formed by revolution as upon some kind of wheel; while the lower part is irregularly convex, and usually has three or four strong bulges or protuberances. The rim is well made, somewhat thickened, neatly beveled or rounded at the top, and often ornamented with a check pattern, produced by quick, diagonal strokes of a pointed instrument. Below this is a plain band bordered by grooves or rows of triangular pits, or both. The lower part of the vessel is ornamented with a variety of patterns, usually having some reference to the protuberances above mentioned.

The vases or vessels are small, having only a capacity of one or two quarts, and were found, in all cases, scattered in fragments as if they had been thrown, or placed, in the pit before it was filled, and while it was being filled. One only seemed to have been crushed by the settling of the mound, as the pieces were nearly in place. It contained a mass of irregular flint chips, such as is often found in these barrows.

In the exploration of the Norton group of mounds, nothing of recent deposit was found. In a mound on Royce's farm, parts of a skeleton, consisting of a few broken pieces of the cranium, the sacrum, a few teeth, and some other pieces much decayed and burned, with charcoal in close proximity, were discovered. Both charcoal and bones were not more than 18 inches below the top of the mound. The mound itself is about six feet high, and 40 feet in diameter at the base. Below the surface, or about seven feet below the capital of the mound, was found a copper needle, encrusted with green oxide, and surrounded with a few flint chips.

On the farm of Peter McCauley, in township 8 north, of range 9 west, on a high hill or ridge surrounded by beautiful lakes, and

overlooking them all, was a group of six ancient mounds. These were explored in August, 1876, by Wright L. Coffinberry, with the result of finding, at a depth of 18 inches below the land level, a bed of charcoal, so ancient that it resembled a layer of lamp-black, with the exception of some few pieces which were so little disintegrated as to exhibit the woody fiber. Mica plates rested over this bed, and were almost decomposed when found, as if exposed to the action of a cremating fire. A small quantity of red ochre was found in the second mound, supposed to correspond with the war-painting material of the savages. The third mound contained a copper chisel one-fourth inch thick, one-fourth inch wide, and two and one-half inches long, encrusted with a very thick coating of green oxide, as if placed near a fleshy or acidulous substance. A portion of a vase, evidently of great antiquity, was also found in the mound. The fourth, fifth and sixth mounds of the Grattan group did not yield up relics of a by-gone race, but afforded substantial proof to the explorers that within them were buildings constructed by men of the dim past. One of these mounds was four feet in height, circular and conical in form, with a breadth at the base of 40 feet.

During the winter of 1877-'8 Mr. Coffinberry found in the neighborhood of the mounds just noticed, a peculiar work of barbaric art, of the following description: The notches are all on the corners of the same side of the stone, and the date 1584 on the opposite side. The figures are fine, thin marks, and appear to be the work of a novice in the way of engraving, using as a chisel the broken blade of a large pocket knife. The notches on the corners of the stone are the proper size and number; the holes were evidently made with a blunt flint drill, as they are counter-sunk on both sides, and in making did not exactly meet; so this had to be modified subsequently by the engraver. The stone is about one-fourth inch thick in the center, and tapers thinner toward both ends, with square edges, worked off smooth, and shows marks of being ground down, as is the case in most relics of that character. The color is a rich brown, the stone exceedingly hard. There is one thing singularly strange connected with this souvenir of the past: the date given evidently points out the year of the Christian era. The explorers account for the existence of the figures from the fact that an early French missionary found the relic and engraved the figures upon it.

The volcanic glass arrow-heads, copper needles, pipe stems, even a copper beaver tooth, found within the city of Grand Rapids, point to a people dwelling here in pre-Indian times. In the museum of the Kent Scientific Institute, as well as among the private collections of antiquaries, there may be found a hundred mementoes of the early occupation of the valley.

The garden beds of this portion of the Grand river valley were laid off in ridges 12 feet wide, 74 feet in breadth, and extending in a southwesterly course 156 feet. Many of such fields existed

here before the plowshare of the American pioneer leveled their relief features.

A fact mentioned by Dr. Lapham furnishes a species of evidence as to the relative antiquity of the garden beds as compared with the animal mounds. They were found overlying the latter; from which he infers, of course, a more recent origin. It may also be supposed a considerably more recent age, since it is not likely that the race could have thus encroached upon the works of another until long after these had been abandoned and their religious or other significance forgotten.

The date of the abandonment of the beds may be approximately fixed by the age of the trees found growing upon them. One of these, mentioned by Schoolcraft, cut down in 1837, had 335 cortical layers. This carries the period back as far as 1502, or some years prior to the discovery of this country by the French. How long these labors were abandoned before this tree commenced its growth may not be susceptible of proof. Early French explorers do not appear to have been interested in the question, and it does not seem to me necessary to go further back than the three centuries during which that tree flourished, for a period quite long enough to have crumbled into indistinguishable dust every trace of wooden dwellings and implements, as well as of the bodies of their fabricators, if the latter received only simple earth burial.

At the time of the arrival of the French the country was in possession of Algonquin tribes, who emigrated from the St. Lawrence about the middle of the 16th century. They were ignorant of the authors of these works, and were not more advanced in the arts of culture than the other known tribes. It is probable that the few defensive works mentioned were erected by this settled and peaceful race of gardeners, as places of temporary refuge for the women and children, against the raids of the warlike tribes living eastward of them. The larger one may have served for the general defense in a time of sudden and great emergency. It is probable that on some such occasion they were surprised by their savage and relentless foes, and were overwhelmed, scattered or exterminated. It is perhaps useless to regret that these most interesting and unique relics of a lost people have so completely perished, through the greed of the dominant race; or that they could not have received, while they yet remained, the more exact and scientific scrutiny which is now being applied to the antiquities of our land. Much that might then have been cleared up must now remain forever involved in mystery, or be left to conjecture.

SEPULCHERS OF THE SAUKS, OR WYANDOTS.

The great burial ground, or *Pagigendamowinaki*, five miles below the Rapids, on the north side of the river, is well remembered by the old settlers, and offers subject of interest even to the traveler of the present time. This rude cemetery presents a sur-



Louis Campau

face of conical hills. From time to time the searcher among the bones of the dead is rewarded by the discovery of one or other of the many articles placed in the earth with the deceased to be used by him in the land of the hereafter. The number of mounds and the variety of relics which may be found in them point out the place as the necropolis of an extinct race. Stone hatchets, copper brooches, silver rings, arrow-heads, paring knives, skulls, unnumbered skeletons, all remain to tell of their coming and their stay, of their rise and fall.

The free copper found within the tumuli, the open veins of the Superior and Iron Mountain copper-mines, with all the *modus operandi* of ancient mining, such as ladders, levers, chisels, and hammer-heads, discovered by the French explorers of the Northwest and the Mississippi, are conclusive proofs that a prehistoric people were highly civilized, and that many flourishing colonies were spread throughout the newly formed land, while yet the mammoth, the mastodon, and a hundred other animals, now only known by their gigantic fossil remains, guarded the eastern shore of the continent, as it were, against supposed invasions of the Tower-Builders who went west from Babel; while yet the beautiful isles of the Antilles formed an integral portion of this continent, long years before the European Northman dreamed of setting forth to the discovery of Greenland and the Northern isles, and certainly at a time when all that portion of America north of latitude 45° was an ice-incumbered waste.

Within the last few years great advances have been made toward the discovery of antiquities, whether pertaining to remains of organic or inorganic nature. Together with many small but telling relics of the early inhabitants of the country, the fossils of prehistoric animals have been unearthed from end to end of the land, and in districts, too, long pronounced by geologists of some repute to be without even a vestige of vertebrate fossils. Among the collected souvenirs of an age about which so very little is known, are 25 vertebræ averaging 13 inches in diameter, and three vertebræ ossified together measure nine cubical feet; a thigh-bone five feet long by 12 inches in diameter and the shaft 14 by eight inches thick, the entire lot weighing 600 lbs. These fossils are presumed to belong to the Cretaceous period, when the *Dinosaur* roamed over the country from East to West, desolating the villages of the people. This animal is said to have been 60 feet long, and when feeding in cypress and palm forests, to extend himself 85 feet, so that he might devour the budding tops of those great trees. Other efforts in this direction may lead to great results, and culminate probably in the discovery of a tablet engraven by some learned Mound-Builder, describing in the ancient hieroglyphics of China all those men and beasts whose history excites so much speculation. The identity of the Mound-Builders with the Mongolians might lead us to hope for such a consummation; nor is it beyond the range of probability, particularly in this practical age, to find

the future labors of some industrious antiquarian requited by the upheaval of a tablet, written in the Tartar characters of 1,700 years ago, bearing on the subject, which can now be treated only on a purely speculative basis.

BOTANICAL.

It is unnecessary to name the flora of Kent county, since the species are so numerous and well known. Dr. Gray, in his treatise on the Botany of the Northern States, east of the Mississippi, gives 130 orders of flowering plants. In 1860 a botanical survey of the State was made under N. H. Winchell. His report regarded every flower, plant, shrub, tree and grass to be found in Michigan, then numbering 1,205 species,—all native with 85 exceptions. In 1880 Messrs. Wheeler and Smith, of Hubbardston, Mich., compiled and published a complete flora of this State, with corrections to date. Of this great number there are at present found within the confines of Kent county no less than 381 genera, embracing 850 species. A large number of genera, considered in the report of 1860, has disappeared; while about 25 species have been introduced within the last 15 years. The flowers, etc., are as rich generally as may be found in any of the Northern States; in a few instances the brilliancy of hue is unequalled by any. All appear to reach perfection here.

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE.

Grand Rapids, the political, commercial and intellectual center of Kent county, is situate in latitude $42^{\circ} 57' 59''$ N., and longitude $85^{\circ} 39' 59''$ W. from Greenwich, or $2^{\circ} 37' 36.27''$ west from Detroit. Now, as the earth moves before the sun at the rate of 15° in a fraction over one hour, the difference between the time of Detroit and Grand Rapids is 10 min. 20.31 sec., and between Greenwich and Grand Rapids 5.70 hours.

RELIEF FEATURES, OR SUMMITS.

The highest point of the Kent summit is found in Gaines township, where it reaches an elevation of 267 feet above Lake Huron. Grand Rapids comes next in the order of elevation, being 54 feet above Lake Huron; and Lowell next, reaching an altitude of 48 feet above the lake, or 626 feet above the Atlantic ocean.

The northwestern prolongation of the Barry summit, or height of land, is cut off by Gun river, which forms a confluence with the Kalamazoo at Otsego, and is known as the Kent summit. It occurs in the southern part of Kent county, where it finds a culminating point of 213 feet, and according to some authorities 267 feet, above the level of Lake Huron, or 845 feet above that of the Atlantic.

“PRECIPITATION,” OR RAINFALL.

The extreme minimum of annual total precipitation of rain, including snow, calculated as melted, is 92 per cent. at Grand Rapids, which is only five per cent. above that of Grand Haven, on the lake shore. In spring the minimum at Grand Rapids is noted at 60 per cent., in summer at 54 per cent., in the fall at 60 per cent., and in the winter at 81 per cent. of the mean annual precipitation, which is estimated at 31 inches of rainfall in the United States.

THE ORIGINAL NAME OF THE VALLEY.

The meaning of the original name of this beautiful valley of the Grand river has been a subject of much discussion since 1830-'1, when the pioneer settlement was made at Jackson. Many consider that *Wustenong*, or *Wushtenong*, rendered in the language of the new Americans, is The Further District, or Land Beyond, from *Wushte*, further, and *nong*, place or country. Among the supporters of this opinion was R. V. Williams, a man who whiled away many years among the Indians, and always heard the name *Wushetenong Sebee* freely applied to the river.

Again, Louis Genereau states that *Wushtenong* was the name of an Indian who lived between the rapids and the estuary of the river, who did not permit any one save his relatives or friends to encroach upon his hunting grounds. The visitors to the camp of this savage knew him as *Wushtenong* and called the river after his name. An Indian, under the patronage of Genereau as recently as 1877, bears testimony to the correctness of this statement.

Another origin of the name is ascribed to the fact that a chief of the Pottawatomies, then dwelling near where the city of Pittsburg now stands, had a son whom he named Washington, in honor of the father of this country. The boy ultimately settled in Michigan, and called the river *Washtenaw*, the nearest approach he could make to the pronunciation of General Washington's name. This is downright nonsense. Long years before the illustrious name of Washington spread a blaze of light and hope throughout the world, Godfroy, McDougal, Baby, Campau and a hundred other traders dwelling between Ypsilanti and Quebec heard the name *Wushtenong*, and the savage songs in praise of deeds performed there; so that the author of this definition can only claim for it a very common imaginary foundation.

The Otchipwes, or Chippewas, were wont to call the Rapids *Kitchi-onigam*, and the river thence to the lake, *Owashtanong*, or *Washtanong-Sibi*, meaning respectively “grand portage” and “Grand river.” Coming from the Saginaw, when they would strike the river east of Flat river, or *Nabaga-Sibi*, they called out *Nagewassa*, meaning “far yet, but not very far.” Reaching the rapids, they would point to the lake and shout joyfully *awass-tonong*, to convey the idea that beyond is the place of the last man.

This definition the writer is inclined to accept. The vocabulary of the Otchipwes points it out as the just one. It approaches almost the definition given by Louis Genereau and R. V. Williams, and is according to the language of the Chippewas as expounded by the lexicographer, Fred. Baraga, Bishop of Sault Ste. Marie, and one time a missionary at Grand Rapids. It is further substantiated by Rev. Albert Lacombe, the great student of Indian language, and appears to be the most acceptable derivation of the name.

DESCRIPTION.

Grand river has its head waters in the townships of Waterloo, Columbia and Liberty, Jackson county. North of Jackson city it forms a confluence with the Au Toin or Portage river, and flows thence in a circuitous course through the northeastern townships of that county, westerly for a distance of eight miles, when it enters upon its northwestern course to Lake Michigan, passing through Ingham and Eaton counties, the southwest part of Clinton, the eastern sections of Ionia, westward through Kent and Ottawa, when it enters the lake, after a tortuous course of about 270 miles. It forms the receiver of the Rogue, Thornapple, Flat, Maple, Looking-Glass and Red Cedar rivers as well as hundreds of creeks and streamlets. This beautiful stream passes through a magnificent country, draining an area of 7,000 square miles, and now is navigable for steamboats to the foot of the rapids in Kent county.

CHAPTER II.

THE INDIANS.

The origin of the red men, or American Indians, is a subject which interests as well as instructs. It is a favorite with the ethnologist, even as it is one of deep concern to the ordinary reader. The era of their establishment as a distinct and insulated people must be set down and credited to a period immediately after the separation of the Asiatics and the origin of the languages. No doubt whatever can exist when the American Indian is regarded as of Asiatic origin. The fact is that the full-blood Indian of the present is descended directly from the earliest inhabitants, or, in other words, from the survivors of that people who, on being driven from their fair possessions, retired to the wilderness in sorrow, and reared up their children under the saddening influences of their unquenchable griefs, bequeathing them only the habits of the wild, cloud-roofed homes of their exile—a sullen silence and a rude moral code. In after years those wild sons of the forest and prairie grew in numbers and in strength. Some legend told them of their present sufferings, of the high station which their fathers once had held, and of the riotous race that now reveled in the wealth which should be theirs. The fierce passions of the savage were aroused, and uniting their scattered bands, all marched in silence upon the villages of the Tartars, driving them onward to the capital of their Incas, and consigning their homes to the flames. Once in view of the great city, the hurrying bands halted in surprise, while Tartar cunning took advantage of the situation, and offered to the sons of their former victims pledges of amity and justice, which were sacredly observed. Henceforth Mexico was open to the Indians, bearing precisely the same relation to them that the Hudson Bay Company's villages do to the Northwestern Indians of the present time,—obtaining all and rendering little.

The subjection of the Mongolian race, represented in North America by that branch of it to which those Tartars belonged, seems to have taken place about five centuries prior to the arrival of the Spaniards; while it may be concluded that the war of the races, which resulted in reducing the villages erected by the Tartar hordes to ruin, took place between one and two hundred years later. These statements, though actually referring to events which in point of time are comparatively modern, can be substantiated only by the fact that about the periods mentioned the dead bodies of an unknown race of men were washed ashore on the European

coasts; while previous to that time there is no account whatever in European annals of even a vestige of trans-Atlantic humanity being transferred by ocean currents to the shores of the Old World. Toward the latter half of the fifteenth century, two dead bodies, entirely free from decomposition and corresponding with the characteristics of the red men, as afterward seen by Columbus, were cast ashore on the Azores, and confirmed the great discoverer in his belief in the existence of a Western world and a Western people.

Storm and flood and disease have created sad havoc in the ranks of the aborigines since the occupation of the country by the white man. Inherent causes have led to the decimation of the race even more than the advance of civilization, which seems not to affect it materially. In the maintenance of the same number of representatives during three centuries, and its existence in the very face of a most unceremonious, and, whenever necessary, cruel, conquest, the grand dispensations of the Unseen Ruler are demonstrated; for, without the aborigines, savage and treacherous as they were, it is possible that the explorers of former times would have so many natural difficulties to contend with that their work would be surrendered in despair, and the most fertile regions of the continent saved for the plowshares of the coming generations. It is very questionable whether the ultimate resolve of Columbus was not strengthened by the appearance of the bodies of Indians on the coast of Europe, even as the fact of the existence of a people in the interior led the French explorers into the very heart of the continent in later days. From this standpoint their services can not be over-estimated. Their existence is embraced in the plan of the Divinity for his government of the world; and it will not be a matter of surprise to learn that the same intelligence which sent a thrill of liberty through every nerve of the Republic will, in the near future, devise some method under which the remnant of a great and ancient race may taste the sweets of public sympathy, and feel that, after a long season of suffering, they have at last found a shelter amid a sympathizing people.

EARLY EXPLORERS.

Among such people did the Jesuit fathers—Claude Allouez and Claude Dablon—venture in 1665, Father Jacques Marquette and Louis Joliet in 1668, and the hundred missionaries who followed after them. Many of those zealous men visited the lodges of the Chippewas while yet the spirit of Pontiac was living and breathing death to the pale-face; but the very warriors who went forth in 1762 to aid the great Indian chieftain in his proposed capture of the English garrison of Detroit, were among the first to bid the Frenchman welcome to the valley of the Washtenong, as also to rush to the aid of La Balme in 1780, when he marched against the British position at Detroit.

ANNIHILATION OF THE SAUKS.

About the year 1520 the Chippewas gained possession of this district, when the massacre of Skull Island resulted in almost the total annihilation of the original possessors, the Sauks. The story of this massacre was thus related by William R. McCormick to the writer :

On nearly all the tributaries can be found mounds filled with human bones, which I have opened for my own satisfaction, and found them lying in all directions, showing they were thrown together without any regularity, upon which I became satisfied they were killed in battle. This awakened in me a curiosity to find out what people they were, and where and what had become of them. I often questioned the Indians in regard to it, but they would invariably say that there were two or three very old Indians living on the bay that could tell me all about it, giving me their names. Accordingly, in one of my journeys to the bay I sought out the Indians in question. I think this was in 1834. I found him a very old man and asked him his age. He said he thought he was a great deal over 100 years. His faculties were as bright as a man of 50. I told him I understood he could give me the tradition of his race. He replied he could, as it was handed down to him by his grandfather, who he said was older than he was now when he told him. For fear I would not get it correct I called to my aid an educated man who was part Indian, Peter Grewett, a man well known by the early settlers as an Indian trader, and is still living, I believe, in Gratiot county, and has spent his life with the Indians, in the fur trade, and was for many years in the employment of the American Fur Company.

The old Indian, Puttasamine by name, commenced as follows : He said the Sauks occupied the whole of the Saginaw river and its tributaries, extending from Thunder Bay on the north to the head of the Shiawassee on the south, and from Lake Michigan on the west to Detroit on the east through the valley of the Grand river. The balance of Michigan was occupied by the Pottawatomies, and the Lake Superior country was occupied by the Chippewas and Ottawas, while the Monomies were at the head of Green Bay in Wisconsin, and another tribe west of the Mississippi which he called Sioux. The main village of the Sauks stood on the west side of the Saginaw river, just below where the residence of Frank Fitzhugh now is, and opposite the mill of N. B. Bradley. The Sauks were always at war with their Chippewa neighbors on the north and the Pottawatomies on the south, and also with other nations in Canada, until at last a council was called, consisting of the Chippewas, Pottawatomies, Monomies, Ottawas and Six Nations of New York. At an appointed time they all met at the Island of Mackinaw, where they fitted out a large army and started in bark canoes, and came down the west shore of Lake Huron. They then stole along the west shore of Saginaw Bay by night, and lay concealed during the day, until they arrived at a place called

Petobegong, about ten miles from the mouth of the Saginaw. Here they landed part of their army, while the rest crossed the bay and landed to the east of the mouth of the Saginaw river in the night. In the morning both armies started up the river, one on each side, so as to attack both villages at once. The army on the west side attacked the main village first by surprise, and massacred nearly all; the balance retreated across the river to another village, which stood near where the court-house now stands, near the ferry, in Portsmouth. At this time that part of the army that had landed on the east side of the river came up, and a desperate battle ensued in the vicinity of the residence of William R. McCormick, that being the highest land, and where they had attempted to fortify themselves; and at the present time, by digging in this hill, you will find it full of human bones of the victims of that battle. Here they were again defeated. They then crossed the river and retreated to Skull Island, which is the next island above what is now Stone's Island. Here they considered themselves safe, as their enemies had no canoes and they could not fortify themselves. But the next night after their retreat to the island the ice froze thick enough for the allies to cross, which they did, when another massacre ensued; here they were all exterminated with the exception of 12 females. Since that time this island has been known as "Skull Island," from the number of skulls found on it in after years. The allies then divided, some going up the Cass, some up the Flint, others up the Shiawassee, Tittabawassee, Maple and Grand, where there were different bands located. But the largest battles were fought on the Flint, on the bluff.

Another Indian traditionist says another reinforcement met them here, coming through Detroit. Here there is a large number of mounds filled with bones, which can be seen at the present day. They then came down the river and fought another battle on the bluff, about a mile from the present village of Flushing, on the farm formerly owned by a Mr. Bailey. Here there is also a large number of mounds yet to be seen; and, if you should dig them open as I have, you will find them filled with human bones.

The next battle was fought about 16 miles from Flushing, on the farm formerly occupied by the late James McCormick. There were several battles fought on the Cass, at what is now called the Bend, or Bridgeport Center, where there was a fortification of earthwork which was plainly to be seen 35 years ago. The next important battle was fought on the Tittabawassee, just above the farm on which the late James Fraser first settled when he came to the Saginaw Valley. This differs from the rest, as the remains of the slain were all buried in one mound, and it is a very large one.

After the extermination of the whole nation, with the exception of the 12 females before spoken of, a council of the allies was then held, to know what should be done with them. Some were for torturing and killing, others for sparing their lives; finally it was

agreed that they should be sent west of the Mississippi, and an arrangement was made with the Sioux that no tribe should molest them, and the Sioux should be responsible for their protection, which agreement was faithfully kept. The conquered country, of which the Grand River Valley is a part; was then divided among them all as a common hunting ground. But a great many who came here to hunt never returned, nor were ever heard of. It became the opinion of the Indians that the spirits of the dead Sauks still haunted their hunting grounds and were killing off their hunters, when in fact it was a few Sauks who had escaped the massacre and still lingered around their hunting grounds, watching for straggling hunters and killing them whenever an opportunity occurred. Ton-do-gong, an Indian chief who died in 1840, said he killed a Sauk while hunting when a boy. This must have been over 80 years ago, and up to a few years ago the Indians still believed there was a Sauk in the vicinity. They had seen the place where he had made his fires and slept. I have known them to get together and not hunt for several days, for the reason, they said, there was a Sauk in the woods; they had seen where he had slept; you could not make them believe otherwise.

But to go back to the Indian tradition. The country was considered as haunted, and no more Indians came here to hunt, although game was abundant. Finally it was converted into what would be termed among civilized nations a penal colony. Every Indian who committed a crime would flee or be banished to the haunted hunting grounds to escape punishment, for the Indian laws were more severe and strict then than now. "This was long before we became degraded by coming in contact with the whites," said the Indian.

The Chippewas becoming most numerous, finally their language predominated, but at the present time the Indians of the Lower Peninsula do not speak in all respects the same as the Chippewas on Lake Superior, from which they originally sprung, showing that the mixing of different nations has been the cause of the variety in dialect. Put-ta-qua-sa-mine said his grandfather told it to him when he was a boy, which was 90 years before, and that it had been handed down to his grandfather from his ancestors, and was a custom with him to repeat it often to his people, so the tradition or history should not be lost; and a successor was always appointed in case the traditionist should die, that the history of the nation should not be lost, and be handed down from generation to generation.

In speaking with two other old Indians on the same subject, it is found that their tradition is precisely the same, word for word, with one exception. They say the battles on the Flint were fought by the army coming from Detroit. There can be little doubt of the above being a correct narrative, as much so as if it had been written at the time and handed down to us as a matter of history. It forms the most simple and probable history of the destruction of the Sauks, and the coming of the Otchipwes.

LOCATION OF THE BATTLE-FIELD.

About 12 miles below Saginaw City is "Skull Island," so named by the Indians in consideration that upon it exists an endless quantity of "dead heads," which were left here after a great fight, years long past, between the Chippewas and Sauks, their owners having no farther use for them, especially after they had passed through the hands of a set of hair-dressers who took off skin and hair together. These Indians were queer fellows in their days; and at this battle of Skull Island, which the Chippewas had traveled "many a weary mile to enjoy," they made a general Kilkenny cat fight of it, and as, like Maturin's tragedies, "all stabbed and everybody died," except about six on each side, each party of them retired and celebrated the victory, leaving the field in undisturbed possession of the "skulls," which, having seen the folly of fighting, were willing to lie quiet, friend and foe "cheek by jowl," and compose themselves for a few more years of hunting and fishing, by the glorious expectation of taking a squint at the "happy hunting grounds," and the proud consequence of having dedicated their respective knowledge-boxes to the christening of about two acres of Bad Island.

Just below this locality of warlike memory lies Sag-e-nong, upon a high bank on the west side of the river. This is the Saginaw of the red man, and the only place known to him by that name. The meaning of the word is the "land of Sauks." The place known to white men as Saginaw lies 12 miles or more up the river, and is called Ka-pay-shaw-wink, which means the "camping ground." Here it was that the tribes living hereabout were wont to assemble stately to hold council together, often continuing some days.

THE OTTAWAS AND POTTAWATOMIES.

Like the Otchipwes, the Indians of these tribes were invaders. Their conquest of Southern Michigan and Northern Indiana was not so bloody as that of the Sauk land; yet they succeeded in driving the old Miami race south to the Wabash, and holding possession of the land. They came as friends and stayed as enemies. In later years they formed an offensive and defensive alliance with the powerful Otchipwe nation, and shared with that people in all the luxuries which nature offered.

PONTIAC'S VISITS TO THE VALLEY.

The Detroit garrison under Col. Beletre surrendered to Major Rogers, Nov. 29, 1760.

The Northwest Territory was now entirely under the English rule. New settlements began to be rapidly made, and the promise of a large trade was speedily manifested. Now, had the British carried out their promises with the natives none of those savage

butcheries would have been perpetrated, and the country would have been spared their recital. All the Indians, from the mouth of Grand river to that of the Huron and from the Upper Peninsula to the prairie villages of Illinois and Indiana, were aroused to a sense of the varied wrongs which the new invaders were determined to effect. Early in the year, following the surrender of Fort Detroit, the Indians of the North, South, East and West aroused themselves to a realization of the dangers which threatened them, and entered upon a desultory warfare against the British troops.

The renowned chief, Pontiac, was one of the leading spirits in this guerrilla warfare. The earliest authentic information regarding this noted Indian chief is learned from an account of an Indian trader named Alexander Henry, who, in the spring of 1761, penetrated his domains as far as Missillimacnac. Pontiac was then a great friend of the French, but a bitter foe of the English, whom he considered as encroaching on his hunting grounds. Henry was obliged to disguise himself as a Canadian to insure safety, but was discovered by Pontiac, who bitterly reproached him and the English for their attempted subjugation of the West. He declared that no treaty had been made with them, no presents sent them, and that he would resent any possession of the West by that nation. He was at the time about 50 years of age, tall and dignified, and was civil and military ruler of the Ottawas, Pottawatomies, and Otchipwes (or Chippewas, or Ojibwas).

The Indians, from Lake Michigan to the borders of North Carolina, were united in this feeling, and at the time of the treaty of Paris, ratified Feb. 10, 1763, a general conspiracy was formed to fall suddenly upon the frontier British posts, and with one blow strike every man dead. Pontiac was the marked leader in all this, and was the commander of the Chippewas, Ottawas, Wyandots, Miamis, Shawanese, Delawares and Mingoes, who had, for the time, laid aside their local quarrels to unite in this enterprise.

From 1761 the great leader was present at the rapids of Grand river, where in the presence of over 3,000 Indians, he laid down his plans for the annihilation of the British troops and traders. The reception of Pontiac was the most demonstrative action spoken of in the history of the aborigines. This council was held in April, every band within the Peninsula was represented, everything told of war and blood, and as has been truly said, "each savage countenance seemed carved in wood, and none could have detected the deep and fiery passions hidden beneath that immovable exterior." Pipes, with ornamented stems, were lighted, and passed from hand to hand.

The noble chief opened his address by setting forth the arrogance, rapacity and injustice of the English, and contrasted their deeds with those of the French. He declared that the British commandant at Detroit had treated him with neglect and contempt; that the soldiers of that garrison had abused the Indians, and if left alone, would soon come to drive his peaceful hearers from their homes

around this beautiful *Owashtenong*. He fully set forth the danger that would arise to his people should the English gain supremacy. They had expelled the French, and would soon turn upon the Indians. He then displayed a broad belt of wampum, stating that he had received it from their great father, the King of France, who would soon come to their assistance.

The visit was repeated in 1762 and again in 1763. Many of the Grand river warriors were already in the field, but the terrible Pontiac desired to leave the presence of all, and to this end made a tour of the Flint, Saginaw, Huron and Grand River valleys, sending forward from each district warrior bands for the better prosecution of the war against the British.

The blow came, as near as can now be ascertained, on May 7, 1763. Nine British posts fell, and the Indians drank, "scooped up in the hollow of joined hands," the blood of many a Briton. Pontiac's immediate field of action was the garrison at Detroit. Here, however, the plans were frustrated by an Indian woman disclosing the plot the evening previous to his arrival. Everything was carried out, however, according to Pontiac's plans until the moment of action, when Major Gladwyn, the commander of the post, stepping to one of the Indian chiefs, suddenly drew aside his blanket and disclosed the concealed musket. Pontiac, though a brave man, turned pale and trembled. He saw his plan was known, and that the garrison were prepared. He endeavored to exculpate himself from any such intentions; but the guilt was evident, and he and his followers were dismissed with a severe reprimand, and warned never to again enter the walls of the post.

Pontiac at once laid siege to the fort, and until the treaty of peace between the British and the Western Indians, concluded in August, 1764, continued to harass and besiege the fortress. He organized a regular commissariat department, issued bills of credit written out on bark, which, to his credit, it may be stated, were punctually redeemed. At the conclusion of the treaty, in which it seems he took no part, he went further south, living many years among the Illinois. He had given up all hope of saving his country and race. After a time he endeavored to unite the Illinois tribe and those about St. Louis in war with the whites. His efforts were fruitless, and only ended in a quarrel between himself and some Kaskaskia Indians, one of whom soon afterward killed him. His death was, however, avenged by the Northern Indians, who nearly exterminated the Illinois in the wars which followed. Had it not been for the treachery of a few of his followers, his plan for the extermination of the whites, a masterly one, would undoubtedly have been carried out.

THE INDIAN DEAD.

The nature of this funeral rite is thus described: A few days after the burial of the child, the father or mother or near relative

of the deceased gives a feast. The food was prepared and carried to the grave, to which all sympathizing friends repaired. If the feast was prepared by a man, none but men attended; and the same rule applied to women, as in the case under notice. When assembled, the ruler of the feast distributed to each one present a portion of the food prepared; and each one, before partaking, put as small quantity on the head of the grave, so that it might fall through an aperture and reach the body of the dead. In such a female gathering, if one of the company were deemed profligate, she was not permitted to make this offering to the dead through her own hands; but another receives it from her, and offers it on her behalf. After the offerings were made to the deceased, the remainder of the food was eaten by the company. Similar feasts were held in honor of deceased men and women. When the party consisted of warriors, addresses were made, and the virtues of the dead chanted. The festivals are repeated every year, and when returning from their wintering grounds to their villages in the spring they were accustomed to clear away the grass and weeds from each grave, and keep it so during the summer. Among the Ottawas it was customary to place a post, proportioned in height to the age and size of the deceased, at the head of a grave. On one side of this post appeared the picture of an animal, the name of which was the prevailing name in the family. On the other side was a clumsy drawing, slightly resembling a man minus a head, representing a person whom the deceased had slain in war; or if it were a child, the victim of one of its relatives was pictured. A man with a head signified a person wounded. Such hieroglyphics were multiplied in just such measure as circumstances pointed out. Near the grave post was placed a cane, about two feet in length, so that when the passing Indian or visitor arrives at the grave he strikes the post two or three times to announce his arrival. Posts eight or ten feet high were frequently placed by the side of a hut, and always near the wigwam or hut wherein the conjurers met to consult on the cause of severe illness. On the upper end of this post was cut the figure of the human face. Mr. Sykins, afterward associated with McCoy, discovered one on Grand river, on which was carved with savage exquisiteness a bust of some Indian chief. In the village was seen a tall pole, neatly peeled, streaked in vermilion, and surmounted with a bunch of green boughs—probably representing the victory of some savage political party.

THE LEGEND OF THE LONE TREE.

The following legends and descriptions have been collected from many sources, and relate to history so far as they are characteristic of Indian life:

No person who has ever traversed the valley of the Grand River but remembers the "lone tree," which stood upon the west bank or side of the river, far from its fellows. It looked like some lone

misanthrope, who, having become disgusted with the vanities and foibles of human nature, had taken up his abode in the desert, where, far from the busy haunts of his fellow man, he might pour out his heart's bitterness to the wild winds, and waste his spleen and discontent upon the "desert air." There it stood, majestic in its loneliness, like Moore's last rose of summer. A spirit of romance certainly seemed to linger about it; a whisper of the past gently breathed through its desolate branches, and the question naturally arose, Why is it that this tree thus stood alone? A greater interest was imparted to it by the fact of its having been for years the abode of a white owl, whose dismal whoop fell mournfully upon the ear of night. The Indians had a great reverence for this tree, and also for its occupant, which they believed to be a spirit.

There is a beautiful belief existing among the aborigines of our country in regard to a guardian spirit, which they say is often seen, and which appears in the form of a bird, sometimes the dove, sometimes the eagle, but more frequently assuming the form of a night bird, though the disposition of the deceased, while living, has much to do with the species. For instance, a great warrior dies whose disposition had been fearless, ambitious and untamed; his spirit-bird personifies an eagle; a blood-thirsty chieftain's spirit-bird is a hawk. A gentle maiden passes away to the spirit-land and her friends know that she is hovering near them when they hear the mournful notes of the turtle-dove at morn or eve.

A legend, or tradition, concerning the "lone tree" existed among the Indians of the valley. Many, many long years before the white man's foot had left its impress upon this land, Ke-wah-ke-won ruled his people with love and kindness. He was a patriarch among them, and beloved for the gentleness of his manners and the mildness of his government. He had been a great warrior in his day, but his youth had departed, and languid pulse and feeble footsteps told, alas! too plainly, that he would soon be treading the hunting grounds of the Great Spirit. The good old man felt that indeed he was passing away—dying—and he was desirous to see once more his tribes in council, and bestow upon them his last blessing, and impart to them his dying counsel and admonition. The old chief lay upon his death-bed, and around him were gathered, in mournful silence, his beloved people, eager to catch the first and last words that should drop from the lips of their dying chieftain. It was a mournful and melancholy picture, that death-bed scene in the wilderness. At length the chief spoke, while the fire of his youth seemed to kindle again in his dim eye, and his voice, though weak, was calm and clear:

"My children," said he, "the Great Spirit has called to me, and I must obey the summons. Already is the hand raised to sever the last chord that binds me to my children; already my guide stands at the door to convey me to the hunting grounds of my fathers in the spirit-land. You weep, my children, but dry your

tears, for though I leave you now, yet will my spirit-bird ever watch over you. I will whisper to you in the evening breeze, and when the morning comes you will know that I have been with you through the night. But the Good Spirit beckons for me, and I must hasten. Let my body be laid in a quiet spot on the prairie, with my tomahawk and pipe by my side. You need not fear that the wolf will disturb my rest, for the Great Spirit, I feel, will place a watch over me. Meet me in the spirit-land, my children. Farewell." And the old chief slept the sleep that knows no waking till the end of time.

They buried him in a lone spot in the prairie, near the beautiful river, with his face toward the rising sun. His remains were never disturbed by bird or beast; for it would indeed seem that so the Great Spirit had ordered it. Time passed on, and a tree arose from his grave and spread its branches over it, as if to protect it, and a beautiful white owl took possession of it. The Indians tell us that the "lone tree" marked the last resting place of Ke-wah-ke-won, and that the white owl was the spirit-bird sent to watch over it. The lone tree is no longer seen by the traveler, for vandal hands have cut it down; yet the spot is often pointed out upon which it stood, and where sleeps Ke-wah-ke-won, the beloved of his tribe.

INDIAN PAYMENT DAY IN OLD TIMES.

There is a vast difference in the Indian payment day of the present and that of "olden time" long before Grand Rapids had attained its present importance and standing. About 1,200 Indians, of "all sorts and sizes," from the toddling pappoose to the swarthy *niche-nah-va*, were assembled together in the morning, upon the beautiful lawn which gently sloped toward the river in front of the council house, near the rapids. It would be almost impossible to give the reader an idea of the hubbub and confusion of tongues that prevailed upon the occasion. Aside from the 1,000 Indians were a variety of other characters, including the chattering Frenchman, the blarneying Irishman, and the blubbering Dutchman, all mingling their discordant jargon with that of the vociferous Yankee. Groups of Indian boys, some exercising with the bow and arrow, others jumping, running, wrestling, and making the welkin ring with their noisy merriment, were collected in the vicinity of their respective tents. The river, too, was covered with canoes, and here the "dusky maid" in a more quiet and becoming manner was enjoying the occasion; and it was really surprising to see the dexterity and fearlessness with which she managed the "light canoe." A list of all the names of the heads of Indian families, chiefs, etc., was taken by the Indian superintendent, each Indian being entitled to a certain amount. The money to be paid was placed upon a table in the council room, in piles of \$10 and \$20 each, in American half-dollar pieces. Around the table sat the

Indian superintendent, interpreter, clerks, etc. Commencing at the top of the list, a crier called off the names, the parties presented themselves, were paid off, and immediately made room for others. It was amusing to observe the great number of "friends" that would gather around the Indian after he had received his money from the paymaster. Here a trader suddenly recollects some debt of long standing against Mr. Indian; there a seedy individual with sad eyes and nasal promontory *colour de pinque*, most seductively offering him a drink of water slightly tinctured with poor whisky, while one or two dear friends are advising him to look out for sharpers, at the same time intimating that the superintendent has been paying off in bogus coin. In the evening, while the drinking Indians were rioting and carousing in the town, the evangelized natives were encamped upon the opposite side of the river, and the surrounding forest fairly resounded with their loud singing, preaching and praying. Instrumental music, from the fiddle to the Indian *tum-tum*, might also have been heard arising above the "horrid din."

The scene that presents itself at the Indian payment now-a-days is altogether a different one when such payments are made. We are happy to see measures adopted to prevent the sale of intoxicating drinks to the poor Indian on such occasions. Would to God it might be prohibited upon *all* occasions.

SENTENCE AND EXECUTION.

The Chippewas and Ottawas inhabiting this section of Michigan were friendly to each other, and during the hunting seasons frequently encamped near each other. In the fall of 1853 a party of one tribe built their cabins on the banks of Maple river, and a party of the other tribe, about 80 in number, encamped close by. It is unnecessary to speak of their life in these camps; suffice it to say that the days were spent in hunting and the nights in drinking "fire water" and carousing. In one of the revels at the camp an Ottawa Indian, maddened by liquor, killed his squaw, and to conceal the deed threw her body upon the fire.

Recovering from the stupor of the revel, he saw that the signs of his guilt were still before him, and fearing the wrath of his tribe, he fled toward the other encampment of the Chippewas. His absence was noticed, the charred remains of the poor squaw were found, and the cry for blood was raised. The avengers were soon upon his track, and they pursued him to the encampment of their neighbors; he was found, apprehended, and in solemn council doomed to the death which in the stern old Indian code is reserved for those only who shed the blood of their kin. It was a slow, torturing, cruel death. A hatchet was put in the victim's hand, he was led to a large log that was hollow, and made to assist in fixing it for his coffin. This was done by cutting into it some distance on the top in two places about the length of a man apart, then slabbing off, and digging the hollow still larger so as to admit his body.



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This done, he was taken back and tied fast to a tree. Then they smoked and drank of the "fire water," and when evening came they kindled large fires around him. And now commenced the orgies; they drank to intoxication, they danced and sang in their wild Indian manner, chanting the dirge of the recreant brave. The arrow was fitted to the ready bowstring, and ever and anon with its shrill twang it sent a missile into the quivering flesh of the homicide, and to heighten his misery they cut off his ears and nose.

Alternately drinking, dancing, beating their rude drums and shooting arrows into the victim, the night passed.

The next day was spent in sleeping and eating, the victim, meanwhile, still bound to the tree. What his reflections were we of course cannot tell, but he bore his punishment as a warrior should.

When night closed around it brought his executioners to their work again. The scene of the first night was re-enacted, and so it was the next night, and the next and the next, and so on for a week. Seven long and weary days did he stand there, tortured with the most cruel torture, before his proud head dropped upon his breast, and his spirit left his clayey tenement for the hunting grounds of the Great Spirit. And when it did they took the body, wrapped it in a new clean blanket, and placed it in the log coffin he had helped to hollow. They put his hunting knife by his side that he might have something to defend himself on the way; his whisky bottle, that he might cheer his spirits with a draught now and then, and his tobacco pipe that he might smoke. Then they put on the cover, drove down stakes each side of the log, and filled up between them with logs and brush. The murdered squaw was avenged. The camp was broken up, and the old stillness and quiet once more reigned over the forest spot where was consummated this signal act of retributive justice.

CHAPTER III.

WELL REMEMBERED SAVAGES.

Before completing this section of the work, it is deemed just and proper to place before the reader a few personal sketches of the men who were found here when the sun of civilization began to cast its golden stream upon the land. In the selection of the names to be noticed, the Indians located within the county within its pioneer period are chosen, leaving the others to be referred to in the treaty papers.

Cobmoosa, whose death at Pentwater was recorded as recently as 1872, was an Indian of the Indians. For many years he acted as sub-chief over the Flat River band of Indians, was very conservative in his ideas, majestic in style, honest in principle, and a heart of oak among his people. In his young days the band beheld his rapid growth, great strides and peculiar gesture. He was named The "Big Walker," or Cobmoosa, and until toward the close of his career here, observed every point that could tend to a continuance of this title. He was the foster father of Wabacis, and the parent of Acongo and Aishkibegosh. Previous to his acceptance of the Christian's faith he was master of six wives, three of whom were sisters, daughters of the chief, Wobwindego. Cobmoosa observed all the manners and customs of his race until 1861, when he relaxed his Indian discipline, cast away his Indian pride, and died almost as poor in principle as any of the latter day members of his tribe.

Wakazoo, chief of the Holland band, was distinguished above his fellows. Manly in every respect, generous to a fault, possessing talents of a high order, and fully aware of the superiority of the whites over his people, he never failed to inculcate the observance of law, the acquisition of knowledge and the pursuit of honest labor. In 1848 this chief removed with his band to Grand Traverse, and there died the death of a drunkard.

Maxsauba, one of the braves of the Holland band, claiming to be the only specimen of the Indian warrior left to the race, was a sub-chief. He had the reputation of being a great orator and fighting-man; but opposed to all this was a temper untamable, and a thirst for blood unquenchable. He looked on the white invaders with scorn, yet feared to touch them in life and property. He was terrible in the midst of his friends, a mouse in the villages of the white settlers. Was the "massasauga" rattlesnake named after him?

So-na-go, one of the Coldwater Indians and the last sexton of the Indian cemetery, was a savage singularly romantic and eccentric, yet chivalrous and conscientious. After brooding over his rude

ideas of the philosophy of nature, he waited for the happy time when he could commune more closely with those good Indians of his tribe who had passed to the spirit land. In later years, when the old camp ground at the mouth of the Coldwater had passed into the hands of the whites, So-na-go, the Indian chief, was accustomed to visit the mounds, under which the bones of his people rested, and there was seen to offer up a prayer to the Great Spirit, brush away his tears, and leave the scene of his griefs by some unfrequented path.

Wabasis, well known to the first pioneers of the valley as the treaty-making half-breed, was engaged in the negotiation of the treaty of 1826, and incurred all the displeasure of the tribe. He was exiled, as it were, to live out his years within the boundaries of a small garden on the shore of Lake Wabasis. Neogamah, the newly elected chief, induced him to participate in the corn feast at Plainfield; they got him drunk, and killed him with a fire-brand. They buried him with his head above the ground; built a crib round his grave, and in it they daily placed food and tobacco for the nourishment and comfort of the dead in the land of the hereafter. His grave was located 20 rods south of Plainfield bridge.

The story of Wabasis is told by Mrs. Kutts, of Oakfield. From it the following lines are taken:

Oh, pitiless the hand to slay
Where vengeance lured its baffled prey,
While Wabasis defenseless stood,
And dared the throng, athirst for blood.
But, when his voice in death was still,
Memories thronged, the heart to thrill;
And many feet with silent tread,
Moved slow, in honor of the dead.
In regal state the chief was laid,
With death-dance to appease his shade.
But not forgot—for white man's gold,
Their pleasant hunting grounds were sold;
And when the dark night-shadows came,
With many a torch-light's glaring flame,
They bore the big chief to his rest
Upon the highland's lifted crest.
They placed him sitting on the hill,
That he might see the white man till
The broad plains, where his fathers sleep,
When gone were all his people's feet.
They placed him sitting in his grave,
Where he could see the gleaming wave;
And watch the white man's big canoe,
When faded were the forms he knew.
They placed him by the white man's trail,
That he might see the stranger pale;
And where his passing feet should be
A long rebuke to treachery.
They roofed him o'er with little trees,
And bade him wait, and watch through these.
But wofully the red man rued
The day their hands in blood were brued—
For, ever at the feast of corn
Was heard his voice in taunting scorn;

And here and there his vengeful soul
Led on the hunt for hidden gold;
Then in some lone and tangled fell
Would ring his wild, unearthly yell.
Each new moon on his grave they laid
Tobacco, to appease his shade.
But still the chief, who laid him low,
Grew nerveless as an unstrung bow;
And when the White Swan's drooping head
Told Indian that his soul had fled,
He went not on the death-trail, lone—
The red chief, too, had with him gone.

Kewaycooshcum, known to the old settlers of Grand Rapids and of the valley generally, fell at the hands of the executioner of the Indians' Secret Tribunal in August, 1839. He was among the most noted chiefs of the Flat River Indians, a celebrated warrior, and a great admirer of Gen. Lewis Cass. He was present at the negotiation of the treaties of Chicago, again at Saginaw, at Flint, and at Detroit, at each of which places he represented the interests of the Ottawa nation. Indian jealousy envied his growing popularity among the traders of Michigan, looked on the courtesies extended to him by the white settlers with a suspicious eye, charged him ultimately with perfidy in agreeing to the sale of their Indian soil, and capped tribal malice by inflicting the great penalty of death.

This chief was prevailed upon, in 1821, to enter into a treaty with the United States Government ceding all the lands west of Grand river. To accomplish this treaty he made a journey to Washington in company with Rix Robinson and others, where he was entertained by the President, who made him many presents and won his warmest friendship. By the stipulations of this treaty all the Indians in the vicinity of Owashtenong were to remove to a reservation west of the Mississippi.

When Kewaycooshcum returned and laid the plan of the treaty before a council of the chiefs of the villages it was received with great disapproval. Many of the savage councilmen delivered long and eloquent speeches setting forth the disadvantage of leaving their homes, which had become dear to Indian hearts by many fond recollections. "Here we have buried our dead," said one of the chiefs, "and here we should remain to protect their graves. This is our home—the home of our youth. Here we were reared on the banks of the beloved Owashtenong, whose beauty has become our pride and boast. Here our fathers died and were laid to rest. Here we have held our councils, prosecuted our trade, and preserved peace and friendship with all nations. Why go to a strange land to mingle with strange people? Why forsake the graves of our ancestors? Have we become unpleasant to our brothers, the whites, that we must hide ourselves from their presence? What evil have we committed? Why thus sacrifice that which is most dear to the heart of every chief and warrior? Has our chief tasted the fire-water of the pale faces and been blinded to the welfare of his people? Let him answer!"

Kewaycooshcum replied in an eloquent speech, representing the advantages of the treaty and urging his subject to extend a cheerful acquiescence, but to all his pleadings he received a prompt and indignant rebuke. They claimed that he had sold their homes and their liberties and had therefore become their enemy.

This council was held in 1836 at the village of the Ottawas and Chippewas, on the west side of the river, and resulted in the ruin of Kewaycooshcum.

The unfortunate "payment day" had gathered the tribe at Grand Rapids, the bounty was paid out in usual form, and the various bands left for their reserves. "Long Nose, or Kewicooshcum, Ka-she-wa, old Wasogenaw, Wapoos, with a boy and girl, remained behind, the seniors carousing, the youths sitting in a canoe anchored close by the mouth of Cold brook. The supply of whisky was growing very small, when Ka-she-wa and Wapoos proposed going to the village to replenish it. While they were gone old Wasogenaw sought quarrel with his chief, and coolly meted out the measure of Indian vengeance. Some years after this tragic affair, Seth Robinson became interested in obtaining all the facts connected with the death of "Long Nose." He found among the Flat River band the boy who witnessed the bloody scene, and elicited from him the particulars which he was desirous of obtaining. The Indian boy related the murder scene as follows:

"I sat on the stern of the canoe, tied to the bank of Grand river, near the mouth of Cold brook. I had a knife in my hand, peeling a turnip. The two old men, Wasogenaw and Kewicooshcum, sat on the bank by the fire. I heard Wasogenaw say, 'You old fool! did you not know better than to sell this whole territory and impoverish your nation? I am going to take your life!' Kewicooshcum, pulling out and flourishing his knife, said, 'You can't do that! Do you see this?' The other man bent down to me and said, 'Do you see that man? He is what has impoverished you. Let me take that knife you have got; I am going to kill him. Then I want you to help me put him in this canoe, and we will take him to the middle of the river, and throw him in.' I dropped my knife into the river, and said, 'I have no knife.' The old man said, 'I thought I saw you peeling a turnip with a knife.' Showing him a sliver of wood, I said, 'No, I had only this.' The old man became very furious; and raving about, went to the bank of the river, and pulled out a maple club about two feet long, with a knot at one end. He brandished it around frantically, capering the while and saying to me, 'This is the way when you kill something.' Then, rushing up to Kewicooshcum, and saying, with frantic gestures, 'This is the way when you kill something,' struck him on the head. The old man threw up his hands and feet, dropped his knife and begged. The other kept on striking, and repeating the same expression. I jumped out of the canoe, and ran toward the village. Wasogenaw called to me to stop. I ran faster, he following. Jumping across

Cold brook, I got into the mud and fell down. Looking back, the old man was over me with a club. I evaded him, ran, and met the party returning with the whisky. I said to them, 'The old men are killing each other.' A son of Wasogenaw said to me, 'I will go and pacify him' (his father). He walked up to his father, and patting his cheek, said, 'You fool! can't you be satisfied with committing one murder, without taking the life of the boy?' The old man then fell on the ground and cried. All the men then went to the camp, and found Kewicooshcum dead. They put him in a canoe and carried him to Plainfield."

It is not stated definitely that Indian dissatisfaction with the course taken by the deceased Indian was general. The circumstances surrounding the death of the big-nosed chief points out his end to be due to whisky rather than to any other cause.

Okemos. This influential Pottawatomie chief, who dwelt with his band on the Huron, visited the Grand Rapids with his uncle, the great Pontiac. Even in later years he came hither from his home in Washtenaw to witness the advance of the village and congratulate the white settlers. He was accustomed to travel after the style of an oriental nabob; he took especial pride in his equestrian accomplishments. At the close of the hunting and sugar-making seasons, he would assemble all his men, women and papposes, arrange them in Indian file, and lead their advance to distant trading posts. The old chief was a strict observer of his word, and never neglected the laws of gratitude. Withal, he was a fierce warrior; his cloven skull and the marks of a hundred wounds told of his prowess. He visited the Indians of the Grand river for the last time in June, 1857, and died about two years later. See page 56.

Astoquet, chief of the Indian village at Grandville, is stated to have been a centenarian at the time of his death, in 1840. Though bent with the weight of age, he was dignified in manner, genial, and a true friend of the early settlers.

Nonoquahezich, or Namequoggevhih, chief of the Ottawas, or rather a band of 500, that made their camp on the west side of the rapids in 1819, died in 1840 at Gull Prairie, aged 100 years. "Noon-day," as his name implies, was always a friendly Indian, inclined to be industrious. He possessed numerous wives, each of whom he treated with a respect inimitable by the Indian or white man of the present time.

Meccissininni, or the "wampum man," married the daughter of Namequoggevhih, and was given the title of Young Chief. He belonged to the Ottawa band on the west side of the river, and had the reputation of being the youngest and most subtile philosopher of the tribe. He was present at all the treaties, always slow to propose any overtures to the commissioners, and among the last to accept the proposals of others. He removed first to Oceana county, thence northward, and is now at rest forever. He died with the honors of chief, as the successor of the unfortunate Keywaycooshcum. The history of this interesting savage, as related by Louis

Campan, and published in the directory of Grand Rapids, is as follows:

Meccissininni, the successor of Kewaycooshcum as a chief of the Ottawa village, also entered into the treaty for the sale of lands on which the village was located, but was more successful than his predecessors in securing the hearty cooperation of his subjects.

He was an eloquent orator, a very proud, haughty Indian, and manifested a strong desire to secure an education. He always dressed like a white man. He was one of the chiefs who accompanied Louis Campan, Rix Robinson and Rev. Mr. Slater to Washington to make a treaty relative to selling their lands, in 1835-'6. This was the same treaty which caused the ruin, and, finally, the murder of Kewaycooshcum. While in Washington, President Jackson wished to make Meccissininni a present of a new suit of clothes, and asked him what kind he would prefer. He said, as General Jackson was chief of his people, and he was chief of the red men, he thought it would be appropriate if he had a suit like his. The President ordered the suit. It was a black frock coat, black satin vest, black pantaloons, silk stockings, and pumps; but the best of the affair was, Gen. Jackson wore, at that time, a white bell-crowned hat, with a weed on it, being in mourning for his wife. The unsuspecting Indian, not knowing that the weed was a badge of mourning, had one on his hat, also, which pleased the President and his cabinet not a little. The chief was much delighted with the warm reception he received in the different cities on his return home. After he returned a council met to hear the nature of the treaty, when Meccissininni distinguished himself as an orator in his portrayal of the treaty. He sold their lands, and the treaty provided for their removal west of the Mississippi in a certain number of years. The chiefs and councilmen were opposed to the treaty and spoke violently against it, but this cunning Indian won them over to a reluctant acceptance of it. He said that for himself he would rather remain here, and be buried where his forefathers were; but on his people's account he had rather go west of the Mississippi, as his people would become debased by their association with the pale-faces.

Meccissininni distinguished himself among the Grand Rapids Indians as well as among the white inhabitants, for his generosity, gentlemanly bearing, great foresight and capacious intellect. He was, as far as possible, a civilized red man, and appeared to appreciate civilization to a very high degree. In 1841 he was invited to a Fourth of July celebration. The dinner was served up near the site of Ball's foundry, where, after the oration and refreshments, the cloth was removed and regular toasts drank. Meccissininni was called upon for a toast, and responded as follows: "The pale faces and the red men—the former a great nation, and the latter a remnant of a great people—may they ever meet in unity together, and celebrate this great day as a band of brothers."

At one time this chief wanted to get trusted for some provisions and said he would pay at the next Indian payment. When he returned from the annual payment he was asked to settle his bill. He told the dealer to put it on paper and send it to his house and he would pay it, and remarked further, that he wished to do business like white people. So the dealer made out his bill, repaired to the chief's house, and was ushered in with all the politeness imaginable. He promptly paid the bill, and signified his wish to have it receipted.

About the year 1843, he was attacked with a disease which, after a short illness, terminated his existence, at the age of 50 years. He lived and died a professor of the Catholic faith, under the spiritual guidance of the Rev. Father Vizoiskey. His remains were followed to the grave by a large number of the most respectable citizens of Grand Rapids, and by nearly all the Indians of his tribe. Notwithstanding the treaty articles, those Indians never moved to the Mississippi, but had to be provided with a reservation in another part of the State, where their children still dwell.

Moccottiocquit, or "Black Cloud," was chief of the Indians of the Grand River up to the close of the war of 1812, when he resigned to become chief of the Maple River band. He was a tall, full-blood Indian in the days when Robinson and Campau first entered this valley. Up to the period of removal to the northern reserves he retained all those high physical and moral characteristics which were peculiarly his own; but under the spell of grief at losing his well-known, well-loved home of years, he became a confirmed hypochondriac, and remained one until his death in 1847 or '48. He was present at Grand Rapids to receive his bounty at the "Payment of 1846." Even on that day he was bowed down to the earth,—the once proud chief was sunk in imbecility.

Makkotioska, or "Black Skin," was an actual hostile savage as late as 1812. In his earlier years he was an incorrigible vagrant, fearing neither God nor man, and consequently was a most efficient auxiliary of the British troops in Michigan previous to their last and final defeat. Black Skin is said to have been the first of the British incendiaries to set the village of Buffalo ablaze. He was the leader of a squad of British sharpshooters told off to prey upon the rear guard of the Federal forces, and never failed to apply the scalping knife and fagot to the Americans who had the misfortune to fall into the hands of that barbarous band. He died in 1868, having reached the years of a centenarian. In earlier years he was chief of a band numbering 300 souls, holding their encampment on the land subsequently known as the "Bemis farm."

Canote, a type of Indian manhood, was a warrior of the Plain-field band. What discredit the unfortunate sub-chief of the Long Nose brought upon the Indian village of that district was fully compensated for by the manly beauty of this Canote. The old settlers who remember him all bear testimony to his high character, to the savage majesty of his person, his generosity, and desire to

accomplish good everywhere at every time. In 1838 he went far away from his old home and was never heard of since.

Wobwindego, the "White Giant," known to the Indians of the Saginaw as Wobskindip, was the chief of the Flat River or Lowell Indians up to 1827, when he was succeeded by his son, Shogwogeno, who acted as sub-chief until the death of his father in 1836.

Pegu, a tall, athletic Indian, fond of a little tobacco to mix with his kinnikinnick, belonged to a small band of Indians that settled in the southwestern portion of the county after the war of 1812, and rendered much valuable assistance to the settlers of 1836.

Pokanomino was a Chippewa of the Saginaw tribe, who came to this county in 1815, and made it his home. He, too, was an important factor in the settlement of the southwest townships of Kent.

Neegake, the "Renegade," was a savage among the Indians of Grand River. He is supposed to have been cast out by one of the Onondaga bands, and, emigrating, found a home among the Pottawatomies. In 1819, one of the United States surveyors, then engaged in the survey of the Peninsula south of latitude 43 degrees., was killed. Suspicion pointed itself on this infamous Neegake, and almost brought him to punishment; but there was no positive proof of his guilt, and so he escaped. After this period, and until the name of Alanson Snow, of Washtenaw, was whispered among the bands at the rapids, this disgrace of the natives caused much trouble to the whites both directly and indirectly. Unable to carry out malevolent designs himself, he would urge the duty on some young warriors, and thus for years he acted the serpent among the flock. His death in the north was as tragic as his life was vicious.

The genial Casua, his frugal squaw, and a host of children and friends, had their village within three-quarters of a mile of Whitney's tavern. This Mrs. Casua was much in advance of the squaw species, and acted more like a civilized woman. Whenever whisky crept into their village she was their peacemaker, and to her was due in a great measure, the happy good feeling which existed among the settlers and the aborigines.

Jean Boshaw, a half-breed, and *de facto* chief of the bands of Ada, was a very estimable man, and conferred many favors upon the settlers of that and adjoining townships. This was a purely Catholic settlement; the Indians were said to be good farmers, religious, and to have become comparatively civilized. Upon the removal of the band to Pentwater, Boshaw accompanied his friends, and is said to accompany them still in their wanderings.

All have passed to their reward, the good as well as bad. Each took his part in serving the ends of the mysterious economy of the universe. Each one conferred certain benefits upon the earlier settlers, and for these reasons their names are handed down to a people who can fully appreciate all the Indian has done for them, and pardon the terrible excesses of his virtue.

Francis Bailey, an English half-breed, who married an Ottawa woman, settled at Grand Rapids about the year 1829. He was an Indian doctor, and much esteemed by both the traders and Indians. He built a cabin on the west bank of the river, and claimed a tract of forty acres as his own. One of the articles of the Treaty of Washington dealt very summarily with such squatters. He was evicted. Then he essayed to obtain an Indian's claim, as provided in the treaty; but this was refused him on the ground of his not being an Indian. Subsequently, he tried to pre-empt a tract of land; but this privilege was denied him also, as he was not a white man. Failing in his efforts, he left for Muskegon, where he still lives. Meeting Albert Baxter a few years ago, he referred to those early times, and remarked laconically that then it was bad to be neither a white man nor an Indian.



CHAPTER IV.

TREATIES WITH THE INDIANS.

The cause is good when the intent is just. The savages found here, even within the memory of the pioneers, could never be brought within the fold of civilization. Their occupation of the entire Peninsula, at a time when the American cultivators of the soil required it for development, was an outrage on the advancement of that day, almost approaching that existing scandal which renders helpless the European agriculturist of the present time. The United States, acting on the strict principles of just government, determined that he who would cultivate the land should possess it. To carry out this laudable determination, the Indians were informed of the intention of Uncle Samuel, and of the magnificent basis on which that intention was formed. They, of course, like the European aristocracy, wished to hold the people's domain, though their own special title to it was founded, not exactly on the rights of conquest, but rather on that of some dishonorable *coup de guerre* which resulted in the total annihilation of the original occupiers. Their logic failed. The sons and grandsons of the Revolution could not see precisely where the claims of the red men were founded, and consequently were doubly determined to win for the people that which pertained to them by the laws of right. Lest republican justice should not be observed in every particular, and to prevent the shedding of human blood, the power of moral suasion was brought to bear, an equitable arrangement for the purchase of the lands proposed, and every effort made to deal honestly with the savages.

The Ottawas and Chippewas of Grand river were not neglected. Even before the celebrated treaty of Saginaw was negotiated the attention of the Government was directed to the valley of the Owashtenong. The favorite old Governor Cass and his efficient associate, Solomon Sibley, were commissioned in 1821 to enter a treaty with the Ottawas, Chippewas, and Pottawatomies, and to perfect its negotiation in the fall of that year. This important event in the history of the United States, and particularly in that of the Grand River Valley, took place at Chicago, Aug. 29, 1821. That its provisions may be the better known, and for the purpose of completing this section of the county history, the articles of that treaty are given as follows:

The Ottawa, Chippewa and Pottawatomie nations of Indians cede to the United States all the land comprehended within the following boundaries: Beginning at a point on the south bank of the River St. Joseph, of Lake Michigan, near the Parc aux Vaches, due north from Rum's Village, and running thence south to a

line drawn due east from the southern extreme of Lake Michigan; thence with the said line east to the tract ceded by the Pottawatomies to the United States by the treaty of Fort Meigs in 1817, if the said line should strike the said tract; but if the said line should pass north of the said tract, then such line shall be continued until it strikes the western boundary of the tract ceded to the United States by the treaty of Detroit in 1807, and from the termination of the said line, following the boundaries of former cessions, to the main branch of the Grand river of Lake Michigan, should any of the said lines cross the said river; but if none of the said lines should cross the said river, then to a point due east of the source of the said main branch of the said river, and from such point due west to the source of the said principal branch, and from the crossing of the said river, or from the source thereof, as the case may be, down the said river, on the north bank thereof, to the mouth; thence following the shore of Lake Michigan to the south bank of the said River St. Joseph, at the mouth thereof, and thence with the said south bank to the place of beginning.

From this cession there shall be reserved, for the use of the Indians, the following tracts:

One tract at Mang-ach-quā Village, on the River Peble, of six miles square: one tract at Mick-ke-saw-be, of six miles square; one tract at the village of Na-to-wa-se-pe, of four miles square; one tract at the village of Prairie Ronde, of three miles square; one tract at the village of Match-e-be-narh-she-wish, at the head of the Kelkamazoo river.

There shall be granted by the United States to each of the following persons, being all Indians by descent, and to their heirs, the following tracts of land: To John Burnett, two sections of land; to James Burnett, Abraham Burnett, Rebecca Burnett, and Nancy Burnett, each one section of land, which said John, James, Abraham, Rebecca and Nancy are children of Kaw-ke-me, sister of Top-ni-be, principal chief of the Pottawatomie nation. The land granted to the persons immediately preceding, shall begin on the north bank of the River St. Joseph, about two miles from the mouth, and shall extend up and back from the said river for quantity.

To John B. La Lime, son of Noke-no-quā, one-half of a section of land adjoining the tract before granted, and on the upper side thereof; to Jean B. Chaudonai, son of Chip-pe-wa-quā, two sections of land on the River St. Joseph, above and adjoining the tract granted to J. B. La Lime; to Joseph Daze, son of Chip-pe-wa-quā, one section of land above and adjoining the tract granted to Jean B. Chaudonai; to Monguago, one-half of a section of land, at Mish-she-wa-ko-kink; to Pierre Moran or Peeresh, a Pottawatomie chief, one section of land, and to his children two sections of land, at the mouth of Elk-heart river; to Pierre La Clerc, son of Moi-quā, one section of land on the Elk-heart river, above and adjoining the tract granted to Moran and his children.

The section of land granted by the treaty of St. Mary's, in 1818, to Peeresh, or Perig, shall be granted to Jean B. Cicot, son of Pe-say-quot, sister of the said Peeresh, it having been so intended at the execution of the said treaty.

To O-shē-ak-ke-be, or Benac, one-half of a section of land on the north side of the Elk-heart river, where the road from Chicago to Fort Wayne first crosses the said river; to Theresa Chandler, or To-ū-ak-qui, a Pottawatomie woman; and to her daughter, Betsy Fisher, one section of land on the south side of the Grand river, opposite to the Spruce swamp; to Me-naw-che, a Pottawatomie woman, one-half of a section of land on the eastern bank of the St. Joseph, where the road from Chicago to Detroit first crosses the said river; to Charles Beaubien and Medart Beaubien, sons of Man-na-ben-a-quā, each one-half of a section of land near the village of Ke-wi-go-shkeem, on the Washtenaw river; to Antoine Roland, son of I-gat-pat-a-wat-a-mie-quā, one-half of a section of land adjoining and below the tract granted to Pierre Moran; to William Knaggs, or Wis-es-kuk-son, son of Ches-quā, one-half of a section of land adjoining and below the tract granted to Antoine Roland; to Madeline Bertrand, wife of Joseph Bertrand, a Pottawatomie woman, one section of land at the Parc aux Vaches, on the north side of the River St. Joseph; to Joseph Bertrand, junior, Benjamin Bertrand, Laurent Bertrand, Theresa Bertrand, and Amable Bertrand, children of the said Madeline Bertrand, each one-half of a section of land at the portage of the Kankakee river; to John Riley, son of Me-naw-cum-a-go-qui, one section of land, at the mouth of the river Au Foin, on the Grand river, and extending down the said river; to Peter Riley, son of Me-naw-cum-e-go-quā, one section of land at the mouth of the river Au Foin, on the Grand river, and extending down the said river; to Jean B. LeClerc,

son of Moi-qua, one-half of a section of land above and adjoining the tract granted to Pierre La Clerc; to Joseph La Framboise, son of Shaw-we-no-qua, one section of land upon the south side of the River St. Joseph, and adjoining on the upper side the land ceded to the United States, which said section is also ceded to the United States.

The tracts of land herein stipulated to be granted, shall never be leased or conveyed by the grantees or their heirs to any persons whatever, without the permission of the President of the United States. And such tracts shall be located after the said cession is surveyed, and in conformity with such surveys as near as may be, and in such manner as the President may direct.

In consideration of the cession aforesaid, the United States engage to pay to the Ottawa nation, one thousand dollars in specie annually forever; and also to appropriate annually, for the term of 10 years, the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, to be expended as the President may direct, in the support of a blacksmith, of a teacher, and of a person to instruct the Ottawas in agriculture, and in the purchase of cattle and farming utensils. And the United States also engage to pay to the Pottawatomie nation five thousand dollars in specie annually, for the term of 20 years, and also to appropriate annually, for the term of 15 years, the sum of one thousand dollars, to be expended as the President may direct, in the support of a blacksmith and a teacher. And one mile square shall be selected, under the direction of the President, on the north side of the Grand river, and one mile square on the south side of the St. Joseph, and within the Indian lands not ceded, upon which the blacksmiths and teachers employed for the said tribes, respectively, shall reside.

The stipulation contained in the treaty of Greenville, relative to the right of the Indians to hunt upon the land ceded while it continues the property of the United States, shall apply to this treaty.

The United States shall have the privilege of making and using a road through the Indian country, from Detroit and Fort Wayne, respectively, to Chicago.

This treaty shall take effect and be obligatory on the contracting parties so soon as the same shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof.

In testimony whereof, the said Lewis Cass and Solomon Sibley, Commissioners as aforesaid, and the chiefs and warriors of the said Ottawa, Chippewa, and Pottawatomie nations, have hereunto set their hands, at Chicago aforesaid, this 29th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one.

LEWIS CASS,
SOLOMON SIBLEY.

OTTAWAS.	Quoi-quoi-taw, Pe-an-nish,	Wy-ne-maig, O-nuck-ke-meck, Ka-way-sin, A-meck-kose, Os-see-meet, Shaw-ko-to, No shay-we-quat, Mee-gwun, Mesh-she-ke-ten-now, Kee-no-to-go, Wa-baw-nee-she, Sha-waw-nay-see, Atch-wee-muck-quee, Pish-she-baw-gay, Waw-ba-saye, Meg-ges-seese, Say-gaw-koo-nuck, Shaw-way-no, Shee-shaw-gun, To-to-me, Ash-kee-wee, Shay-auk-ke-bee, Aw-be-tone.
Ke-wa-goush-cum, No-kaw-je-gaun, Kee-o-to-aw-be, Ket-che-me-chi-na-waw, Ep-pe-sau-se, Kay-nee-wee, Mo-a-put-to, Mat-che-pee-na-che-wish,	POTTAWATOMIES. To-pen-ne-bee, Mee-te-ay, Chee-banse, Loui-son, Wee-saw, Kee-po-taw, Shay-auk-ke-bee, Scho-mang, Waw-we-uck-ke-meck, Nay-ou-chee-mon, Kon-gee, Shee-shaw-gan, Aysh-cam, Meek-say-mank, May-ten-way, Shaw-wen-ne-me-tay, Francois, Mauk-see, Way-me-go, Man-daw-min,	
CHIPPEWAS.		
Met-tay-waw, Mich-el, Quay-guee, Aa-pen-naw-bee, Mat-cha-wee-yaas, Mat-cha-pag-nish, Mong-aw, Pug-gay-gaus, Ses-cobe-mesh, Chee-gwa-mack-gwa-go, Waw-seb-baw, Pee-chee-co,		

In presence of Alex. Wolcott, jr., Indian Agent; John R. Williams, Adj. Gen.; Gabriel Godfroy, Indian Agent; W. Knaggs, Indian Agent; Jacob Visger; Henry I. Hunt; H. Phillips, Paymaster, U. S. Army; R. Montgomery; Jacob B. Varnum, U. S. Factor; John B. Beaubien; Conrad Ten Eyck; J. Whippley; George Miles, jun.; Henry Connor; James Barnerd; John Kinzie, Sub-Agent.

The tract reserved at the village of Match-e-be-nash-she-wish, at the head of the Ke-kal-i-ma-zoo river, was by agreement to be three miles square. The extent of the reservation was accidentally omitted.

LEWIS CASS,
SOLOMON SIBLEY.

The treaty negotiated at Chicago in 1833 did not deal particularly with the Indians of Grand Rapids, and consequently is not introduced here.

TREATY OF 1836.

The lands belonging to the Ottawas and Otchipwes north of Grand river were subsequently ceded to the United States by the treaty of Washington perfected March 28, 1836. The provisions of this arrangement are thus summarized:

First, the Ottawa and Chippewa nations cede to the United States all the country from a point beginning at the mouth of Grand river of Michigan on the north bank, and following up the same to the line called for in the first article of the treaty of Chicago, Aug. 29, 1821; thence, in a direct line, to the head of Thunder Bay river; thence with the line established by the treaty of Saginaw, Sept. 24, 1819, to the mouth of that river; thence northeast to the boundary line in Lake Huron between the United States and the British Province of Upper Canada; thence northwestwardly, following the said line as established by the treaty of Ghent, through the straits and St. Mary's river, to a point in Lake Superior, north of the mouth of *Gitchy Seebing*, or Chocolate river; thence south to the mouth of said river, and up its channel to the source thereof; thence in a direct line to the head of the *Skonawba Sibi* of Green bay; thence down the south bank of that river to its estuary; thence in a direct line through the ship channel in Green bay to the outer part thereof; thence south to a point in Lake Michigan west of the north cape or entrance of Grand river, and thence east to the place of beginning, at the said cape, comprehending all the lands and islands within these limits, not including the following reservations: 50,000 acres on Little Traverse bay; 20,000 acres on the north shore of Grand Traverse bay; 70,000 acres on the north of the Pere Marquette river; 1,000 acres to be located by *Chingassanoo*, or Big Sail, on the Cheboygan river; 1,000 acres to be located by Mujeekewis on Thunder Bay river; six square miles on the north shore of Michilimackinac, between *Point-au-barbe* and *Mille Coquin* river; the Beaver island, Round island opposite Michilimackinac, the island of the *Chenos*, Sugar island and islets in St. Mary's river; 640 acres at the mission of Little Rapids, a tract of land at the mouth of the *Pississowinning* river; 640 acres on Grand island; 2,000 acres on the main land south of it; 1,280

acres at the northern extremity of Green bay, together with the reservation at St. Mary's, named in the treaty of St. Mary's, June 16, 1820.

In consideration of relinquishing all claims to these lands, the United States Government agreed to pay the Indians, between Grand river and the Cheboygan, \$18,000 annually for 20 years; to the Indians on the Huron shore, \$3,600 for the same term, and \$7,400 to the Chippewas north of the straits of Michilmackinac, and \$1,000 to be invested by the Treasury in stock. A sum of \$5,000 was appropriated to be expended annually for 20 years in providing teachers, books in the native language, school-houses; \$3,000 per annum for mission purposes; \$10,000 for agricultural implements, cattle, mechanics' tools, and such other articles as the President may deem necessary; \$300 per annum for vaccine and medicines; doctors' fees to be continued while the Indians remain on their reservations. Provisions to the amount of \$2,000 with 6,500 pounds of tobacco, 100 barrels of salt, and 500 fish barrels annually for 20 years; \$150,000 worth of goods and provisions to be delivered at Michilimackinac on the ratification of the treaty.

Together with all those liberal allowances, a sum of \$300,000 was appropriated to pay off all the just debts of the Indians, and \$150,000 to provide for the half-breed relatives of the Indians resident within the lands purchased in the year 1876. Under the treaty the Government agreed to appoint two additional blacksmiths, one for the Sault Ste. Marie reservation, and one for the reservation at the rapids of Grand river, to build a dormitory for visiting Indians, and send two agriculturists and assistants to teach the Indians at each of those posts.

It was agreed at the making of the treaty of Washington that as soon as the Indians desire it, a deputation shall be sent west of the Mississippi, and to the country between Lake Superior and the great river, to locate reservations. Such improvements as add value to the lands in Michigan, ceded under the treaty, shall be appraised, and the amount paid to the proper Indian; but in no case shall such a payment be made or assigned to a white man. The mission establishments upon Grand river shall be appraised, and the value be paid to the proper boards. It was further provided, that when the Indians would wish to be removed to the reserves west of the Mississippi, the Government shall provide them with transports, furnish a year's subsistence and supply the same articles and equipments to each person as promised to the Pottawatomies in the last treaty of cession, made at Chicago in 1833.

HALF-BREED RESERVATIONS.

It appears that both Ottawas and Chippewas desired to show their gratitude to many of their half-breeds on Grand river, for services rendered, and granted them various parcels of land. This

could not be permitted under the treaty; but to keep faith with the Indians it was agreed that in addition to the \$150,000 granted previously to provide for half-breeds, a further sum of \$48,448 should be appropriated for extinguishing this order of claims. This sum was divided as follows :—To Rix Robinson, in lieu of a section of land, granted to his Indian family, on the Grand River rapids, estimated by good judges to be now worth \$500,000, \$23,040, being at the rate of \$36 per acre; to Leonard Slater, in trust for Chiminonoquat, a section of land above the rapids, \$6,400, or \$10 per acre; to John A. Drew, for $1\frac{3}{4}$ sections of land, at Cheboygan Rapids, for his Indian family, \$4,480, or \$4 per acre; to Edward Biddle, for one section at the fishing grounds for his Indian family, \$1,920, or \$3 per acre; to John Holiday, for five sections of land to five persons of his Indian family, \$4,000, or \$1.25 per acre; to Eliza Cook, Sophia Biddle and Mary Holiday, one section of land each at \$2.50 per acre, \$6,400; to Augustin Hamelin, jr., being of Indian descent, two sections at \$1.25, \$1,600; William Lasley, Joseph Daley, Joseph Trottier and Henry A. Levake received the price of two sections of land each, for their Indian families, valued at \$1.25 per acre, and aggregating \$6,400; Luther Rice, Joseph LaFrambois and Charles Butterfield, being of Indian descent, received the value of one section of land each, being at \$1.25 per acre, \$2,400; Geo. Moran, Louis Moran and Gardner D. Williams, for half-breed children under their care, and Daniel Marsac, for his Indian child, received a section of land each, valued at \$1.25 per acre, or \$3,200.

A sum of \$100 per annum was granted to Wing, or Ningweegon, an Ottawa chief, for services rendered the Union during the war of 1812. Chuses, of Michilimackinac, who attended the treaty of Greenville in 1793, received a pension of \$50 per year, in fulfillment of a promise made to him there by Gen. Anthony Wayne. A further sum of \$30,000 was granted to be paid to the chiefs on the ratification of the treaty. Of the Grand River chiefs the following received \$500 each :—Muccutary Osha, Namatippy, Nawequa, Geezhigror Noonday, Nabun Egeezhig, son of Kewayguabonwequa, Wabi Windigo, or White Giant, Cawpemosay, or Walker, Mukutay Oquot, or Black Cloud, Megis Ininee, or Wampun-man, and Winnimissagee. The chiefs of the second class who received \$200 each were :—Keesha-owash, Nuqogikaybee, Kewaytowaby, Wapoes, Wabilonquaysay, Kewatondo, Zhaquinaw, Nawiqua Geezhig of Flat river, Kenaytinunk, Weenonga, Pabawboca, Windecowiss, Muccutay Penay, or Black Partridge, Kaynotin Aishcum, Boynashing, Shaqwabeno, son of White Giant, Tushetowun, Keway Gooshcum, Pamossoyga. The chiefs of the third class to each of whom was granted a sum of \$100, comprised Kayshewa, Penasee, Kenisoway and Keenabie, all of Grand River.

This treaty was signed by Henry Schoolcraft, as U. S. Commissioner, March 28, 1836, with the following witnesses: John



S. L. Mithen

L. P. Zeller & Sons 13 Barclay St. N.Y.

Hulbert, Lucius Lyon, R. P. Parrott, U. S. A., W. P. Zantzinger, U. S. N., Josiah F. Polk, John Holiday, John A. Drew, Rix Robinson, Leonard Slater, Louis Moran, Augustin Hamelin, jr., Henry A. Levake, William Lasley, Geo. W. Woodward and C. O. Ermatinger.

The totems of 25 Indians were attached, six of whom were Grand Rapids representatives, namely; Wabi Wīndego, Nugiss Ininee, Nabun Ageezhig, Winnimissagee and Mukutaysee. This treaty was duly ratified, after the Senate's amendment of article 8 was inserted, providing that "the net proceeds of the sale of the 160 acres of land upon the Grand river, upon which the missionary society erected their buildings, shall be paid to the said society in lieu of the value of their said improvements." The troubles to which this amendment gave origin are referred to in other pages.

HOW THE TREATIES WERE CARRIED OUT.

The treaty negotiations were formally concluded, and the commissioners forced the official conscience to think that justice was done to the Indians, as provided for in the act of Congress. This driving power did not cease here. In the appointment of officers to carry out the provisions of the treaty, a peculiar selection was made, which resulted in the disaffection of the savages and the discontent of the officials themselves. Public money poured in, only to be cast away on useless enterprises, or in subsidizing a few of the knowing ones among the Ottawas and Pottawatomies, leaving the great majority of the native people in actual ignorance of what was intended to be done under the treaty, and misleading Congress itself as to the distribution of its appropriations. In the following pages, summarized from Torrey's compilation, and based upon the reports and diurnal entries of Revs. McCoy and Slater, it will be evident to the impartial reader that neither the spirit of the Congressional acts nor the spirit of the Republic were observed in dealing with the aborigines of Grand river. The old settlers do not require to be reminded of these facts. Among them are men, a few of them old and respected members of the bar of this county, who bear testimony to the non-republican manner in which public money was used and public confidence abused. Were the Indians honorably dealt with by Governmental agents, whether superintendents, teachers, blacksmiths or agricultural instructors, many of them would be found to-day living within the county in a civilized state, reminding the present of the past, and always willing to bear testimony to the solicitude of a government the first principle of which is to preserve the citizen.

In 1821 the efforts of missionaries, which for some time had been directed to the Indians of Southern Michigan and Northern Indiana, began to assume shape and take the name of action. In

February of this year Isaac McCoy, appointed by the Board of Managers of the Baptist Missionary Convention of the United States, to labor as a missionary in Illinois and Indiana, visited Detroit, and had an interview with Governor Cass, who listened to his story with sympathy, and furnished him with \$450 worth of food and clothing for the Fort Wayne mission, and subsequently gave him the financial aid promised at the time. Efforts were also made to introduce into the treaty of Chicago, then proposed, stipulations which should favor educational purposes among the Indians. Through the influence of Col. Tremble, then U. S. Senator from Ohio, those claims were urged with good success. The Pottawatomies gave a mile square of land for mission purposes. It was stipulated that for the benefit of the Pottawatomies Government should place upon this section of land a teacher and a blacksmith, and should expend toward their support \$1,000 annually for a term of 15 years. At the same treaty the Government engaged to furnish the Ottawas with a teacher, a farmer and a blacksmith, to locate them on a square mile of land to be selected by the President, and to expend \$1,500 annually for 10 years, together with supplying the Ottawas with cattle, farm implements, and articles of husbandry. Subsequently McCoy was appointed superintendent of officers appointed to carry out the provisions of the treaty, and acting as such located the mission for the Ottawas on the north side of Grand river, opposite the Rapids, where the Bridge St. viaduct now is.

At this time it will be remembered the mighty region of the Northwest was only known as a wilderness, with a trading post to relieve its dreariness. The Territory of Michigan had no settlers, except on its eastern borders, and Detroit was only a fort, noted as the head-quarters of the Governor, and the home of a few hundred inhabitants. At Grand river, on the north side, was the Indian village of Kewi-coosh-cum, the village chief, an assemblage of 50 or 60 huts. No roads but well-worn trails led to this aboriginal metropolis, and the country round about was so sparsely "settled," even, by red men that an Indian might walk for many hours in a direct line through the primeval forests without meeting a neighbor. The Ottawas' southern line of territory extended to Kalamazoo river, which was also the northern boundary of the Pottawatomies. These tribes harmonized perfectly, claiming brotherhood, the latter being proud of the former, and claiming them as elder brothers. At this time Noon-Day, an Indian very well known to many now living, was the chief of the Ottawa tribe, and at this time there was not even a trading post at the Rapids.

McCoy set out from Fort Wayne, June 28, 1822, with the intent of visiting Detroit, having for his object the securing of such privileges as were provided for in the treaty of Chicago. The War Department placed the management of those Indians in the hands of General Cass, and to him Mr. McCoy appealed. The Governor conceded every point possible. John Sears, of New York city,

was appointed teacher for the Ottawas, while McCoy was commissioned to select blacksmiths for the Ottawas and Pottawatomies. In a lengthy paper, dated Detroit, July 16, 1822, and signed by General Cass, instructions to Rev. Isaac McCoy were given. Article 2 of the instructions set forth, that all attempts to ameliorate the condition of the Indians must prove abortive so long as ardent spirits are freely introduced into their country. Their continued introduction is the great obstacle to their civilization. Every hope, feeling and consideration they sacrifice to this passion. It is an absolute mania which they are unable to resist, and which sweeps before it every barrier of self-regard, of moral duty and of natural affection. One fact will place this lamentable evil in a clearer point of view than the most labored discussion. At the treaty of Chicago, Topenebe, principal chief of the Pottawatomies, a man nearly 80 years of age at that time, irritated at the continued refusal of the commissioners to gratify his demands for whisky, exclaimed in the presence of his tribe: "We care not for the land, the money, or the goods: it is whisky we want—give us whisky!"

Governor Cass commissioned Charles C. Trowbridge to make definite arrangements with the Indians for the sites of the missionary stations. He passed Fort Wayne July 27, and by agreement met McCoy at the Pottawatomie village a few days later.

Sears and his wife, the Indian teachers, arrived at Fort Wayne, Aug. 1, 1822, and on the 15th of that month the site of the Pottawatomie mission was established on the St. Joseph river. Rev. McCoy, his family, and a few pupils he was teaching at Fort Wayne removed to the mission on the St. Joseph, Oct. 19, 1822. The location was about 100 miles from Fort Wayne, at which place were the nearest white settlers,—about 180 miles from anything like a settled country, and 190 miles from a flouring mill. This station the Board of Baptist Missions denominated "Carey," and the station farther north, among the Ottawas at Grand Rapids, "Thomas," in memory of the Baptist missionaries who were the first of that faith to enter Hindostan. In December, 1822, the whole force of Baptists and their Indian pupils, numbering 32 in all, settled at Carey, having moved from Fort Wayne during that month.

After a winter of intense cold and full of intense suffering, the spring of 1823 came to their relief. McCoy started for Grand river May 26, 1823, in company with the French guide, Paget, one of his Indian pupils, and one of the men appointed by the Government as blacksmith at the Ottawa mission to be founded at the Rapids of Grand river.

The members of this party swam their ponies across the St. Joseph river by the side of a canoe, and in a neighboring village a bushel of corn was obtained, and an Indian employed to take it back to the mission, which was on short rations so far as flour and meal were concerned. On the second day it was found that the explorers had taken the wrong trail, and Paget, the guide, became

so bewildered, that he was of little service. The woods then resembled an immense park; there was scarcely any underbrush, few grubs, and no small trees. The annual burning of the grass by Indians had left the forests clear of all such obstructions, and the eye dwelt with delight upon the vista that extended before it under the leafy archway of the immense roof that expanded above in every direction, supported by those natural architraves that intertwined with more than Gothic strength and style in graceful confusion above.

All the very early settlers agree in their recollections of those beautiful forests. During the summer the grasses grew in great luxuriance, and in the fall dry up, wither, and bend down, covering the earth with a thick matting of combustible material. The fires would sweep through this mass of decaying grass with great rapidity, clearing everything in the way except the forest trees, making the country free from underbrush, and reducing to ashes old trees and *debris* which had accumulated since the previous conflagration. A coach and four could have been driven anywhere with safety in those grand old woods, when the ground was hard and no bottom lands to be traversed. The intermitting of the annual fires soon gave the roots of the grubs a chance to shoot up, and the seed of trees to germinate and grow, and thus the face of the wild land was changed. Through the former woods the pioneers of Kent county came hither; through the entanglements of the latter or underbrush era the American pioneers pushed their way.

"Among the Ottawa villages," says McCoy, "was one in which the natives were drinking. All appeared friendly to us except one. The women were drinking in a house by themselves. While I allowed my horse to graze for a few minutes, five or six feet from me, three pigeons which I had shot were stolen from my saddle, where I had tied them with the design of cooking them for our next meal. Unable to bear the loss when we were in want, I demanded the fowls, and they were restored."

The party crossed the Grand river, May 30, 1823, by the help of an Indian and his canoe. Entering the village they found that Keywaycooshcum was absent. The locality for the site which Trowbridge and the teacher Sears had selected the previous fall, for the Ottawa station, was described to McCoy, so that he believed he could recognize it at sight; but following the directions as he understood them he could find no place in any degree answering the description given him. He searched down the river nine miles, and the next day returned to the village of Keywaycooshcum, where he found the inhabitants stupid from the results of drunkenness.

The principal chief had not yet arrived, but the sub-chief desired the missionary to stay a few days. He told them he should speak in council the following day. Then he reconnoitered the country in order to select a building place, and during this time lodged at a trading house. On returning to the Indian village he was in-

formed that Keywaycooshcum had not arrived, but that he sent a message requesting the visitor to remain a few days until he should come. This McCoy did not wish to do, as he had business at the Carey mission; added to this he saw that the Ottawas looked upon him with distrust. They were not satisfied with the Chicago treaty, and many denied having authorized the sale of their lands, and cast the blame on Keywaycooshcum, who was thus afraid to take any more responsibility in the matter. The tribe considered the sale of their country illegal, insisted upon its illegality, and determined to hold possession of their country. They esteemed the offer of furnishing them with schools, blacksmith, farmer, and implements as a stratagem to get them to act upon some of the provisions of the treaty, and therefore make all the articles of such treaty binding upon them. They further believed they would be made to pay in the future for the educational advantages. Under those circumstances Mr. McCoy, his teacher, and his blacksmith determined to return at once to the Carey mission, and bestow their labors on the Pottawatomies, thus failing in the first attempt to introduce themselves to the Grand River Indians.

Just as the party was leaving the village, a company of squaws was seen carrying kettles of food to the grave of a child, who had died a short time previously. After swimming their horses across Grand river, the missionary party found that provisions were exhausted. On Grand river they obtained corn, but scarcely any meat, except a meal of a ground-hog. They hired an Indian to beat a little corn in a mortar (a log hewn out hollow, and hardened by fire), and from this crude meal made a cake.

The return to Carey was accompanied by many accidents. Paget's horse failed him after a few hours' ride, and he was left in the woods. The next night McCoy's horse made an escape, having broken his hobbles, and was not found till 10 o'clock next morning. During the absence of the men in search of the horse, McCoy was employed in boiling sweet corn, a little of which he purchased from the Ottawas; there was no vessel to boil it in larger than a pint cup, and as the corn softened a little it was poured out on birch bark, and more placed in the cup to undergo a similar boiling process. In this manner the morning meal was prepared. At the house of Goza, on the Ke-ken-a-miz-oo, now known as Kalamazoo river, the travelers were hospitably entertained by the natives. Here they were given meat, but no bread. One of the men, unable to proceed further, owing to sore feet, was left in the care of Goza until better. The party reached Carey mission June 5, 1823.

The second journey to the village of the Ottawas was entered upon Sept. 30, 1823, when McCoy and one of his assistants, or rather a Government employe, set out with the intention of entering the Ottawa country at the Kalamazoo river, where prejudices existed that might prevent the immediate commencement of operations among them on Grand river. In order, therefore, to secure a foot-

ing among the Indians without delay, it was proposed to begin by establishing the smithy, or blacksmith shop, on the line between the Ottawa and Pottawatomie districts. The Ottawas visited McCoy and seemed well pleased with the proposition, so that by the end of November the forge was built at Kalamazoo, and means provided for putting it in operation. The following spring a ship was loaded with articles for the Baptist mission at Carey. This vessel made the voyage of the lakes, and entered the river at St. Joseph, where the cargo was transferred to canoes, and brought thence to Carey.

Polke, the newly appointed teacher to the Ottawa village, set out for the scene of his labors from Carey, June 29, 1824. He was accompanied by the blacksmith and two of McCoy's Indian pupils. They took a wagon drawn by two yokes of oxen. This party arrived at the first Ottawa village, where the teacher left two laborers at work for the Indians, and returning, reached Carey, July 9, 1824. His reception was very cool indeed. Five days later five chiefs and a number of warriors assembled at McCoy's house to have a council. July 15 a party of Ottawas visited McCoy for the purpose of telling him that the smith, laborers and other white men sent to their villages were going on satisfactorily. Of course the Indians received both presents of peltries and money, and returned to their homes. About Sept. 1, 1824, the smith of Kalamazoo was sent to Grand river by McCoy. He was accompanied by two Indian boys who interpreted the message entrusted to the blacksmith. This visit resulted in obtaining an Ottawa girl, seven years old, for the school at Carey.

McCoy, accompanied by Sawyer, blacksmith, Mettitz, laborer, and Goza, a friendly Indian, set out on a journey to the Ottawas' country, Nov. 24, 1824. At Kalamazoo they found that in the absence of the blacksmith, the shop was fired by Indians and almost burned up. November 27 the party encamped at Gun lake, and on the 28th had an interview with *Naoqua Keshuck*, or Noon-Day, of Grand Rapids, who was camped with some members of his band on the other side of the lake. On the 29th the party, with Noon-Day and the Indians, raised camp and proceeded on the Grand Rapids trail. December 1, Grand river was reached and a crossing made in diminutive canoes belonging to the chief. The same day McCoy selected a site for the Baptist mission, some distance lower down the river than that selected two years previously by Trowbridge, the U. S. Commissioner, which, as inferred, must be in the vicinity of Ada. The location was subsequently approved by Gen. Cass and confirmed by the Secretary of War. McCoy returned from this partly successful visit Dec. 2, 1824, having been accompanied by Noon-Day a portion of the way. Noon-Day pointed out to him a salt spring and a bed of gypsum. A small stream of water having washed the bed, produced an unevenness similar to that made on salt-banks by animals. The guide said it was supposed that spirits fed there. This was probably the gypsum bed,

subsequently worked at the old plaster-mill where the Grandville road crosses Plaster creek. The salt spring was in the vicinity where the State salt well was bored. On the evening of Dec. 4, 1824, McCoy arrived at Goza's shanty. He learned that an attempt was made by Goza and a Frenchman to remove the blacksmith's *modus operandi* to Grand river, which attempt failed on account of floating ice. Mr. McCoy arrived at Carey, well pleased with the result of his late travels.

December 17, 1824, Sawyer, the blacksmith, and two laborers, were dispatched to Grand Rapids, with instructions to improve "Thomas Station," the name given to the Indian mission here. Supplies were sent forward to them before the close of winter.

Polke, the teacher, a blacksmith, an Indian apprentice to that official, and a laborer, together with the Indian Goza, set out from Carey toward Grand Rapids, March 10, 1825. The party arrived and met with anything but a welcome. A few Indians, however, were inclined to treat the travelers hospitably, but the great majority were maddened by their presence. This will be apparent from Polke's own story of his escape.

"The blacksmith, his apprentice and Goza were on the margin of the river, while I was standing on the river bank, near our door, looking at some canoes of fishermen in the river, when more noise than usual occurred in an Indian camp close by. At this instant the fishermen in the canoes, who could perceive what was going on in the camp, hallooed lustily to us on the bank. I could not understand them, but Goza, who did, rushed up the river bank toward me. On turning my eyes toward the camp, I discovered an Indian running toward me with a gun in his hand. I apprehended that his intention was to shoot me, and I resolved, as he raised his gun to fire, I would save myself by a sudden leap down the bank. He approached within 15 yards, when he abruptly halted to fire. In the attempt to raise his gun he was seized by Goza. The fellow made a violent effort to effect his purpose. The Indian apprentice boy came to Goza's assistance, and they disarmed the wicked man, who was taken away by some people of his camp."

This is the schoolmaster's story; but the fact remains that the whole business was plotted by Goza, for his own good, to win a higher estimation in the minds of Rev. Mr. McCoy and the teacher, and obtain a few dollars above the average weekly largesses which he received.

Polke returned from Grand Rapids, May 17, 1825. On Sept. 5 following, McCoy and his entire corps of assistants left Carey for Grand Rapids, and reached their destination on the 10th. They brought with them plows, yokes, chains farming implements, mechanical tools and cattle, together with a thousand peltries; but even all this attention was ineffectual, and Mr. McCoy was forced to acknowledge his energy and unable to combat the Indian's stubborn character and skepticism.

ARRIVAL OF REV. LEONARD SLATER.

Rev. Leonard and Mrs. Slater arrived at Grand Rapids, from the Carey mission, May 5, 1828, with the hope of making the "mission of Thomas," or Grand Rapids, their future home. This gentleman dwelt at Grand Rapids until the Indians were scattered or removed, when he moved to Kalamazoo. Toward the last days of August, in 1828, there were in Noon-Day's village, which was near the mission, 24 acres of land, well fenced, and most of it in a good state of cultivation. At Blackskin's village the Indians had 12 acres of land, fenced and under cultivation. Mr. Meeker, who could speak the Indian languages, was appointed superintendent and preacher.

Up to the last of November, 1826, no school had been in operation at Grand Rapids. For some time men had been at work here for the Ottawas; and preparing buildings for the missionaries; but no regular missionary ever occupied them, nor was any missionary work performed, though different representatives of the Baptist mission visited the place many times.

Mr. Slater, his wife, and a Miss Purchase, who married Indian Agent R. D. Potts in 1828, had been appointed by the Board of Missions to the station at Thomas.

Nov. 28, 1828, Mr. McCoy, his wife, three small children, an Indian girl, Anthony Rollo, an Indian pupil, J. F. Polke, teacher, a blacksmith, four hired white men, and an Indian boy, set out from Carey for Grand Rapids, and after a journey of eight days crossed the Grand river, and reported at the mission house. Lykins, who left Carey in company with a Frenchman, Oct. 20, 1828, arrived Nov. 21 at Grand Rapids, and had the houses in order for the reception of the travelers. He also brought supplies, so that there was comparatively little trouble after their arrival here.

A council was held Jan. 11, 1827. Noon-Day, addressing Mr. McCoy, said: "My brother, when you promised to favor us, because our heads might forget, you put your words on paper, which could not forget them. Look at this paper and see if it is the same you gave me; notice if we have forgotten anything you promised us."

Mr. McCoy replied that he had made that paper and now came to fulfill his promise, saying: "There is the blacksmith, there are the laborers, there are the milch cattle, the oxen, plows, chains, and other farming and mechanical tools. The school will be opened in a few days and I am here ready to preach to you." The school was opened Dec. 25, 1827, with five Indian pupils and one of the white laborers in attendance. The scholars were fed and clothed by the mission, and at that time only a few could be accommodated. By April 1, 1828, the school increased to 15 pupils.

It has been stated that May 5, 1828, Rev. Leonard Slater and Mrs. Slater arrived at Thomas, and at the same time a fully laden pi-

rogue arrived by way of the river with supplies. On the 20th, a further supply was unladen from a schooner at Grand Haven and brought up the river. May 22, Mr. McCoy and his family left for his home at Carey.

The mission was henceforth in the hands of Mr. Slater and his assistant. David and Miss Eleanor Richardson, of Cincinnati, O., arrived at Grand Rapids, or "Thomas," as missionaries, Feb. 17, 1828; but Richardson remained only until July 1. McCoy visited the place Feb. 28, 1828, only to find the Indians unfriendly to the mission, and the greater number who were once friendly now retrograding. In July, 1829, Mr. McCoy re-visited Grand Rapids, with a view of reviewing its condition. He says: "A Miss Thompson had united with this station under an appointment from the Board of Missions. She was now present. Mr. Meeker was absent. The establishment was under the management of Mr. Slater. The condition of the station was sad indeed; the school was discontinued, the farms uncultivated, and the whole establishment appeared in a state of dilapidation. Miss Richardson left in May, for Cincinnati, to recover her health, which being restored, she was married to Mr. Meeker, and returned to the station in 1830. Miss Susan Thompson left the station in 1829 on account of her health. In 1833 Miss Day and Miss Bond arrived as missionaries. The former returned to Maine the same year, while the latter married Francis Prescott, subsequently well known as a Baptist preacher.

In 1835 the Indian mission was abandoned. Mr. Slater established a mission near Gull Prairie for a few Indians who refused to move westward. The majority of the persons named in connection with Mr. McCoy's missionary enterprise accompanied him to the Indian Territory, and continued to labor there among the aborigines until 1837-'8.

Before passing from this subject, we will quote the following letter from John Almy to C. A. Harris, dated at Grand Rapids, Oct 15, 1838:

"In the early part of September I was in the city of Detroit, when I met the Hon. Lucius Lyon, at which time he put into my hands the enclosed plat and letter of introduction, and requested me, with all convenient speed, on my return home to make the survey and prepare the sketch in accordance with your instructions. I returned to this place in a few days afterward, and proceeded to make the necessary surveys and examinations; but before I had completed them, I was taken down with the prevailing sickness of the county, and consequently have not, until the last 10 days, been able to complete the labor, and could not in the interval procure it to be done by a competent person. I have said this much by the way of exonerating Mr. Lyon from any censure on account of what may be supposed to be a delinquency on his part. I herewith transmit two sketches of the missionary locations, accompanied with the following remarks and explanations, to wit:

“ Plat No. 1 contains a sketch of the missionary reserve of 160 acres in a compact form, and embracing their buildings and improvements. The buildings and so forth have been laid down on the plat according to their precise location, and, as will appear by inspection, they all are within the bounds of section No. 25. In regard to other improvements, such as lands cleared, fenced or cultivated by them (the missionaries), there does not appear to be anything of this nature to which they can lay claims. All the grounds on the front of sections 24 and 25 are cleared and have been occupied by the Indians, as corn-fields, from time immemorial. The quantity of 160 acres as laid out on the plat, embraces all their buildings and improvements, and is bounded in the following manner:—Beginning at the meandering part in the north line of section No. 25, on the bank of the river, thence down the same to the south line of the subdivision No. 3 of section 25, thence on the said subdivision line west so far that a line running north and parallel to the west line of the section to the north line, and thence on said north line to the place of beginning, shall contain 160 acres. These bounds will include: first subdivision No. 1, of section No. 25, containing 46 13-100 acres. First subdivision No. 2, of the same section, containing 45 acres; part of subdivision No. 3, of section No. 25, containing 40 29-100 acres, and a fraction of the 80 acres in the rear of No. 1 and 2, containing 28.58 acres,—160 acres.

“ In plat No. 2 I have marked out the 160 acres in two separate parallels. These sketches would embrace all the buildings and improvements. Whether this plan will be considered as a location in a compact form I will not undertake to say. I would, however, remark that such a location would embrace less of other improvements, which they have no claim to, as having been made by them directly or indirectly. If such a plan of laying off the missionary reserve would be in accordance with the provisions of the treaty, it might still be further improved, by laying off the half of the 94.26 acres on section 24, and the residue on section 25; so that the Baptist residence would occupy the central position in that location. I would observe that more time has been consumed in making these surveys and examinations than otherwise would have been, had this tract been timbered land. Nearly all the sections bordering on the river are old Indian improvements and oak openings. It was impossible to find posts or lines without going back two miles and finding corners to work from. The time actually employed in making the survey was 10 days, assisted by three men, whose aggregate pay and expenses *per diem* were \$4.50; so that my compensation will be rather a lean affair.”

It is unnecessary to refer to the mass of correspondence on the subject of the mission reserve. In a letter dated Washington, March 13, 1846, addressed to James Shields, Commissioner of the General Land Office, and afterward the hero of three wars, and the Senator from three States, Henry R. Schoolcraft says:

"Agreeably to your desire I proceed to state my impressions on those clauses of the treaty of March 28, 1836, referred to in Mr. Scribner's memorial to the President of the 9th instant. The formation of that treaty by which the title of some 16,000,000 of acres of land was acquired, occupied the entire winter and spring of 1835-'6, and involved many questions connected alike with the interests of the Indians, the Indian traders, who were then creditors to a large amount, and the several missionaries who labored or taught in these Territories. Several delegations of the Ottawas and Chippewas were present with their interpreters and friends. Conflicting views, interests and opinions were to be obviated and reconciled, and a harmonious and general result was not obtained without long conference and many references to the President and Secretary of War.

"To detail all these requires time and means of reference to papers which are at my residence; but such an inquiry is not necessary to come to the practical facts at issue. It is not even necessary to examine the provisions of the eighth article of the treaty under which you have referred to me, further than respects the true intent and meaning of the clause pointed out. By the clause, 'the mission establishments upon the Grand river shall be appraised and the value paid to the proper boards,' was intended the Catholic and Baptist mission establishments on the north bank of the Grand river, the former of which was located at or near the foot, and the latter the head of the said 'rapids.' By this phraseology the actual or appraised outlay of each, without pretending to judge what proportion of expense or value one bore to the other, was secured. The Government was also secured that nothing beyond this expense should be paid. This provision did not appear to meet the wishes of the Baptists, who had brought on a delegation of Ottawas, headed by the chief 'Noon-Day,' to oppose the treaty on any terms, and who, by the hands of the Rev. Leonard Slater, presented a remonstrance to it in open council. This remonstrance, after glancing over it, I handed back to him with the remark, that the Government was treating with the Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, and not with white men. Whatever were the objections of this denomination, however, to the terms of the treaty, as finally adjusted, including the provisions of the eighth article, they were not expressed to me; but evinced themselves while the instrument was before the Senate, in efforts to defeat its ratification. The Rev. Isaac McCoy, who passed the winter and spring of 1835 and 1836 in this city, visited with careful secrecy each member of the Indian committee, and through his long and early intimacy with the late General Tipton, created strong prejudices against it. He availed himself of Judge White's political position at the moment in relation to the President, to strengthen himself in the views entertained by him. Whatever the effects of Mr. McCoy's statements were in producing the numerous and important changes introduced on the ratification, and they doubtless had no effect if they were ever the

subject of conversation on some of these alterations, it is known that he was the cause of the change from the plural to the singular form with respect to the missionary establishments and the mode of remuneration, provided by the eighth article as amended by the Senate.

“The ninth article was introduced in consequence of objections made by the President to reservations of land in any form or to any person. To meet the request of the Indians on this head, the proposed reservations at the place they asked them to be located were put into their cash value, and the price per acre or otherwise agreed on between the persons in whose favor the reservation was asked and the commissioner. Among the locations thus asked for by the Indians, and compromised with claimants in this article, was the section of land embracing the mill, built for the use of the Indians with public funds, situated on the north side of the Grand rapids in Michigan. The sum of \$6,400 was granted for the tract to the Baptist agent, the Rev. Leonard Slater, in trust for an Indian member of his family, to be vested in the purchase of other lands, or otherwise employed to further the ends of said Baptist mission. All buildings or other improvements had been previously provided for by the terms of the eighth section above quoted, and the requests of the chief Noon-Day and his party of Ottawas, who were in the Baptist interest, were thus fully and satisfactorily to them, as understood by me, provided for. In this shape the eighth article went before the Senate, which completes a view of my agency in the transaction, so far as relates to your inquiries. It may be permitted to add, that the Catholic Church had no agent to attend or oppose the treaty at any stage of its progress, nor did it appear that its missionaries entertained any such wish.”

This letter portrays sufficiently strategetic movements of Rev. Mr. McCoy in the matter, and the great influences brought to bear on the Senate to destroy the justice of its office.

END OF THE INDIAN MISSION.

The Baptist mission was located on the west side of the river. Near where now is the Bridge Street viaduct, were the two block houses erected by Mr. McCoy, Mr. Slater and their assistants. In one of those houses Mr. Slater taught school and preached.

The Catholic mission, founded by Rev. Frederick Baraga, was located below what is now known as the Pearl Street viaduct, in the heart of the Ottawa village. After Rev. Mr. Baraga left the district, Rev. Mr. Vizoiski was appointed pastor by Bishop Razer. Subsequently a desire was manifested to sell the mission lands, and to carry out this, the Baptist Board of Missions, acting doubtless on advice received from Mr. McCoy, had the necessary papers drawn up by Thomas G. Coggeshall and G. M. Mills, showing that the Baptist mission had performed great work among the Indians, and claiming for it 19-20ths of the proceeds of the land sales, allowing only 1-20th to the Catholic mission. President Tyler handed

the petition to the Secretary of the Treasury, J. C. Spencer, who issued instructions to have the land sold and the proceeds distributed according to the prayer of the petitioners, *i. e.*, in the proportion of \$6,000 to the Baptists and \$300 to the Catholics. The sale was advertised in a little journal, published at Ionia, in April, 1843, so that few of the people of Kent even heard of the proposed transaction. After the advertisement appeared Rev. Mr. Vizoiski happened to be traveling in the neighborhood of the present town of Ada, when he halted at Smith's tavern to feed his horse and have dinner. While waiting here he took up the little journal and read the advertisement. He realized the state of affairs in a moment. Having fed his horse, he did not wait to feed himself, but mounting in haste proceeded to Battle Creek, where he took the stage for Ypsilanti, and went thence to Detroit by the old-time train of the Central railroad.

Bishop Le Febre, well known among the old settlers of Kent, was at home. Father Vizoiski showed him the advertisement. Without a moment's delay both the bishop and the pastor of Grand Rapids were *en route* to Ypsilanti, and thence to Valley City *via* Battle Creek. Arrived here, no time was lost. The bishop had a conference with Lucius Lyon, Geo. Coggeshall, John Almy, and others, which resulted in obtaining from each of them an affidavit setting forth the state of the two missions; that, in fact, there never was a successful Baptist mission here up to that time, and that the Catholics were entitled to an equal share of the proceeds of the land sale.

This done, the bishop waited on Thomas B. Church, then a young lawyer, and asked him to prepare an address to the President of the United States, setting forth truly and impartially all that was already stated in the affidavits. The lawyer drew up a classic appeal for justice, demanded the postponement of the sale until a full inquiry should be made, and further asked that the advertisements in the Ionia *Journal* should be discontinued. Having completed his work, he showed the address to the bishop, who was so well pleased that he presented him with a \$20 gold piece in payment for his professional labors. In answer to Mr. Church's instructions to have the document mailed to Mr. Spencer, then Secretary of the Treasury, the bishop replied that he fully understood the customs of public officials, and, therefore, would not send such an important paper to the Secretary. "On the contrary," said he, "I shall mail the address to Chief Justice Taney, a son of the Church, who will place it in the President's hands, and see that attention is given to it."

This plan the bishop carried out, and within a few months the advertisement was withdrawn, the sale of the lands stayed, and a commission appointed, comprising Chief Justice Taney, of the U. S. Supreme Court, as representative of the Catholic interest, and Judge McLean as representative of the Baptists. The President's order was dated Aug. 24, 1843. Before the commission

acted, a few capitalists of Grand Rapids corresponded with the Board of Baptist Missions, and also with Bishop Le Febre. They offered \$20,000 for the property, and asked the parties interested to agree upon a division. This proposition resulted in an agreement between the Catholics and Baptists, whereby the former were content to receive \$8,000, and the latter \$12,000. With the \$8,000, so received, Rev. Mr. Vizoiski purchased the property at the corner of Ottawa and Monroe streets, with other lots in the village. Within a few years the first mentioned property was sold for \$56,000, and the other investments proved equally profitable. The \$12,000 received by the Board of Baptist Missions was not locally invested. Thus ended the era of Government blacksmiths, teachers, and what may be termed a "*Government mission*" in the valley of the Grand river. The negotiations were carried over a period of years, beginning in 1838 or '39, and terminating in 1849 with another protest against sale, made by Isaac Turner and Willard Sibley. The settlement of title to these lands was indeed a troublesome matter.



CHAPTER V.

PIONEERS OF KENT.

While yet the blood of tyranny was being drunk by the soil of liberty, before the soldiers and leaders of the Revolution had sought their well-earned repose under the protecting folds of that starry banner which they bequeathed us, a representative of the only people on the face of the earth who cast their fortunes with the cause of American liberty, entered the valley of the Grand river and made a home within the district now known as Kent county. At this period, comparatively remote in American history, the country on the east side of the Grand river formed the territory of the Ottawa Indians, while that on the west bank formed the joint estate of that tribe and the Otchipwes. During the Revolution and for many years after, the number of Indian inhabitants between the Rapids and the mouth of Flat river, having villages on each bank of the river, did not exceed 1,200 souls. They were a noble people, rich in natural wealth, free from impurity, honorable and sincere.

About the period when the names of Paul Revere, Lexington and Washington were echoed throughout the civilized world, and were mentioned in the councils of savage tribes, the American Fur Company, or at least a few men who were subsequently its principals, determined to push their posts farther west, and commissioned Madame La Framboise, a French lady, to locate a post, and establish their trade in the neighborhood of the Great Rapids of the Owoshtenong. The lady came, received permission from the council of the two tribes, and before the first echoes of the Revolution had died away in the colonies, she had succeeded in building the first trading hut and placing within it a full stock of Indian supplies. This hut was located on section 9, in the township of Lowell, about two miles west of the village. Although the American Fur Company constantly kept a supply of goods at this point, the Indians would often go to Detroit to trade, not so much, however, with a view to securing larger prices for their peltries, or to purchasing necessities at a smaller cost, as to obtain a supply of "fire-water," which could not be had at a nearer point. As the time for the "annual pow-wow" approached, a journey to Detroit was considered necessary, for the purpose of laying in a supply of rum for the occasion. Madame La Framboise remained at this post until superseded by Rix Robinson in 1821. She had been a successful agent for the company, but her advanced age and the growing interests of the fur trade demanded her removal. Remnants of the old store-house in which she trans-

acted business with the savages remained up to a short time ago. There was a part of the chimney standing as recently as the Centennial Year and marks of the excavations in which the canoes were hid may be seen near by. These are the oldest relics of pioneer life in Kent county.

It will surprise the reader to learn that a woman was the first pioneer of civilization who ever set foot upon the pleasant valley of Grand river; but such, indeed, is the truth. She was a lady of more than ordinary force of character, a shrewd trader and a bold adventurer. Her life at this outpost is filled with thrilling incidents, many of which are enlivened by a vein of romance.

Pierre Constant was the next pioneer, though his stay within the territory now known as Kent county was very limited. The fact of his coming here and partial settlement on the western line of the county, entitles him to a place among the pioneers. Hon. W. M. Ferry, writing of him, states:

“The first trader who located in what was Ottawa county—then embracing Muskegon county—was Pierre Constant, a Frenchman of the type of that advance guard of pioneers Marquette, LaSalle, Joliet and Tonti, who, 200 years before, invaded and brought to the world the great Northwest. He was of the chevalier order of men—brave, honorable and undaunted, amid all dangers. In 1810 he engaged with the British Fur Company, then having a depot at Mackinaw, as a trader; and with his supply of merchandise coasted along the shore of Lake Michigan, and established a trading post on Grand river, near what is now called Charleston, and another on the banks of Muskegon lake. He married an Indian woman of remarkable beauty and intelligence, by whom six children were born to him. Once a year, he with his family and the results of his venture in furs and peltries, coasted down Lakes Michigan and Huron to Penatauquashin, the Indian depot for Upper Canada.

Rix Robinson, the first American pioneer, arrived in the valley in 1821, as successor to Madame La Framboise, who retired that year from the service of the American Fur Company. Every chronicler of the valley bears testimony to the excellent character of this remarkable man. It is stated that he was the first white man who settled permanently within the boundaries of Kent, and as such must be considered the actual first resident. For a long time he was engaged in the fur trade with the Indians on the Grand river. Alone, he traversed the forests in the interests of the American Fur Company, surrounded with savages by nature, and sometimes by deed, but was unmolested by them. The spirit of the natives had already been somewhat subdued by the influence of Christianity, and devoted missionaries were then laboring among them. A tribe of these Indians remained near the town of Ada until 1860, when they sold their lands and removed to Pentwater. During the latter years of their residence on these lands, they cultivated the soil, and built respectable residences, had well-organ-



Daniel Bush

ized schools, and comfortable churches. They were of the Roman Catholic faith.

The life of this pioneer was fraught with toil and peril and actual suffering. "It is pleasant," said an old resident, "to sit and listen while 'Uncle Rix' tells of the dark days in the history of his experience. I have often heard him repeat the story of the nights he spent in the woods alone, far from any house; of fording streams in winter; of encounters with wolves and other animals; of the poor log house with its chimney; of sickness and death in the family, with no attending physician, and so on through the long list. But I was not the only delighted one. What a change came over the countenance of the aged man as he recounted those scenes!"

On the organization of the township of Kent Mr. Robinson was elected Supervisor, and for many years subsequently received many honors from the people, for whom, as it were, he made a road into the beautiful wilderness. In September, 1821, he married a woman of the Mackinaw Indians named Miss-a-quot-o-quay, by whom he had one son, John R. Robinson, now residing in Isabella county, an Indian missionary. Miss-a-quot-o-quay died about 1848. Some time about 1850 "Uncle Rix" married Sippi-quay, or River Woman, a grand-daughter of Laroche or Na-nom-madaw-ba, the head chief of the Grand River Indians at Battle Point, a firm friend of "Uncle Rix." It is related that this chief bestowed upon the trader the rich hunting ground known as the Big Bayou, advising the tribe at the same time not to interfere with it. This great old settler died about six years ago.

Louis Campau, the pioneer of the Saginaw, was also the first settler of Grand Rapids, and the third pioneer of Kent county. He was a member of the influential Campau family of Detroit, and was born at that post Aug. 11, 1791. At eight years of age he was taken by his uncle, Joseph Campau, who promised 'to rear the boy, and start him in business. For seven years his business was that of an under servant, going to school but little. The only school education he had simply enabled him to read the French language, and to write. His defective education he regretted; but in after life he made little effort to remedy it. As to scholarship he was simply an illiterate man. His active life was mostly spent as an Indian trader beyond the limits of civilization, or as a business man on the frontier. Until after the war of 1812, he stayed with his uncle, being promoted to be his right-hand man. He was one of the soldiers surrendered by Hull.

After the war he was hired by a company of Detroit merchants to dispose of the remnants of their goods to the Indians on the Saginaw river. This he successfully did. He soon commenced on his own account as a trader among the same Indians. There he stayed, with varying fortune, until the spring of 1827, when, at the request of the Indians, he came as their trader to the Grand River Valley. At times, while at Saginaw, the Govern-

ment made use of him in dealing with the Indians and making treaties with them. In November, 1827, he came on with a supply of goods for the Indians, and four hired men, packing his goods on ponies. He was also engaged by a Mr. Brewster, of Detroit, to buy furs, in opposition to the American Fur Company. He fixed his first post at the mouth of Flat river, where the railroad depot now is; left two of his men there, and with the rest came to the Indian village at the Rapids, on the west side of the river. Spent the winter there profitably, trading. Before the close of the year 1827, he came with his family and a larger supply of goods; built three log cabins near the river, at the foot of Bronson street. With none around him but the Indians and those dependent on him, he remained until 1832, when the first emigrant,—Luther Lincoln, came in. In a short time after the arrival of Lincoln Rev. Frederick Baraga, afterward Bishop of Buffalo and professor of the Cree and Otchipwe languages, came. With this zealous missionary Mr. Campau disagreed in things temporal. Believing that a village or city would be at the place, he secured a piece of land, and platted it as a village—the so-called “Campau plat.” Soon the speculative fever found Mr. Campau a rich man, doing a great deal of business, building extensively, the president of a bank, etc. The collapse that followed found him a man struggling to save a little. His property went to assignees, and eventually some small part of it was returned to him. Afterward, by doing a limited business, and by constantly selling his lots, he lived a life of gentlemanly independence until within a few years of his death, when, his resources failing, he lived on the bounty of his friends, who were unwilling that he should feel poverty, which he never did.

He was twice married. His first wife died at Saginaw. His second, a lady of rare excellence, preceded him in death a few years, July 31, 1869, aged 62. From the time of the death of his wife, whose character he fully appreciated, he was never himself again. He died April 13, 1871. He was a tall, fine-looking man; walking lame, from a serious injury received when a young man. He was very courteous and gentlemanly in his intercourse with others; an able counselor in matters of business, but himself unable to practice his own lessons. He was visionary, and an unwise manager of his own affairs. He was very benevolent, and the kindness of his heart caused him to possess many warm admirers, and was taken advantage of by the unprincipled. He cannot be said to have been a man of brilliant qualities, yet he secured in the community a respect and veneration which it is the fortune of few to attain. He was upright in his dealings, had finely strung feelings and a gentlemanly bearing, which encouraged good will and disarmed enmity. His name will be ever one of the household words at Grand Rapids. He died in 1871, full of years and honors, and rests in the Catholic cemetery by the side of her who was his

soul-companion while living, and whose death cast so dark a shadow over the years he survived.

Prof. Everett, whose name is associated with the valley of the Grand River for many years, knew Louis Campau, and was solicitous enough about the future to pen the foregoing sketch. In compiling the history of Saginaw county, the writer of this history became acquainted with the character of that well-known Indian trader and pioneer of two cities, so that he is enabled to bear testimony to the impartiality and comparative completeness of the biographical sketch just given.

Toussaint Campau settled with his senior brother in the winter of 1827, and continued to transact business for him for many years.

This small list includes the names of all the "pioneers" of Kent county. They claim the distinctive title on account of their early coming and their stay, and still more because of the services which they rendered the old settlers, the prime movers in the march of progress.

OTHER AMERICAN PIONEERS.

Under this heading it is deemed proper to refer generally to the men who linked their fortunes with Kent county up to the beginning of 1838, when the Territory of Michigan was thoroughly established and recognized as a State of the Union. The old settlers of a county are entitled to honors of a very special character. It is true they had the pioneers to meet them and offer them information; but in all other respects they were men of great self-reliance, strong in mind and body, ambitious to carve out for themselves happy homes, lovers of liberty and the Union, and therefore noble citizens. They came hither to carry out the designs of the great Economist, and in the midst of their wild surroundings looked forward to the period when the capital should be placed upon their honest labors.

In those early times, the style of living was quite primitive, and somewhat different from that of the present. Their dwellings were mostly of the composite style of architecture, being made of such material as could be most easily obtained. They employed very little of the Corinthian style, but much of the Door-ic style. Their pillars were taken from "God's first temples"—the forests. They constructed their buildings so as to be adapted to a very economical system of self-ventilation and self-heating. Being rather a hearty sort of people, they could tolerate the opening breezes and the sun's warm visitations. They were not of too delicate a mold to digest their own food, instead of employing the contents of a drug store to carry on that necessary process; nor did they consider it disgraceful to gain their livelihood by personal industry and constant labor. At a picnic given by the old settlers in June, 1881, Judge Parrish looked back to the past, and in the retrospect drew attention to the pride characterizing the people of the present. Old names, celebrated in song and scripture,

had given place to new ones, as delicate in signification as the owners of them are weak in physical qualities. Strange forms have been introduced, society has lost half its beauty with the loss of its primitive manners, change is marked everywhere, and nothing is the same as it was 50 years ago.

Very little do the young people of the present day know about the privations and the hardships through which the first settlers in this county were obliged to pass. The first settlers were obliged, sometimes, to go long journeys to get their grinding done. It was not very uncommon to go a distance of 50 miles to buy seed potatoes. They contrived, by various means, to pound and crush the grain for their food. It was not unfrequently, though game was plenty, that they were out of meat when the preacher came to their houses; but it was not always gloomy and sad with them. There was much good feeling and sociability among them. Their loves and their hates were demonstrative; and the sparseness of the population, and the consequent mutual dependence upon each other, as well in serious occupations as in their amusements, rendered them more helpful and more hearty in their reciprocal deeds of kindness, and in their social intercourse. There were not a few, even in this section of the country, whose hearts would not respond to the following, rather boisterous, but cheerful and expressive, language of the poet:

Oh! to roam, like the rivers, through empires of woods,
Where the king of the eagles in majesty broods;
Or, to ride the wild horse o'er the boundless domain,
And to drag the wild buffalo down to the plain;
There to chase the fleet stag, and to track the huge bear,
And to face the lithe panther at bay in his lair,
Are a joy which, alone, cheers the pioneer's breast;
For the only true hunting-ground lies in the West.

Ho! brothers, come hither and list to my story:
Merry and brief will the narrative be.
Here, like a monarch, I reign in my glory—
Master, am I, boys, of all that I see.
Where once frowned a forest, a garden is smiling;
The meadow and moorland are marshes no more;
And there curls the smoke of my cottage, beguiling
The children, who cluster, like grapes, at the door.
Then enter, boys; cheerly, boys, enter and rest;
The land of the heart is the land of the West.

It may be true that the feelings and sentiments expressed in the above lines are not the prevailing ones here at the present time,—that they are fast fading from the hearts of the new population, and that their proper meridian is still moving west—ever west. Yet there are some among us whose hearts still respond to the echoes of the earlier and more demonstrative times of the past. Many of the early settlers still linger among us; and to them, and to those who have already passed away, the present generation owes an immense debt of gratitude; for bravely have they met the

difficulties incidental to settling a new country; and broadly and well did they lay the foundations of future prosperity.

In the following brief references to the true old settlers of Kent, mention is merely made of their coming and their stay. In the pages devoted to biography, every effort has been made to deal fully with the personal history of the county; and if the worthy should escape notice, they must owe it to negligence on their part.

It is impossible to state precisely when Rev. Gabriel Richard first appeared among the Indians of the Grand river. It is presumed, however, with some authority, that his arrival here occurred early in 1799. This celebrated missionary priest was born at Saintès, Charente Infr., France, Oct. 15, 1764, came to Baltimore in 1792, and arrived at Detroit in June, 1798. He inaugurated the first newspaper published in Michigan, Aug. 31, 1809, traversed the Lower and Upper Peninsulas, in 1823 was elected member of Congress from Michigan, took a noble part in everything affecting the interests of the State, and died full of years and honors Sept. 13, 1832.

It is not stated that Father De Jannay visited Grand river, but every circumstance points him out as the same priest who passed through the camp grounds in 1848.

Isaac McCoy, better known as the Rev. Mr. McCoy, visited the Indian towns at the Rapids in 1823, and proposed to the Ottawas that in consideration of their surrender of one square mile of land the Government would furnish them with a teacher, an agricultural instructor and a blacksmith. McCoy, who was a resident of Fort Wayne, visited Gen. Cass, at Detroit, June 28, 1822, for the purpose of securing the privileges of the Chicago treaty. The Governor had already appointed a commissioner to make definite arrangements with the Indians for the sites of the missionary stations, and Grand Rapids had been designated as a suitable place for the Ottawa mission. Mr. McCoy made the journey to this place in company with a Frenchman, named Paget, in the following year. On their arrival they met with so many difficulties that they failed to accomplish their purpose. A council was held with the Ottawa chiefs, and Mr. McCoy addressed them through an interpreter, at considerable length, setting forth the plans of the Government and the advantages which the Indians would derive from a cheerful acceptance of them. Kewaykushquom, chief of the Ottawa village, replied in a brief speech, refusing to accept the conditions offered. He concluded his oration by stating that he was aware the Indian must soon give up his hunting grounds to the whites, who still continued to crowd the land like locusts, but he was prepared to meet whatever trials God sent upon himself or his people. In the characteristic language of his nation he said: "Ga-apitchi-debweiendangibanig oma aking, nongom apitchi mino aiawag gijigong:" Those that had a perfect faith on earth, are now exceedingly happy in Heaven. The mission of Mr. McCoy

to the Ottawas failed. However, he succeeded in establishing a blacksmith shop at Kalamazoo in September, 1823.

Rev. Leonard Slater, whose name appears in connection with the history of the Baptist society, arrived at Grand Rapids in May, 1828, accompanied by a Government blacksmith and two or three laborers. He established the Baptist mission, which afterward performed efficient service in the interests of civilization. The life of this pioneer was attended by many hardships ; he began his work at Grand Rapids by erecting a log house for his own residence, and a log school-house. These were the first buildings ever erected by civilized persons on the western bank of the Rapids, although the American Fur Company had built a small store-house two miles up the river previous to 1777. The labors of Mr. Slater were well directed, and consequently won the respect of not a few savages. He erected a block school-house, was liberal and at the same time judicious in his distribution of presents. Consequently his endeavors to conciliate and to convert the Ottawas were not wholly barren ; nor were his labors to educate them without a degree of success. After laboring for some time in this rude building, a frame school-house was erected, and the old block house converted into a dwelling. This modern mission school-house was erected in 1837, by the same mission, and was situated near the corner of Bridge and Front streets. It was originally devoted to the Indian children attached to Mr. Slater's mission, but, owing to the influx of the whites and to the indisposition of the Indians, it was soon after appropriated to the uses of the latter.

Mr. Slater was born at Worcester, Mass., Nov. 16, 1802. He died April 27, 1866. His children, Sarah Emily, born Aug. 12, 1827 ; George, Feb. 9, 1829 ; Francis, Dec. 31, 1832, and Brainard, Sept. 21, 1835, were the first white children born of American parents in the Grand Rapids district.

Richard Godfroy, whose name will be forever honorably identified with the treaties of Saginaw, Chicago, Detroit, and even Greenville, came to Grand Rapids in 1832. He is the son of Gabriel Godfroy, patentee of the lands on which Ypsilanti city is built, of the country round Elkhart city, Ind., of many beautiful tracts from Detroit to Terre Haute, and northwestward to Chicago. He was Indian Agent at Lowell for some time previous to 1832, and must be considered a pioneer of Kent county. Two years later he opened a trading post, and carried it on successfully for many years. The great lawsuit—"Godfroy, v. Beardsley and others"—in which his claim to the valuable lands, granted in the letter of President John Quincy Adams, Nov. 28, 1826, and in the deed of the Indian Reserve, given to Richard Godfroy, Feb. 2, 1827, signed by John Paxton, James M. McCloskey, and Pierre Morain or Perish, was sought to be maintained. This Pottawatomie chief Perish, to whom a section of land at the confluence of the Elkhart river and St. Joseph river was granted by the treaty of Chicago made in 1821, received \$300 from Mr. Godfroy in consideration of this deed. In

the "History of Elkhart County, Indiana," written by the writer of this work for the publishers of this volume in 1880, a copy of the correspondence which passed between Morain, the Indian, Godfroy the trader, and John Quincy Adams, President of the United States, on this subject, with the patents and deeds, are given on pages 729-'31. If an opinion could be offered, it would simply be, that the question of Richard Godfroy's title to those lands seems to be based not on law, but rather upon the eccentricities of law. This respected pioneer is one of the few very early settlers now living. His daughter, Cornelia, now Mrs. Sarsfield, was the first white child born at Grand Rapids.

Capt. Daniel Marsac, of Detroit, settled at Lowell in 1829, as an Indian trader. Two years later he erected a substantial log hut, and established a regular trading post. Here John Ball slept for the first time within Kent county. The name of Marsac brings up many stirring reminiscences of Detroit, Saginaw, Mackinac, and old Chicago.

Trapper Lincoln, an old man even at the period the first American settlers began to pour in, passed his days from 1829 until 1860 in the old hut on the shore of Lincoln lake, in Spencer township. He moved to Montcalm county, where he built the Lincoln Mill above Greenville, and where he died.

Edward Robinson settled in Ada in 1830. He was a brother of Rix Robinson, and for many years resided near the home of "Uncle Rix." He was the father of 13 children, to whom he gave the general title, "The Baker's Dozen."

David Tucker and Gideon H. Gordon claim the honors of first settlement in the township of Wyoming. They arrived in Michigan in 1832, and leaving Detroit sought out for themselves the beautiful homes which the section of country around Grandville offered.

Toussaint Campau came to the Rapids while still a youth in the employ of Louis. He made the district the home of his more advanced years. The pioneer has gone with the majority; his widow is still among the old people of the county.

Rev. Frederick Baraga, the well-known Indian scholar, antiquarian and lexicographer, settled in Grand Rapids in June, 1833, as resident priest. Under his direction a frame church building was erected on the west side of the river. One of his parishioners, Louis Campau, aware that the existence of this church on the west bank would interfere materially with the plans of himself and others for building up the village on the east bank, entered into arrangements with Barney Burton for its removal. During the winter of 1833-'4, the little house of worship was moved across the river by Burton, and stands on Ottawa street at present, near Wood's carriage shop. This was the beginning of discontent. The impracticable trapper, hunter, and trader of the Saginaw could not be reasoned with on the subject. Rev. Mr. Baraga left the village forever, and the Catholic mission of the Rapids was temporarily

disorganized. This celebrated missionary wrote a grammar and dictionary of the Otchipwe language; was raised to the bishopric of Lake Superior, and subsequently Bishop of Buffalo. His travels led him to the Athabasca regions, and eastward still to the Hudson's Bay district, where he is remembered by the Indians and the Hudson's Bay Company's officers and men.

Baraga was a cousin of the emperor of Austria, one of the Rudolph Hapsburgs. T. B. Church visited him at Marquette a short time before his death. His sister, who held his estates in trust, and who died in 1878, sent remittance after remittance, to aid in carrying out the object of his missionary labors.

Joel Guild and his family, the first American settlers of Grand Rapids, accompanied the Dexter colony to Ionia in 1833. There meeting Louis Campau, the pioneer of Western Michigan, Mr. Guild accompanied him to his trading post at the Rapids, purchased from him a building lot, and erected the first frame dwelling house on the site of the present City National Bank. It is stated positively that this early settler arrived early in June, 1833, while others place the date of his coming Aug. 12, that year.

Jonathan F. Chubb brought his family to Wyoming township in 1833, and purchased land between the foot of the Rapids and Grandville. After a four years' pursuit of agriculture he disposed of his farm, and inaugurated the agricultural business on Canal street in the village of Grand Rapids.

Ira Jones and Eliphalet Turner settled in the county in 1833, and were instrumental in building up its interests. These old settlers died in 1870, much regretted by a large circle of true friends.

Myron Royce, a settler of Wyoming in 1833, located on section 9. Mr. Royce still resides in that township, on the old homestead.

Henry West came West in 1833 and selected his lands on section 20 of the same township.

Luther Lincoln, one of the first to enter lands in this county at the White Pigeon Land Office, with Louis Campau, came in 1833, and located the lands on which the village of Grandville stands.

Hiram Jennison arrived in 1833, and settling lands near the Lincoln tract, made Grandville his home.

Joseph B. Copeland and William R. Godwin, old settlers of 1833, entered lands adjacent to the Lincoln and Jennison properties, and became permanent settlers.

Eliphalet Turner arrived at Grand Rapids Aug. 11, 1833, but did not settle on the land now occupied by the city. He was, however, among the very first settlers of Kent county.

Barney Burton, whose widow still resides here, located lands in Paris township in 1833.

Edward Guild, Joel Guild and Daniel Guild, all well known among the old settlers, made locations within the present boundaries of Paris township in 1833.

James Vanderpool arrived in the township of Kent in 1833, and entered lands within the district now known as Paris township.

Jacob Winsor, son of Darius Winsor, was born in Onondaga county, N. Y., June 11, 1816, came to Michigan in 1833, and settled at Grand Rapids. His death took place Dec. 22, 1874.

Martin Ryerson, born at Paterson, N. J., Jan. 6, 1818, came to Grand Rapids in 1834, and entered into the employ of Richard Godfroy. In May, 1836, he became a pioneer of Muskegon, at which place he continued to reside until 1851, when he moved to Chicago.

Col. Horace Gray, of Grosse Isle, who was a resident of this place from 1834 to 1838, visited Grand Rapids in August, 1881, to acquaint himself with the great changes which progress wrought, as well as to visit the few survivors of the settlement of 1834.

James Clark, born at Rahway, N. J., Jan. 31, 1799, married Miss Catherine Powley, of New York, in January, 1821; immigrated in 1831, and settled in Superior township, Washtenaw Co., where he dwelt until February, 1834, the date of his settlement at Grand Rapids. His was the 14th white family to make Kent county a home. He was the pioneer of Plainfield township, where he died in 1867.

Hiram Jennison, born at Canton, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., May 11, 1813, immigrated to Michigan in 1834, and settled at Grandville the same year.

Ezekiel Davis was the first settler of the township of Grand Rapids, having located on section 34 in 1834.

Lewis Reed, Ezra Reed, and Porter Reed were among the settlers of 1834.

David S. Leavitt and Robert M. Barr settled in Grand Rapids township in 1834. A brother of Robert M. Barr arrived here shortly after, and settled permanently in the county.

Among the settlers of 1834 were Roswell Britton, Abraham Bryant, J. McCarthy, Ephraim P. Walker, Julius C. Abel, all of whom settled at or near the village of Grandville; Robert Howlett, George Thompson, and Alvah Wanzy settled in Wyoming the same year.

Rev. Andrew Vizoisky, successor to Rev. Frederick Baraga, was one of the old settlers of 1835. He was born in Hungary, Austria, in 1792; immigrated in 1830, and, after a tour through Europe and the Canadas, entered the United States in 1831, where he lost little time in registering his name on the roll of citizenship. From 1831 to the close of 1834 he was the successor of Pere Montcog in the mission of St. Clair, having received his appointment from the Bishop of Detroit. At the close of 1834 he was transferred to the mission of Grand Rapids, and for over 17 years was among the most energetic and esteemed citizens of the growing village. It has been truly said that the ministry of this priest in Kent and adjoining counties was marked by unsurpassed devotion and its most gratifying results. No road was rough enough and no weather inclement enough to keep him from the post of

duty. To the poor he brought relief, to the sick consolation, and to the dying the absolvatory promises of his office. Under his administration a fine stone building was dedicated to Catholic worship in 1850. This building stood on Monroe street; he saw it filled with a large and happy congregation; witnessed the fulfillment of his hopes in this regard, and died full of honors, Jan. 2, 1852.

Lucius Lyon, one of the settlers of Grand Rapids in 1835, was born at Shelburn, Vt., Feb. 26, 1800, and died at Detroit, Mich., Sept. 24, 1851. His father, Asa Lyon, of Shelburn, was esteemed a man of sound judgment. His mother was Sarah, daughter of Ambrose Atwater, of Wallingford, Conn. Some of his ancestors were among the original settlers of New Haven. Mr. Lyon, as a child and youth, was educated in the common schools of his native town; and he entered, when approaching his majority, upon the study of engineering and land-surveying in the office of John Johnson, of Burlington, Vt. At the age of 22 years, with a thorough knowledge of that business, he went to Detroit; and his professional skill becoming known, he was soon afterward appointed by the United States Surveyor-General, one of his deputies for the district northwest of the Ohio. In this office, Mr. Lyon continued until 1832. While still engaged in its duties, he was informed that he had been elected a delegate from the then Territory of Michigan to the Congress of the United States. He accepted, and remained in Congress until the first convention was assembled to form a constitution, with which the State of Michigan applied for admission into the Union. Of that convention, Mr. Lyon was a member, and his course was signalized by his influence in procuring the adoption of those provisions respecting the common-school lands that made the funds accruing therefrom a sacred and permanent trust, by which the endowment has become so large and beneficial. The first Legislature which assembled in Michigan chose Mr. Lyon as a Senator in Congress,—an honor due to his character and services in behalf of the new State, and to his general knowledge of the condition and necessities of the Northwest. Mr. Lyon continued in the Senate until 1839, when he withdrew to Grand Rapids, then a village of a few hundred inhabitants, where he owned a large amount of property. In 1842 he was nominated and elected by the Democrats of that district as their Representative in Congress. Upon the expiration of his term, he was appointed by President Polk to the office of Surveyor-General for the States of Ohio, Michigan and Indiana. At his request, and as a condition of acceptance, the office was located at Detroit. He filled it until his death, which occurred Sept. 24, 1851. His experience as a surveyor in early life, and as a member of the Committee on Public Lands, in both Houses of Congress, qualified him for the discharge of his duties. Mr. Lyon was not a brilliant man, nor rapid in his mental action; but, by being patient, carefully observing, and deliberately considering all subjects which were submitted

to him, he generally reached a correct conclusion, and was especially able to make practical applications of results. Thus, in his favorite line of study, natural and mechanical science, he became a proficient, and a peer of those who had enjoyed superior educational advantages. The extent of his knowledge and his capacity for action were sometimes obscured by his modesty. From the unpretentious and silent man, but a tithe of that influence and achievement was expected which he was found to have wielded and accomplished. He was amiable, benevolent and religious; and, in after life, found rest, satisfaction, comfort and joy, often fervently acknowledged, in that form of Christian faith taught by Swedenborg. From his first appearance in public life, until his death, a consistent Democrat, he was unwavering in his political principles and associations. He never married; his housekeeping was superintended by a maiden sister, who yet survives him. In conclusion it may be said that to no other statesman whom Michigan has produced and sustained in office, does she owe more than to the citizen Lucius Lyon.

He and Charles H. Carroll, proprietors of the Kent plat, or rather the village of Kent, were among the first to attempt the development of the mineral resources of this portion of the valley.

Believing that salt could be made here, and knowing that this section indicated, geologically, saline springs, he, in 1841, commenced sinking a well on the west bank of the canal, above the big mill, which, after many difficulties and embarrassments, became a supposed success, and the manufacture of salt was, in 1843-'4 and '5, prosecuted with considerable spirit, by means of boiling and evaporating. The enterprise failed, owing to the difficulties in keeping out fresh water which diluted the brine. It is said that Lyon expended upward of \$20,000 in this experiment, and his profits were nothing. Subsequently, from 1858 to 1864, Ball & McKee, J. W. Winsor, W. T. Powers, C. W. Taylor, James Scribner, with others, renewed the effort to make salt, many wells were sunk, and several thousand barrels made, but East Saginaw had, in the meantime, found the seat of empire, and, from superior and purer brine, soon demonstrated that she was "master of the situation," and the people here could not compete with her, so that the works in this city gradually went the way of all unprofitable enterprises.

N. O. Sargeant, whose connection with Kent county, and particularly with Grand Rapids, dates back to 1835, arrived at the same time as Almy and Lyon. He purchased an interest with the latter in the "Kent plat," and became one of the great improvers of the village. He, however, did not remain very long.

Leonard G. Baxter arrived in 1835 as an employe of Sargeant. Geo. Crampton was another of the workers who came that year, accompanied with an ax, a pick, a shovel, a stout heart and strong arms. This pioneer died in August, 1881, and was buried in this county.

In 1835 a large number of immigrants settled in Wyoming,

among whom were Charles H. Oaks, Joseph A. Brooks, Thomas H. Buxton, Manly Patchen, Ransom Sawyer, Richard Moore, Justus C. Rogers, Eli Yeomans and Erastus Yeomans.

John Almy, better known as Judge Almy, a native of Rhode Island, arrived in Grand Rapids in 1835, to take charge of the "village of Kent," then the sole property of Charles H. Carroll, of Groveland, N. Y. Referring to this family, P. R. L. Pierce says:—

"Mr. Almy held many important places of trust, such as member of the Legislature, Judge of the County Court, Chief Clerk in the Surveyor-General's office, engineer of the Kalamazoo and other river improvements. He also held the office of City Engineer. The Judge was a splendid draftsman, and in water-color and India-ink drawings was not excelled. He was a scientific man of much learning, and his general information was very great. He was very methodical and exact in his calculations and business. He had studied law and was admitted to practice, but the duties were not congenial to him, but he was thoroughly grounded in its principles, and was a safe and trusty counselor. He was a walking encyclopedia. Of splendid physical form, and a most benignant expression of countenance; he was a man of mark among his fellows, and a courteous, genial gentleman, and beloved by all, and his memory will be cherished by every pioneer of the Grand River Valley who survives him. The immediate relatives of Judge Almy who form a part of the "days of small beginnings," are Mr. P. R. L. Pierce, Mrs. F. M. Lester, Hon. T. B. Church and Alphonso Almy. His wife was a sister of P. R. L. and J. W. Pierce and Mrs. Lester. She died in November, 1875, in Canandaigua, New York.

Horace and Lyman Gray settled at Grand Rapids in 1835. Andrew Robbins arrived here the same year and made a permanent settlement. Edward Guild, James Lyman, A. Hosford Smith, Darius Winsor, Jefferson Morrison and William C. Godfroy were among the settlers in territorial days, having come to Grand Rapids in 1835. Lyman and Morrison opened their general stores in the village that year.

Julius C. Abel, the first lawyer who settled in the village, came in 1835, and entered on the practice of his profession at once.

Dr. Wilson, the first medical doctor of Kent county, came here in 1835, under the auspices of Louis Campau, who furnished him with the *modus operandi* of the profession. His practice commenced in August of the same year, when fever and ague offered sufficient subject on which to try his medical skill.

Dr. Charles Shepard may be considered a contemporary settler with Wilson. He arrived on the Thornapple Oct. 18, 1835; the day following vaccinated 120 Indians by order of Rix Robinson, then agent for the U. S. Government, and entered Grand Rapids Oct. 20, 1835, where he at once entered on the practice of his profession. His gray pony and himself were known throughout the county. Ever earnest in his duty, he won the esteem of all the people in this and adjoining counties.

Abram Laraway and Benjamin Clark settled in the town of Paris in 1835, having previously made a temporary settlement at Grand Rapids.

Samuel Gross made an actual settlement in the township of Plainfield in 1835. He brought his family with him.

Antoine Campau, who was placed in charge of the old trading post at the village of Saginaw, and also of the small store which stood near the site of the Bancroft House of the present day, left the Saginaws in 1835 and settled at Grand Rapids. Mr. Little, of Kalamazoo, in describing the funeral services of the deceased pioneer, says: "That chilly morning of the 4th day of November, 1874, witnessed a solemn and impressive scene. That score of grey-haired, invited friends were standing in two lines extending from the sidewalk to the Catholic chapel which then stood opposite the present beautiful church of St. Andrew, with uncovered heads, while the casket containing the remains of Antoine Campau, their former friend and intimate associate, was borne between their ranks and followed thence to the chapel, where the last sad rites were performed by several officiating priests."

The Robinson family, consisting of 44 persons, natives of New York State, immigrated to Michigan in 1835. The party sailed from Detroit, *via* Mackinaw, to Grand Haven. The settlements of this family extended from Lowell, on the eastern borders of Kent county, to Blendon, in Ottawa county.

Benjamin Sizer, a native of Vermont, arrived here in 1835, and without inquiry or guide proceeded to seek a location. Unfortunately, while wending his way along the old deer walk near Plaster creek, an Indian bullet pierced his heart. The savage watcher of the *omonsom*, or deer trail, rushed forward and was horrified to find that a white man was the victim of his deadly aim. *Etageshkid*, or gambler, as the involuntary slayer was called, rushed madly through the forest crying out, *Gi-nibo! Gi-nibo! i. e.*, He is dead! He is dead!

John Ball, born at Hebron, N. H., Nov. 12, 1794, arrived at Grand Rapids, Oct. 14, 1836; what an important part has been taken by this old resident in building up the interests of the county is well known. He was the third representative of the district in the State Legislature, having been elected in 1838.

William A. Richmond, born at Aurora, on Cayuga lake, Jan. 28, 1808, came to Michigan in 1826, and ultimately settled at Grand Rapids in 1836. His death in the city of his adoption was recorded in 1870. Mr. Richmond was among the enterprising men of his day, and, like them, did much to raise this city to the proud position it now occupies.

Myron Hinsdill arrived in 1836, and the same year erected the National Hotel. His brothers, Stephen and Hiram, came the same year.

Hiram Osgoode, Orrey Hill, Nathan White, Dwight Rankin, Jacob Rogers, Charles Wheeler, James Lockwood, Charles J.

Rogers, Leonard Stoneburner, George Fetterman, entered their lands in the township of Wyoming in 1836.

Josiah Burton settled in the county in 1836.

Simeon Hunt visited the county in 1836, returned to his Eastern home and, re immigrating, settled in the county in 1844.

Brig. Gen. Solomon Withey, father of Judge Withey, of the United States Court, born at St. Albans, Vt., April 1, 1820, settled at Grand Rapids in 1836. He was among the first officials of the county. A man of sterling honor, he won the esteem of all with whom he met.

John W. Pierce, born at Geneseo, N. Y., Dec. 4, 1814, died at Grand Rapids, Oct. 26, 1874. He came here in 1835, as a clerk in the employment of Charles H. Carroll, then owner of the Kent plat. He pretty soon opened a book store, the first in the valley. This book store was at the northeast corner of Kent and Bronson streets, where he remained in business until 1844, when he embarked in general trade on the corner of Canal and Erie streets. Here he erected the first brick store on Canal street. In 1871, his buildings on Canal street were destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of \$30,000. The next day he said: "It is nothing but property. It has not put a weed on my hat." With characteristic energy and good nature, he set about the work that fire had made a necessity. In 1842, he married Sarah L., daughter of Col. Roberts. In his family, he was the honored and beloved husband and father. He was always ready to help the public; was one of those who were always on hand when it was proposed to do some good thing. He held several public offices, but never was in the habit of asking for them. When he arrived in the village of Grand Rapids, there were only 13 frame buildings erected.

George C. Nelson and James M. Nelson were among the settlers of 1836. Billins Stocking, Isaac Turner and A. B. Turner, whose names are perpetuated in the names of the streets on the west side of the river, came in 1836. The important part taken by these men in the progress of the city cannot be overestimated. In serving themselves, they served the neighborhood, and were the means of accomplishing much good.

Abel Page, born at Rindge, N. H., Jan. 30, 1785, came to Grand Rapids in 1836. His death took place in April, 1854.

John J. Watson, Hezekiah Green, Asa Pratt, Charles H. Taylor, Abram Randall, Samuel Howland, Jacob Barnes, William Morman, K. S. Pettibone, Wm. Haldane, J. M. Smith, George Young, Warren P. Mills and E. W. Barnes were among the prominent settlers of 1836, each of them taking an active part in building up the interests of the city and county, as may be learned by a reference to other pages of this work.

David Burnett, an old settler of 1836, was born at South Hadley in 1808, arrived at Detroit in 1836, and walked from that village to Grand Rapids the same year. He stayed with the Smith brothers in Ada township during the winter of 1836-'7; built a log house in

1837, which was opened as a tavern the same year by John W. Fiske. In 1837 he moved to Grand Rapids, after which he engaged in the following named works: The first bridge across the Grand river at Lyons, built for Lucius Lyon in 1837. Rebuilt the same in 1843, and received in part payment 2,000 acres of State improvement land. In 1838 and 1839, in company with Nathaniel Fiske and Jacob Rogers, of Milwaukee, he built six light-houses on Lake Michigan. In 1843, built for Scribner & Turner the first bridge at Grand Rapids. Rebuilt it in 1852; and again, after the burning, in 1858, built the bridge at Ionia, in 1847; the stone Union school-house, in 1849; the first dam in the city the same year; the bridge at Plainfield, in 1850; the dam at Newaygo, in 1853; the dam at Roger's Ferry, on the Muskegon, in 1864, and the bridge at Bridgetown, in 1866; the bridges on 40 miles of the G. R. & I. R. R., in 1868; the bridge at Big Rapids, in 1870; besides other dams and bridges. Five years later, after a life of almost uninterrupted activity, he passed to his reward June 22, 1875.

Loren M. Page, born at Concord, Vt., March 29, 1811, immigrated to Michigan in 1836, and settled at Grand Rapids, Sept. 7, of the same year. The fact that his family was represented in the war for the preservation of the Union by five sons, is of itself sufficient to portray the honors which belong to this old settler.

Harry Eaton arrived at Grand Rapids in 1836, and four years later, in 1840, was elected Sheriff of his adopted county. His death was recorded in 1859.

George Martin settled in the county in 1836. Educated at the college of Middlebury, Vt., he brought with him from his Eastern travels, a liberal, well-cultivated mind that fitted him for the high positions which he subsequently held. This old resident of Grand Rapids was County Judge, Circuit Judge and ultimately Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Michigan.

George Coggeshall, a native of Rhode Island, emigrated from Wilmington, N. C., with his family to Michigan in 1836, and made a settlement at Grand Rapids the same year.

I. Mortimer Smith, born at New Milford, Conn., came to Michigan in 1836, and settled at Grand Rapids the same year.

Warren P. Mills, born at Ogdensburg, N. Y., March 15, 1812, came to Grand Rapids in 1836, and after a useful career of 32 years in Kent county, passed to his reward July 28, 1868.

Wm. M. Livingstone arrived at Grand Rapids March 1, 1836. He was born at Kingston, Canada West, in 1818, and the year following settled at Rochester, N. Y. Mr. Livingstone settled in Plainfield, March 2, 1836, when he located on section 20. In the fall of 1839, after the sale of the public lands, he sold his interest in the last location and purchased his present lands on section 23.

Geo. W. Dickinson, born in Hampshire county, Mass., Sept. 6, 1809, immigrated to Michigan in 1835, and in December of that year located 240 acres on section 21, Grand Rapids township. In 1836 he brought his family westward, and the year following en-

tered on the life of a lumberman. He was the first American settler who made a thorough exploration of Flat river, and also the owner of the first raft ever brought down that stream.

Robert Hilton, President of the Old Settlers' Association, came to this county in 1836, and located lands on the north bank of the river, a few miles west of the Eagle Plaster Mills, in 1838. He was born at Mt. Vernon, Kennebec Co., Maine, Dec. 2, 1799. By special act of the State Legislature, his title to real estate in this county was confirmed in 1843.

Samuel White, a Canadian, with five sons, four daughters, and two sons-in-law, entered 600 acres of land in Walker township as early as 1836, settled there, and has made it his home since that period.

Zelotes Bemis settled in Walker township in 1836, near the location selected by Robert Hilton. The land was formerly an Indian corn-field, and so productive that the owner was enabled to harvest the first wheat crop grown in the district.

Jesse Smith, another Canadian, with a large family, located two miles west of the Bridge Street viaduct in 1836, near the location selected by the Edison family immediately after.

Toward the close of 1836 a number of Irish families, flying from oppression and evil laws, sought a home in Michigan. Among the number who settled in Kent county at that period were Patrick O'Brien, James Murray and Stephen O'Brien.

John Harrington, a native of Vermont, John Hogadone and Joseph Denton arrived in the county in 1836, but did not make a permanent settlement until 1837, when they entered lands in what is now known as Walker township.

Sylvester Hodges, the pioneer of Vergennes, came from New York State in 1836, and settled near the Flat river that year.

James S. Fox arrived at Detroit in 1836, and the same year located lands in the township of Vergennes, not far distant from the home of Sylvester Hodges.

Jean B. Nardin, a soldier under Napoleon I., came to Detroit in 1828, and ultimately settled in Walker township in 1836. His home was located near the site of the Eagle Plaster Mills.

Lewis Robinson, with his family, arrived, and entering lands on the west bank of the Flat river, located in 1836 on the land on which the southern part of the village of Lowell now stands.

Rodney Robinson located temporarily at Lowell in 1836, and moved to Vergennes in 1837.

Philander Tracey, a native of New York, settled at Lowell with Lewis Robinson in 1836, and moved subsequently to Grand Rapids.

Luther Lincoln, noticed hitherto, settled on the east side of Flat river, on the University lands, in 1836, after which he moved to Montcalm county.

Jacob James and Miner Patterson arrived in the county in 1836, and located in Paris township.



Engr'd by Geo. J. Peckham

Geo. M. White

Orleans Spaulding and Philanzo Bowen immigrated to Michigan in 1836, and selecting the district now known as Paris, made their home there.

James McCrath, George Young and Simeon Stewart located near the rapids of Grand river in 1836.

Sylvester Granger came with Robert Hilton in April, 1836. He studied law in the office of Julius C. Abel, and was admitted an attorney in May, 1843. He was in partnership with Mr. Hilton in the first building and furniture business done in the county.

Nathan, William and Jerry Boynton located farms on section 9, Byron township, in 1836.

Lewis Cook left New Jersey for New York early in 1833; remained there a short time, when, migrating, he located in Washenaw county in 1834, and ultimately became the pioneer of Cascade township in 1836.

Edward Lennon, a native of Ireland, immigrating in 1836, settled in Cascade the same year, and continued to make it his home.

Hiram Lanaway, a brother-in-law of Lewis Cook, left New York in 1836, with the intention of becoming a citizen of Grand Rapids; but, being discouraged, returned to his native State. He ventured back in 1839, but was frozen to death in January, 1841, leaving a widow and young family to battle with and conquer the obstacles of early settlement.

Hiram Rhodes, born in Dutchess Co., N. Y., in 1804, came to Michigan in 1831, and settled in Ada township in 1837. His death occurred Oct. 22, 1856.

Canton Smith, born at Scituate, R. I., Oct. 26, 1822, arrived at Grand Rapids in 1837, and became one of the most favorably known hotel men in the State. After the death of Hiram Hinsdill, in 1840, he purchased the National Hotel property.

John T. Holmes, elected Judge of the Superior Court in 1875, was born at Carlisle, Schoharie Co., N. Y., Dec. 11, 1815. In 1837 he came to Michigan, and Feb. 16, that year, he went to Grand Rapids, where he spent one year as a clerk, before starting business for himself. For about three years he was in mercantile business, studying law as he had opportunity. He studied law in the office of Bridge & Calkins, and was admitted to the bar May 17, 1843. He soon secured a respectable practice, which resulted in a very extensive one, and which continued until his elevation to the Bench. Mr. Holmes has held the offices of Justice of the Peace, Prosecuting Attorney for Kent county for four years, and, on the organization of the Superior Court, he was elected Judge.

John F. Godfroy, nephew of Richard Godfroy, was born at Detroit, July 4, 1824. In 1837 he settled at the village of Grand Rapids, entered mercantile life, and continued one of the leading citizens until Jan. 25, 1876, when he died.

James Scribner, whose enterprise in connection with the salt manufacturing interest of Grand Rapids is noticed in other pages, came in 1837.

Israel V. Harris, Wm. A. Tryon, Henry Dean, C. P. Calkins and Col. Samuel F. Butler were all pioneers of 1837, well and favorably known throughout the settlement of the valley.

William I. Blakely, Vice-President of the Old Settlers' Association, settled at Grand Rapids in 1837. He was born in Otsego Co., N. Y., June 29, 1810.

Luman R. Atwater, born at Burlington, Vt., June 23, 1810, immigrated to Georgia in 1833, and to Michigan in 1837. It is stated that he came to Grand Rapids the year of his arrival in this State, but did not become a settler in Kent county until 1844.

Gains S. Deane, born at Burlington, Vt., left that State May 10, 1837, for Michigan, visited Grand Rapids, and, like L. R. Atwater, settled at Lyons, where relatives of his wife had already located.

Aaron Dikeman settled here in 1837, and has since that period been closely identified with the business of the city. Though he is not a member of the Old Residents' Association, he was among the earliest promoters of the organization. He was the first jeweler and watchmaker who settled west of Ann Arbor.

Rev. James Ballard is said to have come to Grand Rapids in 1837; but records point out the year 1839 as the date of his coming. He was a native of Charlemon, Mass., and a graduate of Williams College, of that State. He was pastor of the Congregational Church of Grand Rapids for 10 years, and the untiring zeal and enterprise displayed by him during that time will always associate his memory with that society. His faithful and untiring efforts in behalf of his flock are clearly proved by the fact that he undertook and performed a journey of over 1,700 miles on foot and alone, through the Eastern States, to raise funds to purchase a building for a church. He has been Principal of the Grand Rapids schools, State Agent of the Freedmen's Aid Society, and a prominent, industrious worker in all causes tending to the public good.

Leonard Covell, Marshal of the Old Residents' Association, was born at Cabot, Caledonia Co., Vt., Feb. 17, 1816. Twenty-one years later, in 1837, he arrived at Grand Rapids, and since that time has continued to identify himself with its social and commercial progress. He has been interested in gravel-road construction and to him is due, in great measure, the fact that so many broad avenues lead to and from the city.

Col. Hathaway, James P. Scott, Lewis Moody, Chase Edgerly, Wm. Butts, Savoy R. Beals, Cyrus Jones, Horace Wilder, James McCray, Jotham Hall, Edward Feakin, and perhaps a few others, noticed in succeeding pages, settled in the county before the close of the year 1837.

John Wendell, owner of the lots where Luce's block now stands, carried on the mercantile business here for some time. He did not succeed, however, and the property was placed in the hands of John Ball, for Menton, of New York. He brought the first iron safe into the valley. The date of Wendell's coming cannot be

ascertained. The fact that he had a store here from 1840 to 1846, only is certain.

George Miller, James Clark, Warner Dexter, and Thomas Frint located in Plainfield township in 1837.

Lucas Robinson, Thompson I. Daniels, Wm. P. Perrin, Alex. Rogers, Emery Foster, and John Brannagan, natives of New York, located in Vergennes in 1837.

Ira A. Danes, Matthew Patrick, Samuel P. Wolf, Charles Newton, William Van Deusen and Samuel Francisco, all immigrants from New York and Vermont, located on the northern bank of Grand river, from two to five miles west of the confluence of the Flat river, in 1837. Francisco made his first settlement in Ionia county in November, 1835.

Robert Thompson, John W. Fisk and Matthew Taylor entered their lands in Grand Rapids township in 1837.

Nicholas Carlton came to Michigan in 1837. Arriving at Detroit, he pushed forward into the interior without delay, and made a settlement near Grand river, in the township of Paris.

Alexander Clark located on section 8, Gaines township, in 1837.

Alexander L. Bouck and Andrew Bouck settled in Gaines in 1837.

Rensselaer Mesnard, Foster Kelly, Charles Kelly and Joseph Blair settled in the county in 1837.

John Harmon, Harmon Kellogg, and perhaps James B. Jewell, located homesteads in Byron township in 1837.

Andrew Watson and family settled in Cannon as early as 1837.

A. D. W. Stout and family immigrated in company with the Watson family, and selected a location in the town of Cannon.

Solomon Wayne emigrated from Wayne county, N. Y., with his family, in 1837, and located near Indian creek, in what is now known as the township of Alpine.

Jonathan Thomas immigrated with his family in 1837. He was a farmer at Ovid, N. Y. In 1836 he disposed of his interests there, entered a large tract of land in Bowne township, and settled here the following year.

Israel Graves and family, of Ovid, N. Y., settled in the county in May, 1837.

Frederick Thompson, John Harris and William Wooley, with their wives and children, arrived in 1837, and settled in Bowne township.

Reuben H. Smith, Secretary of the Old Residents' Association, was born at Hamilton, Madison Co., N. Y., Sept. 7, 1816. He came to Kent county in 1838, and has since that period identified himself with its advancement.

Solomon L. Withey, born at St. Albans, N. Y., is one of the old settlers, having arrived at Grand Rapids in 1838. In 1848 he was elected Probate Judge, in 1860 State Senator, and in 1863 was appointed Judge of the United States Court of this district.

Abram W. Pike, born at Cincinnati, O., Oct. 5, 1814, came to Grand Rapids in 1838 as an employe of the Port Sheldon Company.

Jacob Barnes, born at Stowe, Vt., April 22, 1825, came to Grand Rapids with his father in 1836. He was connected with the Grand Rapids *Enquirer* until 1850, when he moved to Detroit and purchased an interest in the *Free Press*. In 1854 he disposed of his interest in that great journal, and returned to Grand Rapids, where he was connected with the *Enquirer* until 1856.

'Squire Barnes, the head of the Barnes family, arrived here in 1836. He was one of the first justices of the peace here, and a most estimable citizen.

Dr. Arba Richards, born at Hartford, Windsor Co., Vt., March 30, 1803, settled in Vergennes, Kent Co., Mich., in 1838, and died at Lowell, Aug. 11, 1870.

Fred A. Marsh, of New York, married Miss Olive Guild, daughter of Joel Guild, in 1838, and settled one mile north of the present village of Cascade. This early settler was killed by a fall from his wagon in 1856. Mrs. Marsh resided on the old homestead until her death in 1867.

Bold adventurers preceded the Americans in the occupation of the aborigines' domain. The Frenchman and the much-loved Wemigtigoji-mekatewikwanie, or French missionary, dwelt among the savage bands in the first instance, and visited occasionally in the second. Each acted a part well and earnestly; nor should that heroic woman, Madame La Framboise, be forgotten. Under her civilizing influence barbarism lost half its malice, and through her was prepared to receive the American mechanics of republican States. What the Frenchman began was completed by the American pioneer. They entered the land unaccompanied by many of the articles of civilized life, yet they lived in perfect peace amid their uncouth and semi-barbaric surroundings, drew both health and happiness from the fertile soil, and lived to see one of the most prosperous divisions of the State offering greater benefits than even they conceived in their brightest day dreams.

The following verses taken from the writer's scrap-book, speak, as only poetry can speak, the history of the pioneers and old settlers:—

Oh, bright were the hopes of the young pioneer,
And sweet was the joy that came o'er him;
For his heart it was brave, and strong was his arm,
And a broad, fertile land lay before him.

And there by his side was his heart's chosen bride,
Who want and privation knew never;
From kindred and home he had borne her away,
To be guarded and cherished forever.

A drear home for a bride is the wilderness wide,
Her heart to old memories turning,
And lonely and sad and o'erburdened with care,
For kindred and sympathy yearning.

Then stern was the task, and long was the toil,
Vain longing for all that was needed;
Yet bravely their toils and privations were borne,
As the wilderness slowly receded.

But the years rolled away and prosperity came;
Wealth and ease on frugality founded;
Now the husband and wife tread the down-hill of life,
By brave sons and fair daughters surrounded.

And the young pioneer has grown stooping and gray,
And he marvels his limbs are no stronger;
And the cheek of the bride is now sallow and thin,
And her eyes beam with brightness no longer.

All honor and praise to the old pioneers;
You never may know all their story;
What they found but a desert a garden became,
And their toil and success is their glory.



CHAPTER VI.

PIONEER REMINISCENCES

Always speak well of the dead, and at intervals spare a good word for the living. In speaking of the past, and particularly when retrospecting, it is well to observe the fact that the good deeds of those who died, the sacrifices they made, the trials they endured, and the heritage they handed down, should all be recorded on the page which never dies; while the evils which circumstances linked with their lives, should be passed over lightly or allowed to sink into oblivion.

In the preceding pages much information of an entirely historical character has been given, yet the story of pioneer days would not be complete unless a few, at least, of the stirring reminiscences of olden times were added. For this reason the following sketches have been written or collated to form a sequel to the Indian and pioneer history. Each story will doubtless be accepted by the old residents as a true exponent of the event of which it treats, and though extended in some instances where additions were suggested, or abridged where necessary, the facts have been retained un mutilated. It forms the chapter of pioneer reminiscences distinct from the personal reminiscences to be found throughout the pages devoted to biography, and will be found an instructive and interesting section of this work, bearing the same relation to history as a flower garden to a farm.

RIX ROBINSON'S ASSERTION OF SUPREMACY.

A year had not passed by since the new trader of the American Fur Company had established his post at Ada. The chiefs of the Otchipwes, Ottawas and Pottawatomies were friendly to him, and he even shared the good feelings of the great majority of the men and women of the three nations. However, there were a few savages who could not fully appreciate the white man, and desired his removal. To effect this they exercised a good deal of caution, and in case their efforts failed they were to call upon Nin Mindid, the most powerful Indian in the valley, to enter a contest with the trader, subdue him, and by this means destroy his influence over the Indians. After months of effort the conspirators failed to make matters so disagreeable as to cause Robinson's evacuation of the post. They called upon Nin Mindid to perform one of his great feats, and extend to the trader a material beating. The savage accepted the task, but, before entering on its accomplishment, came

often to make a survey of his future antagonist. On each occasion of his visit, he made just so much bustle and noise as to convince the trader of the pugnacious ideas he entertained.

Robinson, whose life at Mackinac made him thoroughly acquainted with Indian character, saw at a glance what was intended, but did not show any signs of anger during the first and second visits of Nin Mindid. After this the warriors went to their hunting grounds and did not return until winter. They camped below the trading post, lighted their great fires, and partook of their noon meal. Uncle Rix looked on the proceedings with pleasure, until he saw the whisky bottle in the possession of a squad of warriors, with Nin Mindid as the central figure. Aware of the next act, he entered the store, cleared up the entire space outside the counter, stirred up the fire which burned on the old-time hearthstone, and then, placing an armful of thinly cut maple-wood on the fire, waited upon the Indians' visit. A number of squaws, warriors and old men entered the store; they were followed by the tall Indian, who soon began jostling his comrades and whooping.

Rix Robinson now saw that the moment had arrived for decisive action. He walked quietly forth from behind the counter, and, ordering the squaws and men to stand back, ordered Nin Mindid to leave. The Indian grunted, and with oft-repeated growls told the trader that he would not. In another moment the powerful pioneer grasped him, and placed him across the fire prepared for his punishment. The squaws shrieked, the old men grunted sundry "ughs," and the young men joined in a chorus of laughter at their great brother who, a few minutes previously, was to beat the trader to death. Nin Mindid crept from the fire, looked madly around, shrieked in terror and fled into the woods. Robinson asserted his supremacy. Nin Mindid was an outcast.

Years passed over, and one day as the trader paddled his birchen canoe down the river to Grand Haven, he saw what appeared to him to be an Indian, standing on Battle Point. On approaching nearer, he saw the savage armed with a gun. In a moment he thought of Nin Mindid, but resolved to meet him, and fight if necessary. However, on reaching the bank at the point of land, the Indian cast away his gun, and rushing forward toward his vanquisher, with signs of gladness, received him with a hearty friendship. This was the last time the Big Indian was seen in the district.

THE KAW-WA-SCHAUAY-BEE-SCHID.

Shortly after this conquest of the tall Indian, it was related that another powerful Indian at Grand Haven was in the habit of entering the Robinson store there and helping himself to whisky. Uncle Rix went down from Ada to inquire into this matter, and found that the story was correct. While there the savage came as usual to help himself to the liquid, but this time he had to encounter the owner of the trading post. Uncle Rix demanded what he

wanted. "I want whisky," responded the Indian. "Well, if you can pay for it, you can have it," was the suggestion of the trader. "Well, I'll have it anyway," said the Indian. Saying this the savage approached the whisky barrel, and had almost reached it when the trader lodged a powerful blow between his eyes which almost doubled him up. Without waiting for the whisky-drinking and fallen hero to rise, he kicked him out of the store.

A few days later the Indian called at the store, and stated calmly that he wished to speak with the trader on the subject of the little difficulty of the past, and suggested that Uncle Rix would accompany him into the bush close by.

As both were leaving the store a young Indian approached the trader and said: "Beware! he has a knife." Then Uncle Rix, instead of preceding the Indian, told him to go in advance, which, after some little controversy, he agreed to do. When they reached the bush, Uncle Rix addressed him, saying: "You brought me here to murder me." "No, I did not," said the savage. "Well, I know you did, and now you must give me your knife." "I have not got one," said the Indian. Uncle Rix searched but failed to find the weapon. At that moment the young Indian stepped up and pulled from the savage's breech-cloth or *ansian* a long knife or dirk. This was enough. The Indian looked dumbfounded, but this did not satisfy the powerful trader; he took the savage down to the mouth of the river and dipped him in the water three times, keeping him down each time until the bubbles ceased to appear on the surface of the water. The third time a number of squaws appeared begging for mercy, when Uncle Rix yielded only to their petitions. The Indian was not seen there for a year, but when he came he brought the trader his furs, asked forgiveness, and became a firm friend and great admirer of the pioneer.

For many years after, this Indian worked on commission for Mr. Robinson, and was remarkable for his fidelity and business qualities.

THE EASTERN MAN AND THE BEAR.

One of the old settlers, Deacon Haldane, a highly respected citizen, and a deacon in one of the most popular Churches, is said to have related the following "bear story," exemplifying the adage, "Where ignorance is bliss," etc.: "While on my way to this, then benighted, region in 1836, I had occasion to stop on the trail, not far from this city, in consequence of having partially lost my way. After drumming about some time, hoping that I might meet a hunter or some other human who could tell me where I was, and after giving up pretty much all hope of seeing such an animal, I perceived a dog in the distance slowly trotting toward me. Hoping that it might be the dog of some hunter who would presently appear, I waited until he came up, and received him

with a joyful heart. But lo ! the dog rose on his haunches, and looked at me in wonder and astonishment. Such a movement aroused my curiosity, and jumping from the wagon I proceeded to club the queer dog out of the tree into which he had climbed on the first indication of my desire to become better acquainted. The clubs flew thick and fast, but the whilom dog rested secure in the topmost branches. Nothing daunted, I seized the horse's reins, and went up the tree. Getting near the top, a skillfully thrown noose encircled the dog's neck, and after much tugging and pulling both reached the ground in safety, the dog, however, choked nearly to suffocation. Elated over my success, I put the dog into the buggy, secured him well, and drove into the settlement, which was reached with some difficulty, but without further adventure. Before arriving here, the impression forcibly presented itself to me that this dog was a rather curious one, and this I found out soon, for he was no less than a yearling bear. When fed with meat at the settlement, bruin was troubled by the interference of the village dogs. Thinking, perhaps, they were too forward, the bear rose on his haunches, and gave them full play, watching them, however, with an evil eye. One of the dogs had secured a fine piece of meat, and was making off with it, when a stroke from bruin's paw laid him a 'dead dog.' Having witnessed this performance for the first time, I realized all the danger which I had escaped, and found myself the hero of a 'bear story.'"

TOM LEWIS' PRANKS.

Lewis entered on a system of practical jokes as early as 1834. During the excavation of the old mill-race that year he was present, and reported that Tom Cotney, one of the workmen on the canal, became frightened at something close by, and ran away, hauling the barrow which he used in wheeling clay from the channel of the proposed mill-race. Cotney did not fail to see it was Lewis' intention to compare him with a horse or mule, and he, in turn, made such earnest promises regarding the joker that the latter did not go within reach of the larged-sized run-a-way for some days ; even then he had some difficulty in convincing the honest toiler that the mischief was not intentional.

Again he returned from Ionia, with the news that the Indians were preparing to attack this settlement. He related the story so seriously the inhabitants believed it, so that while some prepared for defense, others became frantic. Even the members of his own family were convinced of the truth of the statement, and were engaged in devising means of escaping the onslaught of the savages, when other travelers from Ionia arrived to wonder at the fear which seized upon the villagers, and assured them of the untruth of the report.

During this year Lewis was living in one of the Campau houses, which Uncle Louis had erected, near where the Porter block

now stands. This he had rent free, and would undoubtedly have enjoyed that privilege for another year at least had it not been for one of such jokes. It appears that the steamer "Owashtenong" was to bring to the settlement a large-sized yellow-looking African named General Scott. Lewis was advised of his departure for the Rapids, and expected his arrival on a certain day. Without thinking of the consequences, he determined to make the colored gentleman the object of a joke, and better still have it at Campau's expense. With this view he waited on the pioneer, and told him that General Scott would arrive that evening. Uncle Louis knew only of the commander-in-chief, and agreed with Lewis that he must be well received. Before the usual time for the arrival of the boat, the hospitable old Frenchman spread the banquet table, and then went down to the river to receive the distinguished visitor. Lewis introduced him to the General, but before they reached the house he remarked, "Vell, I dunno how de commander can be so yellow." "Ah!" said Lewis, "that is caused by his service in Florida and throughout the South." Presently Uncle Louis had a more extensive conversation with the General, and learned the whole truth. Lewis vanished, and the pioneer went to drink the wine himself which he had ready for a United States army officer. A few days later, as he was looking for Lewis to horse-whip him, he got a glimpse of that gentleman, and hallooed to him; but the joker did not seem to hear. At length he observed his pursuer, when Uncle Louis, raising his voice, cried out, "Vell, you one d——n cuss! your rent commence dis mor-ning." The pioneer kept his promise, and this last joke cost Lewis the amount of rental exactly, which was also the price he paid for learning to form an estimate of what kindness claims, and what gratitude for substantial favors should suggest.

GEO. COGGESHALL'S IDEA OF MONROE STREET CITIZENS.

While yet the "old Kent justice" ruled in Kent, he received a visit from Judge Morrison, of Monroe street. The kindest feeling was evinced by the latter toward the old 'squire; but this could not at all compensate, in Coggeshall's mind, for the disabilities under which he labored as a citizen of "grab corners," nor conciliate the old Justice. It was not a matter for surprise to Judge Morrison when he experienced a cold reception; on the contrary he expected it. After introducing the object of his visit, Coggeshall looked at him sternly, then said in stentorian tones: "Jefferson Morrison, you are very plausible and have a sober face, but if you had, with your own heart, the face of A. D. Rathbone, you would have been hanged long ago." The latter saw only the point as it affected the Monroe street lawyer; but did not realize so aptly where it pointed to himself.

SPECIAL EPITHETS.

On another occasion Coggeshall had a conversation with John W. Squiers, whom he regarded as a pernicious fellow, and was by no means inclined to yield to him on a little money question between them. Mr. Coggeshall, who was bent crescent-shaped from the effects of rheumatism, cried out, "I say, sir, you are a Shylock." Mr. Squiers did not understand the first principle of Shylockism,—never in fact heard the name before; but supposing for the moment that the old Justice cast it as an opprobrious epithet, he cried out in turn, "And I say, sir, you are a gun-lock." Coggeshall saw the point and retired.

POSTAL CHANGES IN 1840.

Hart E. Waring arrived at Grand Rapids, July 1, 1840, with a purse containing \$5. Money was very scarce at that time. He relates that one day, on calling at the postoffice, a double letter with 50 cents due on it—25 cents being then the single rate—was waiting for him, on which letter he had not the means to pay postage. The postmaster indulgently permitted him to open it, when to his surprise and relief he found it contained the sum of \$10, being the proceeds of a collection for home missions, taken up at the church of East Berne, N. Y. He satisfied the claim of the United States postal officer and went his way rejoicing.

PROSCRIBING THE WINDS.

Among the many stories current in connection with the honest, whole-souled "Uncle Rix," the following, by T. W. White, is not the least characteristic:

In the spring of 1838 the Grand Haven Company had about 15,000 logs in rafts run into the bayou, staked by the shore, and called safe by all. But heavy winds sent the logs adrift, and the whole marsh was covered with them. The fact was reported to Mr. Robinson, and he blamed the agent of the company somewhat for the want of attention to the proper securing of the rafts; nor could he be made to believe that the winds and current were such as to break all fastenings. At the request of the agent of the company (W. M. Ferry) he remained at Grand Haven a few days, and while there one Sabbath morning, a recurrence of wind and current came, and the logs, with acres of marsh and weeds, rushed to and fro like a maelstrom. Mr. Robinson called out the men, and, with boats, caught and towed to the shore many logs, which he fastened with ropes and stakes. The work had hardly been accomplished, and Robinson was viewing it with satisfaction, when the returning tide caught the logs and again scattered them against all efforts made by himself and men. Robinson looked mad. He

called to "Uncle Mike" to get out his oxen, and with two yoke he had hauled upon the shore three large logs, and then told the teamster to put up the cattle. To the inquiry "What are you going to do with the three logs you have secured?" he replied: "I shall put them in Mr. Ferry's cellar, and see if I can keep them still there."

That evening, after quite a chat over the occurrences of the day, Mr. R. turned to his office desk, and in a *very short time* laid down his pen and wrote a proclamation laying down the duties of the winds, and dealing particularly with the wandering logs. This instrument was drawn up in regular legal form, and concluded thus:

Done in the office of the bayou, on board the Pile Driver scow, this 25th day of February, A. D. 1838, and sealed with the hammer thereof.

RIX ROBINSON, [L. s.]

Commander in Chief of all the forces in said Bayou.

T. W. WHITE, [L. s.]

Second in command, etc., etc., etc.

JOHN BROABRIDGE, [L. s.]

Admiral and Commander on board the ship "Thump-Hard."

LOUIS CAMPAU ON THE MODERN CITY.

The pioneer saw the wilderness in its savage grandeur. He was the pioneer of the Saginaw, which district he left before the tide of immigration set in, to seek out another home in a land not then threatened by the vanguard of civilization. Himself possessing many of the finer attributes of the white man, he cared not for his fellows' society, but rather preferred to spend his days among the savages whom he knew so well, and many of whose traits won his admiration. Campau was self-willed at intervals, and often acted the part of the impracticable man. With a heart unstained by deceit, he sympathized with the struggling settler, and was always willing to render material aid to him who seemed to be honest and industrious, as well as to him who was so in fact. A great lover of impartial justice, he suffered when wrong was tolerated, though either victim of the injustice was unknown to him, and was glad when the right triumphed.

Campau saw the village in its infancy, beheld its daily growth, and often wondered when or where its rapid progress would end. He saw the city in its childhood, and could admire the giant enterprise of the new inhabitants.

The old man was lost in the retrospect: he let the reins of memory loose, and traveling back, as it were, to vanished days, saw only honor and goodness and simplicity in the olden time; broken pledges, unfaithful loves, and a thousand crimes, characterizing the modern world. With such a view of affairs, it is not to be wondered at that he condemned the present, ostracised the men of the age of progress, and, to some extent, became a misanthrope.

Some few years prior to his death, W. L. Coffinbury met him, and after the usual salutations, asked him what were his thoughts

when he looked upon the beautiful city of which he was the pioneer, and contrasted it with the Indian village of the past. "Ah!" said he, "the change is remarkable indeed. I remember, long ago, when my pony died here, I hung my trading pack on the limb of a tree near the trail, and returned to Detroit for another pony and new supplies. On coming back I found the pack contained nothing but chips—the Indians found it and distributed all it contained among themselves. Do you think they stole my goods? No, they did not; for every article appropriated by them, I found a chip, marked with the totem of the buyer. Before I realized what did actually take place, one of the chiefs stood before me, shook me warmly by the hands, and asked me to enter the village to claim material in lieu of the totem-bearing chips. I accompanied the noble savage, and received exactly what the chips claimed as equivalents. That was the way my early friends used to steal. A few white men came, and there was a little trouble. A few more white men arrived, and there was more trouble; and then a lot came with all their troubles, so that the Indians soon became as bad as they were, and so the times grew worse, until the pioneers of the Rapids, with their Indian friends, were relieved of their temporal possessions." The retrospect to him was not a pleasant one. He failed to distinguish between knavery and enterprise, and, failing, classed both in the same category. In happier moods he was accustomed to halt, as if astonished, survey the busy town, as it were, and return to speculate on what the future of the city is to be. Uncle Louis passed to his reward; his faults were the excesses of his virtues; like the unadulterated savage, he observed a peculiar code of honor, and all non-observers were not his friends.

THE DEATH OF PELEG BARLOW.

The first death recorded in the township of Plainfield was that of Peleg Barlow, in 1838. The circumstances attending the sad affair were singularly strange. It appears that Barlow, his wife and one child moved into this part of Kent from Washtenaw county in 1838, and dwelt with the family of Jonathan Misner, until a house, which he proposed building, was finished. During the summer, it is thought about the middle of June, John Misner, a son of the owner of the house, was playing with a loaded pistol, when it was accidentally discharged. The ball struck the rock forming the back of the fire-place, then caromed, and striking Barlow on the cap of the knee, inflicted what was supposed to be a slight flesh wound. During the night, however, a severe pain was felt, and the limb became very much swollen. Dr. Willson was called to aid the sufferer, but found the case so peculiar that he called Dr. Shepard to his aid. The doctors probed for the bullet but failed to find it. On the third day they concluded that the wounded man must subject himself to amputation, or otherwise lose his life. He chose the latter alternative, rather than have the limb cut off, and

within two days paid the penalty of his decision. His death occurred five days after being wounded. The doctors received permission to search for the mysterious bullet, dissected the limb, but found nothing to convince them that the ball entered the body. The conclusion formed was that the bullet, on striking the knee bone, caromed, leaving little trace of its progress beyond the slight flesh wound and crushed knee-pan. The death of this old settler cast a gloom over the county, but nowhere were the evidences of grief so evident as in the home of the Misners. There were the widow and the orphan of him who came hither to build up for them a happy home, and there, too, the father, mother and brothers of the youth, whose carelessness wrought all this misery.

THE IMMIGRANTS.

In 1830 the white settlements had approached the Kalamazoo river, and in 1831-'2 the settlers on Gull Prairie were reported in a prosperous condition. Upon the double Indian trail that ran from the southern part of the State through Kalamazoo and Barry counties, many of the first settlers of Grand Rapids traveled *en route* thither. In 1831 the first team arrived from Gull Prairie at Grand river, with the Lincoln family, who settled near the "city of the rapids."

In 1833 the first American settlers of the now city of Grand Rapids arrived. The party comprised 70 persons, when they struck into the wilderness, by way of Pontiac, from Detroit. From Pontiac they cut their own road and camped out 17 nights. A portion of them stayed near the site of the present town of Owosso while others stayed at Ionia, three families only pushing onward to Grand Rapids that season. From Ionia they came down the river in batteaux. A young child of one of the pioneers died in the wilderness, a sad event which cast a gloom over the travelers. In the party were the Dexters, Dr. Lincoln of Ionia, Joel Guild and family and Darius Winsor and family. Mr. Guild bought a lot from Louis Campau and erected the first frame dwelling-house, for some time known as the tavern.

Referring to the Dexter colony, of whom Darius Winsor and Joel Guild were members, an old settler states that the spring of 1833 foreshadowed what was soon to awaken into life the vast forest between Shiawassee and the Grand River Valley, then unknown except to Indian traders, and a band of bogus-money makers just established at the present site of Lyons, among whom were men by the name of Prentiss, King, Belcher and several others, the heavy bed pieces and screws having been floated down the Grand river from Jackson. These implements were afterward found in the cedar swamp at that place, back of the house they occupied. Nothing but an Indian trail, in many places difficult to follow, existed between the Shiawassee and Grand rivers, and an old Indian settlement of a few families only, at De Witt, Clinton Co.

In the early part of May, Judge Dexter, with a colony comprising 73 persons, some eight or ten families, arrived in wagons, with horses, oxen and cows, at the Keth-e-wan-don-gon-ing reservation, *en route* for the present site of Ionia, on the Grand river, below the Genereau ford and trading post. Having in vain tried to get Beaubien to pilot them, Mr. Dexter, Yeomans and Windsor came for help. "I left our planting, taking my blankets and small tent, and in six days landed them at Ionia, looking out the route and directing where the road was to be. This was the first real colonizing party we had ever seen—myself never having been farther than De Witt (the Indian village). I then procured Mack-e-ta-pe-na-ce (Blackbird), a son of the usurping chief of all the Saginaws, Kish-kaw-ko, to pilot me past Muskrat lake and creek, and from that place proceeded with the party. At that point a son of Mr. and Mrs. Dexter, a child about two years old, died of scarlet fever. This was a brother of Senator Dexter, now in the Legislature. We buried the child by torch and candle light, in a box improvised by the party. Never shall I forget that scene. The whole family, and most, if not all, others, in tears; the gray-haired sire, after inviting the heads of other families to lead the exercises of the mournful occasion, with tears streaming down his cheeks, read a burial service amid the sobs that nearly drowned his voice, in that deep, dark, gloomy forest—the gloomiest spot of the whole route. But there was no other recourse. The poor heart-stricken mother yielded up her youngest born, to be borne by sympathizing friends to the shallow grave prepared by torch-light, to receive the tender frame she had so often and so lately pressed to her breast. But stern necessity knows no law. I have assisted at many a burial, both at sea and on land—none ever seemed so solemn, so awful; none ever made so deep an impression on my mind, and I doubt if it is not the same with other witnesses of the scene. It rises as vividly before me to-day as immediately after its occurrence. I hope I may be pardoned the digression. The road we opened was next year followed by others, and was substantially the present Grand river road, through Shiawassee and Clinton counties, and was traveled for many years after."

REMINISCENCES OF THE OVIDIANS.

Jonathan Thomas, Frederick Thomson, Israel Graves and William Wooley, of Ovid, N. Y., settlers of Bowne in 1836, in coming to Michigan traveled as far west as Toledo by water, and thence overland to Kent county by ox-team, the journey from Toledo occupying 14 days. Immediately after arrival those settlers built a log shanty, 14 feet square; one door afforded entrance and exit; one window light, and a shake roof—a very questionable shelter from hail, rain or snow. Near this pioneer building, Thomas erected three log houses. After accomplishing all this the builder was attacked by sickness, which continued until his return to Ovid,

in the winter of 1836. Toward the close of that year his son-in-law, John Harris, arrived, who acquiesced in his return. Placing the sick man in a sleigh, well equipped with a bed and blanket, he attached the oxen, placed a stout whip at the disposal of the traveler, and wished him *bon voyage*. This intrepid visitor made the journey to his native State overland.

INDIAN TRAMPS.

Mrs. Wooley received a visit from the aborigines in the fall of 1836. A band of savages appeared before the door of her wilderness home, and, entering, ordered her to prepare them dinner. She called Mrs. Thomson, a neighbor, to her aid, and the woman, nothing daunted, began to remonstrate with the red men; but the old chief came there determined to have a meal, and he so convinced Madam Thomson of this fact, that she rushed off to obey his command. The meal was ready, and the noble (?) fellow enjoyed it alone, leaving his followers to jay-hawk at the house of Mrs. Wooley. After doing full justice to a substantial dinner, the chief seemed delighted, told Mrs. Thomson that she was a *minisino*, or heroic squaw, and, further, that she might not fear harm until 60 moons passed by, when every Jaganash (Englishman) and every bad Kitchimokoman (American) in the valley would be slain.

WHISKY IN THE ROCKING-CHAIR.

After this introduction, an inebriate Indian named Neegake made her a visit. Without any ceremony he took a seat in a large rustic rocking-chair, and rocked and rocked until he rolled chair and himself into the huge fire on the hearth. Mrs. Thomson rushed to his rescue, pulled him out of the fire, and was rewarded for her pains by a determined effort on the part of the noble (?) savage to slay her. Fortunately, the ax stood close by, and with that terrible skull-crusher uplifted, she chased the scoundrel from her home.

THAT GOIN' TO MILL.

On another occasion Thomson brought some grist to the Kalamazoo mill; while waiting there his oxen did what oxen generally do—strayed away. This, with other delays, caused an absence of eight days. Suspense and anxiety urged his wife to go forth on the Kalamazoo trail. About half way to Leonard's location, seven miles distant, she met a white man of whom she made inquiries regarding her husband. He knew nothing regarding him, and, further, advised her to return, and said that he would come. The woman answered that she would walk onward until she met her husband. The traveler, who was a voluntary celibate, remarked,





Good Will and
R. Halden

that if he could meet a woman so true he would marry her. Mrs. Thomson found her husband.

M'NAUGHTON'S STAGE.

Edward Campau, in relating incidents of early life, mentioned among other stories, that of his journey from Grand Rapids to Detroit on the McNaughton stage. He says:

In 1839, when a boy of 13 summers, I made my first trip from the Rapids to Detroit, accompanied by three or four other villagers. We stayed at Kent's over night, or rather in a shed near the house, as the tavern could not afford sleeping rooms to all the passengers. At that time this was the only house between Ada and Leonard's, a distance of 17 miles. After the death of Mr. Kent, the widow married Peter McNaughton, and henceforth the tavern was known as McNaughton's. In 1841 he commenced to drive stage over this route. At this time the road wound through the woods; every traveler knows what a drive through the wilderness is. At one time—a very dark, stormy night—the axletree broke, six miles south of Ada, when five or six unfortunate passengers had to wade through mud and snow to that place. At another time Mrs. Thomas B. Church, John Ball, Fred Church, then an infant, Mr. and Mrs. Colton and a few others had the misfortune to venture over the route. The stage overturned, causing the immersion of the travelers in the sea of mud which surrounded them. It was dark when this accident occurred, so that some time elapsed before the infant excursionist was found, at a moment, too, when drowning was inevitable. Wm. A. Richmond and Harvey P. Yale were the only passengers on another occasion. The latter was indulging in sound sleep, when the wheels rocked in the cradle of the deep mud, and Mr. Yale was cast into it. To travel in that stage and feel comparatively secure required the full powers of hearing and observation to be exercised. The few instances given go to prove that the McNaughton stage was an unenviable, if not dangerous, vehicle in which to sleep or dream.

PIONEER CITIZENS OF KENT IN OTTAWA.

The settlement of the neighboring county, at the instance of Rix Robinson and Louis Campau, pioneers of Kent, is too important a subject to be overlooked in these pages. The fact that such men exerted themselves toward the settlement of the country west of them, renders such a reference indispensable. For this purpose the following summary from Prof. Everett's papers on the subject is given:

The first occupation of Grand Haven was by Rix Robinson, who pre-empted a quarter section where now is the water front of the city. He established a trading post there, and, in the spring of 1834, Zenas G. Winsor, then a young man, was sent to Grand

Haven as his agent. Winsor was the first English-speaking person who stopped there. His place of business was near the "Ferry" warehouse. Rev. William M. Ferry had been for some years a missionary teacher at Mackinaw. Broken in health, he left Mackinaw, and went East, where, in the summer of 1854, he met Robert Stewart, who induced him to enter into an arrangement which caused him henceforth to become a man actively engaged in business. Stewart had purchased of Robinson one-half of his interest in the pre-emption. He placed certain funds in the hands of Ferry, with which he was to operate, sharing the results, and making Grand Haven his center. Ferry associated with him his brother-in-law, Nathan H. White, and came on from Detroit by land. They, Ferry and White, arrived Sept. 15, 1834, in a canoe, with two Indians, furnished by Mr. Slater at Grand Rapids. They found Rix Robinson and his family the only white persons. Louis Campau had an agent, a Frenchman, at the Lower Diggings, at the mouth, on the left bank of the river. Robinson was busy getting ready for his fall campaign, yet he spent several days showing Ferry his pre-emptions. The one-half of these had been purchased by the Grand Haven Company, consisting of Robinson, Ferry and White, as equal partners. Of this company Mr. Ferry was constituted agent.

Business arrangements being concluded, Mr. Ferry started for his family at Mackinaw, in a birch canoe, with two Indians. Returning, he brought with him a number of persons, mostly Indians and half-breeds. Robinson came back about the same time, bringing with him Mr. Lasley.

The same season the Grand Haven Company laid out the village of Grand Haven. The company built a mill; bought large tracts of land; bought two mills at Grandville; employed Nehemiah Hathaway and George and Dexter Ranney to get out logs at the mouth of Crockery creek to supply the mills. They engaged in building river boats. In 1838 they built a steamer called the "Owashtenaw," a large, stern-wheel boat, too large for the business, as it was then. This was not the first boat, the "Gov. Mason" having been built the year before by Richard Godfroy. She ran one or two years at a loss to the owners, and was destroyed at the burning of the "big mill."

The Grand Haven Company did business some five or six years, operating in land and lumber. At one time a raft of 200,000 feet was lost in the lake; at another 30,000 logs. On the whole, after spending some \$100,000, the business proved unprofitable, the company disbanded and divided the property.

Having traced the Grand Haven Company to its final burial, we may as well go back to the time when Ferry returned, bringing with him his bosom friend, P. C. Duvernay, and family. They stopped with Rix Robinson during the winter. The building, in which 21 persons were quartered, was 16 by 22. The accommodations were not such as would be agreeable to those

accustomed, as some of them were, to the refinements of civilization. A part of the 21 slept in the loft of the cabin, and a part in a vessel that wintered in the harbor. What changes have been effected in the lakeside settlement since that time afford to the inquirer ample data upon which to form a correct estimate of the pioneers of Kent, as well as of their immediate successors in the industrial mission of that portion of Ottawa, which at one time was the western limit of the great township of Kent.

THE INDIAN GIRL'S REPRIEVE.

Of all the terrible crimes known to the Christian world, infanticide ranks among the first. Among the American Indians it was not only considered criminal, but also cowardly, and, for the dual reason, was punished most severely. Again, the law of "life for a life" was fully recognized and faithfully enforced. In the history of this county it is stated that during the first years of settlement an American mother entrusted her infant child to the keeping of an Indian girl. The child of nature treated the white babe in the same manner that she would a papoose; allowed it full liberty to creep around; sometimes hoisted the little thing aloft, catching it in its descent. Now, a papoose could tolerate all this, and a good deal more, but it was too much for infant white. The girl was ordered to nurse the baby in an easier fashion, and willingly obeyed; but, unfortunately, in some careless moment, she allowed the little one to fall, and this fall resulted in the instant death of the youthful native.

The death song was chanted throughout the villages of the savages, the girl was bound a prisoner in the black wigwam, and Indian law was on the eve of claiming an innocent victim, when Louis Campau, his relatives, and a few old settlers, went in all haste to the Indian village, sought an explanation from the poor girl, and then begged mercy from her terribly impartial judges. The Indians granted a conditional pardon most reluctantly, reserving the right to inflict capital punishment at any time the mother of the infant would call "a life for a life." The *Kitchimokomanikwe*, or American woman, never asked for such a sacrifice.

CAMPAU'S FIRST BUGGY.

In the spring of 1844 one of the vehicles furnished by W. N. Cook, for E. B. Bostwick, was sold by the latter to Louis Campau. A few days after the purchase, Uncle Louis hitched up his old and well-known white horse. This done, he made a formal trial of the vehicle, and finding it safe so far, returned to his home to take out Mrs. Campau for a drive. With the two travelers the buggy did well; so well indeed that he suggested an invitation to Mrs. Richard Godfroy. Driving up to the Godfroy residence, then at the

southwest corner of Monroe and Ottawa, Mrs. Godfroy was asked to accompany them, which request she acceded to. Louis took a short tour on Monroe street, with the ladies, and then under a sudden impulse returned to his home, where he left Mrs. Campau and Mrs. Godfroy. This much accomplished he dashed down toward W. N. Cook's blacksmith shop and, arriving there, summoned the owner to come out. Mr. Cook responded, when Uncle Louis, standing up in the vehicle, cried out, "Mista Cook, I don't take \$25 more for de buggy, dan I did dis morning." "How is that Mr. Campau?" "Why, I took myself and Mrs. Campau for a drive, and then Mrs. Godfroy, and de carriage did not break."

ALMOST EQUAL TERMS.

It is related that at an early day in the history of the Valley City, it was found necessary by the Rev. Mr. Ballard to journey eastward for the object of collecting funds to pay for the church building which he purchased of Louis Campau. Mr. Ballard possessed a buggy and harness, but no horse; Edward Guild had a horse but no buggy. The latter proposed that they put the two together and go in company, as he wished to go East also. This proposition appeared very fair, and was accepted. They started on their journey under most favorable circumstances, and during the first few days of travel enjoyed themselves immensely, yet quietly. On reaching the settlements toward Detroit they stopped at one of the primitive taverns for food and rest. There they fell in with others, some of them old acquaintances of Mr. Guild, and of course glad to see him. Ballard was a rigid teetotaller. Uncle Edward was not, though not in the habit of drinking to excess. Their friends were sociable and inclined to treat. Ballard peremptorily refused, and was pained to see his friend touch, handle or taste the treacherous liquid. At length he grew impatient saying, "Come, come, Uncle Ed, this won't do: you must not drink! we must go, or I shall go on without you." To which his fellow traveler, who had an impediment in his speech, replied, "P-p-p-all right, Brother Ballard, p-p-p-take your p-p-buggy and go ahead; p-p-pretty soon I'll come on with my horse and p-p-overtake you." The parson had the poor end of that proposition and patiently waited his companion's pleasure.

VISITORS AT KALAMAZOO.

In the early years of the State it was customary for inn-keepers to offer to members of the press, not only hospitality, but also a true welcome. A newspaper editor had only to make himself known, when he was treated as a most honored guest. Before this time was thoroughly reformed, Mr. Turner, of the *Eagle*, whiled away a night at Kalamazoo, endured many miseries, and, returning to Grand Rapids, told the story of that night through the col-

umns of his journal. He pictured the pioneer hotel, and related how he was driven from bed by bugs; how he found a pail of tar, and made a fairy circle on the floor with that material, within which he thought he could rest secure; how he did begin to rest, when he heard a patter as if made by raindrops, and presently felt something more material than rain falling over his face and head; how he struck a light and beheld a vast procession of bugs walking up the side of the room, thence along the ceiling until the vanguard would reach directly over his bed, and then fall down leisurely. He related all this and much more connected with that eventful night. Of course every one was delighted with the story. It was intensely sensational and pleased all except Mr. Gleason, the genial host at the hotel.

Some time after this, a party of Kentish men, composed of Lew Porter, C. H. Taylor and a half dozen others, visited Kalamazoo. Mr. Taylor was then a well-known journalist, and as was his right, sought a journalist's privileges. After a few of his associates had registered, he addressed the inn-keeper thus: "You are Mr. Gleason, I presume?" "Yes, sir," replied mine host. "Well, my name is Taylor, of the Grand Rapids *Enquirer*." "Glad to meet you, Mr. Taylor; make yourself quite at home," responded Gleason. Porter did not neglect to notice this proceeding, and for mischief's sake alone determined to mimic his friend in seeking a journalist's good times. Coming forward, he said, "You are Mr. Gleason, I presume?" "Yes, sir." "Well, My name is Turner, of the Grand Rapids *Eagle*." This was a death blow for Porter's little enterprise. Gleason did not forget Mr. Turner's description of a night at Kalamazoo, and, drawing himself up to his full height, said, "Well, Mr. Turner, I am not certain that there are bed-bugs enough in my house to accommodate you properly." Porter was momentarily astonished. It was only for a moment. Realizing the relation which existed between the name of Turner and the Kalamazoo hotel, he quickly repented, confessed the object of his little game, and reinstated himself in the confidence of the hotel proprietor, to the infinite amusement of the real newspaper man and his merry fellow-travelers.

TO THE RESCUE.

When, in 1835, N. O. Sargeant, the Almy family, Crampton and a few others entered the village, the latter led the advance, performing sundry American and Irish airs upon a bugle, which he made his inseparable companion. The entrance of this expedition was indeed an exciting event in the little town of Kent. The workmen came into the place with their shovels and picks on their shoulders, marching in double file to the inspiring notes of the bugle. The chief of the Ottawa village, Noon-Day, beheld the demonstration with amazement and immediately dispatched one of his deputies to Mr. Campau, with offers of assistance to help him drive the invaders,

as he regarded them, from the town. The chief was so far excited by this entry of pioneers that he assembled his warriors in council, so as to be ready for action as soon as the deputy returned from Mr. Campau. The reader will scarcely be able to imagine the chagrin of these disappointed Indians when the deputy returned and announced Mr. Campau's reply in the following words: "These are our friends and brethren, who have come to labor with us; let us welcome them!"

THE RECOLLECTIONS OF A PIONEER.

There was a time when, amidst the wild, romantic scenery at the rapids of Grand river, on the west side, might have been seen those mounds of earth, which, like mute, patient sentinels, had endured the storms and alterations of heat and cold during untold centuries while watching and guarding the everlasting rushing and tumbling of that noble stream. It was evident to every beholder that those mounds had been constructed by the hand of man, who, at some remote period, had chosen that as his abiding place, because it was favorable for hunting and fishing, if not for agricultural purposes. A few miles down the river, there was a group of 12 much larger mounds; so wondrous strange were they, that for what purpose intended, the wise man knoweth not. That beautiful prairie now occupied by the village of Grandville, with its adjacent lands, might have been cultivated by the Mound-Builders. At a place several miles still further down the river, there was a long, straight roadway of several feet in height and width, extending across a swamp, upon which a large amount of care and labor had been expended.

It may be safely assumed that this country was inhabited by Indians many hundreds, or perhaps thousands, of years ago. The Indians readily appreciated the advantages offered by such a place as the rapids of Grand river; it was such a favorite place of resort that they maintained one or more villages there. There, from time immemorial, the red man, the independent monarch of a vast domain, had reveled in all his pride and glory, in the luxurious enjoyment of the rich productions of the river, the forest, and cultivated lands with undisputed freedom. That historic place, now occupied by the flourishing city of Grand Rapids, was once the imperial seat, or capital, of Noon-Day, the great chief and ruler of the Ottawas and Pottawatomies, the two tribes being in alliance with each other, but the latter receiving their chiefs from the Ottawas. Both tribes were in the British service in the war of 1812, and participated in the burning of Buffalo in 1813. Noon-Day was a tall, symmetrically formed gentleman, while his wife was a short, dumpy, inferior-appearing lady, with a visage badly marred by large scars. The wonderful changes incident to the displacement of one race of people by a different one, were in that case effected so quickly and quietly as to be very astonishing; almost as if

by magic barbarism and ignorance were superseded by civilization and intelligence.

EARLY CATHOLIC MISSIONS.

Four French Jesuit missionaries arrived at Mackinaw, where they established their headquarters at a very early day (the exact time not learned), as it appears by their church records kept at that place, that the rite of baptism was administered by them to certain persons in 1616. Printed books used by them there were shown to me which bore a much earlier date, and many curious relics of those times are still in existence.

As the number of missionaries was augmented by arrivals from Canada, they were sent forth from time to time, with Indian guides and dogs, to visit all the Indian villages, at each of which they spent several days' time, when they gave those ignorant heathens their first lessons in the school of civilization and Christianity, and secured their lasting confidence and esteem. After an absence of one or two months, those missionaries returned to Mackinaw to rest and regain their wasted energies, and others were sent out.

By that plan of operations persistently adhered to, it was supposed that all the Indian villages (Grand River Rapids not excepted) had been visited several times before 1640. Every missionary, upon his return to headquarters, made a report of his doings, which was condensed as much as possible before it was placed on the records at Mackinaw, which was the only repository of such records, because the Indians were unfit custodians of the records of the different localities, and visits of the missionaries at each place were quite short. Therefore it is impossible to learn anything very definite in regard to those early missionary operations at any one particular locality; even the history of the missionary labors at Grand River Rapids as late as 1812 are involved in the same uncertainty or obscurity as those at that place were 200 years before.

Although never considered as a resident at Grand River Rapids, Rix Robinson was for a long time very intimately and extensively identified with the private and public business transactions of that community, and also of the State. He was the pioneer leader of the Indian traders, and the first white man who ever permanently located in that vicinity. Rix Robinson came from Auburn, N. Y., to Detroit, in 1814, where he remained two years as partner in trade with Mr. Phelps. He afterward, on his own account, established several Indian trading posts in Illinois and Wisconsin. He subsequently, as agent of the American Fur Company, established trading posts at different places on the east side of Lake Michigan, one of which was at the mouth of Grand river, in 1821, and at about the same time one at Kalamazoo, and another at a place since called Ada. In 1837 he abandoned that business and de-

voted his time more to domestic matters, especially to his beautiful farm, situated on the south bank of the Grand river, near the mouth of Thornapple river, and nearly 10 miles east of the Rapids. That was the home of Mr. Robinson and family more than 50 years. He died in 1875, leaving an enviable reputation, the remembrance of which will be long and proudly cherished by all who knew him.

A Baptist missionary station was established at the Rapids of Grand river in the fall of 1826, by Rev. Mr. McCoy, of the Carey station, now called Niles. At about the same time Rev. Leonard Slater, then a young man, with his wife, came from the East to Niles, where they remained during the winter with Mr. McCoy. In the spring of 1827 Mr. Slater and wife repaired to their new field of labor at the Rapids of Grand river, which was called the Thomas Station. It required a man of much faith and perseverance to accomplish the work which had been undertaken by Mr. Slater. But, notwithstanding the many serious embarrassments, he, in process of time, had the station in working order, with fixtures and appliances as follows: For himself a two-story log dwelling-house, standing on the west bank of the river, very near the west end of the present Bridge street bridge. A few yards north of his house was a blacksmith shop, in which a white man was engaged in making implements for the Indians. A short distance northwest of that point was a farm, on which was employed a white man to instruct those savages in the mysterious science of agriculture. On a small creek, further north, was a saw-mill. On the same side of the river, and south of the ravine, was a cluster of neat block houses for the Indian families, and one house for religious services and school, where a white teacher instructed the rising generation. During the nine and a half years that Slater remained there he expended about \$14,000 of the mission funds for the benefit of the dear, *very dear*, heathens. Mr. Slater removed from that place in the fall of 1836, and as soon as he vacated his house, it was occupied by Lovell Moore.

Louis Campau went from Detroit to Saginaw in early times, where he rendered very efficient aid to Gov. Cass, while making the treaty with the Indians at that place in 1816. In 1827 he came to the Rapids and built one or more log buildings for his residence and the Indian trade, on the east bank of the river, about midway between the present Pearl and Bridge streets. He occupied that stand about eight years, being the only white man on that side of the river for about five years.

Richard Godfroy was the regular acting Indian agent at the mouth of Flat river (now Lowell), and received his first information in regard to the Rapids from the Indians, whose representations were very flattering, and who urgently desired him to visit the place. He, therefore, obtained a bark canoe, in which he made the passage, arriving at the Rapids in 1832, where he remained and acted as Indian agent and trader for several years.

He is still at Grand Rapids, and apparently good for many coming years.

James Watson came to the Rapids in 1834, and engaged in the Indian trade.

In the spring of 1833 a Mr. Tucker was the first man who ever passed over the route from Gull Prairie to the Rapids with a wagon drawn by oxen, which conveyed Luther Lincoln, family and effects to the Rapids, where he soon after built a saw-mill on or near the place now occupied by Sweet's Hotel. That was the first attempt to utilize that vast water-power for turning a mill wheel. Lincoln's mill, and the Slater mill on the west side, although they were defective machines, were of great value to the infant settlement by way of furnishing lumber, by which means Messrs. Campau, Godfroy and Watson were enabled to build good, capacious frame warehouses for their fur trade on the east bank of the river, near where the "rink" now stands. In front of their stores might have been seen those ponderous wooden machines for pressing their bales of fur. In 1833 or '34, Joel Guild erected a house on the ground now occupied by the First National Bank, which was the first frame house and first hotel in that embryo city. That place, in 1834, was fully awakened to consciousness, and from that time the number of inhabitants has increased rapidly and continually to this day.

The steamboat "Governor Mason" (to which Governor Mason presented a new flag), of which Richard Godfroy was owner, ran between the Rapids and the mouth of the river. Louis Campau was living in his new two-story house on Monroe street, to which house was afterward added two other stories, and is the front of one side of the Rathbun House, and the only wooden structure in that vicinity. The Kent Hotel on Bridge street, and the National on Monroe street, the latter kept by Myron Hinsdill, were in successful operation. Campau's old log house (of 1827) was occupied by Mr. Page, father-in-law of W. A. Richmond. Sargeant & Co. started a line of stage coaches, to perform regular trips between the Rapids and Kalamazoo, for the benefit of which enterprise Mr. Godfroy expended a large amount of money in improving the road through the timber land between Plaster creek and Green lake, at which place Louis Campau built and fitted up a large hotel building. But that staging business was of short duration, because not paying. Lyon & Company, in order to utilize that great water-power, excavated a great canal extending from the head of the rapids to a place near Bridge street, where was completed the foundation for the "big mill," upon which it was intended to erect a building of such dimensions that 60 perpendicular mill-saws might be operated in the same. But inasmuch as the agent could not find even half that number of saws in Philadelphia, it led to a reconsideration of the scheme, and the erection of a much smaller building on the north end of the big wall where three or four saws were operated. For a considerable length of time, a brisk sectional rivalry

in sentiment and action existed between the north part of the village, called Kent, and the south part, called Grand Rapids, but this finally yielded to the consideration that in reality there was but one village, one community, and one common interest, and since that time a very commendable degree of unanimity in sentiment and action have prevailed.

The year 1837 was the year of the great commercial panic, when many strong individuals were crippled or ruined; yet that feeble little town not only held its own, but received additions to its inhabitants, and made many improvements. In the spring of that year, a ferry was established to convey teams and passengers across the river below the island, which was a good substitute for the foot bridge previously used. In this year the first newspaper was started, the *Grand River Times*, afterward changed to the *Enquirer*. The *Eagle* was the next newspaper, started in 1844.

The unusual warm weather in March, 1838, had the effect to melt the great amount of snow lying on the ground, and to break up and liberate the vast accumulation of thick ice on the river, which in its downward passage was obstructed by the firm ice below the island causing the river to rise many feet above its usual level, submerging Canal street and its vicinity several feet under water. Campau's old log house (on the bank) was in the midst of that fearful torrent, and its inmates were rescued from their perils by means of boats. The steamboat "Gov. Mason" was forced from its moorings, and driven inland about 20 rods. After the water subsided the boat was returned to the river after several days of hard labor, by a strong force of men with cables and capstans, under the direction of Captains Stoddard, Short and Jennings. In consequence of the fatigue and exposure to which Captain Short was subjected, he became sick with a fever and died within one week. The marriage of Charles I. Walker (then editor of the newspaper) and Mary, sister of Myron Hinsdill, took place at the National Hotel that spring.

In the spring, the sheriff with his family were occupying the south part of the court-house, which was begun the year before and finished, excepting the tower and prison cells in the north end, which work was done that spring.

Bishop McCoskry made his first pastoral visit to that place, and conducted service in the court-house in the forenoon, and at the residence of Mr. Coggeshall in the afternoon. The Grand River bank was then in operation, of which William A. Richmond was cashier. The securities required by law were delivered to Hiram Hinsdill, then County Treasurer for the People's bank. The mover's of that enterprise claimed that they had been deprived of the privilege of participating in the benefits arising from that other bank organization, but the bank never went into operation. The annual payment was made there to the Indians that spring, when several thousand dollars quickly passed through the hands of

the Indians into those of the merchants and other good men to whom they were indebted.

Louis Campau enclosed a square ten-acre lot with a high, tight board fence, its northern boundary being by Fulton street, and the western boundary being about where Jefferson avenue now is, the land remaining in its natural state, with all its primeval forest trees still standing. At about the same time James Watson built a small two-story house on the corner of Fulton and Division streets, now occupied by Lovell Moore. Then, that house was considered far out of town, that and the Campau lot being the only improvements east of Division and south of Fulton streets.

The Legislature had made large appropriations of that expected \$5,000,000, for internal improvements, among which were \$60,000 for improving the navigation of Grand river, a good share of which was to be expended at or near the Rapids. Accordingly, in the spring the work was begun and carried forward, under the supervision of Hon. Rix Robinson, one of the Commissioners of Internal Improvements. The work consisted in removing some smooth, round stones and sand from the bed of the river at the foot of the rapids.

At that time Judge Ransom occupied the judicial bench of that county, Darius Winsor was Postmaster, Messrs. Moore, Abel and one or two others expounded the laws, Jacob Barns administered justice, Dr. Shepard dispensed pills, and was also expert with the compass and chain. One school was maintained in the brown school-house, north of Monroe street. There was then a tolerably good supply of stores and artisans for a place of 900 or 1,000 inhabitants.

There were then two Church organizations. The Presbyterians generally held their meetings in the court-house, but sometimes in the dining-room of the National. At that time a few persons were quite anxious for the formation of a Dutch Reformed Church, which finally culminated in the erection of a church edifice on Bridge street, which required many years to finish, and but a few minutes to destroy by fire a few years ago.

The fine, commodious Catholic church, built entirely by Louis Campau at the corner of Monroe and Division streets, was then completed, and in use by the members of St. Andrew's parish. That Church organization had its inception when Rev. Father Baraga arrived there in 1833, and began his work as a missionary. A small building for Church or religious service was built (the work being done by Isaac Turner) on the bank of the river, near the fur traders' warehouses. When that little building had been thus used a short time it was disposed of and converted to other uses, but before that change had taken place, several block houses for Indian families and one for divine worship had been built on the opposite side of the river, and the Catholics used that little sanctuary (having no other) until the completion of the Campau church, which was the only one in town. Father Baraga, that good missionary and founder of St. Andrew's parish, was a

native of Austria, a gentleman of fine appearance, pleasing address, having a high, well-rounded forehead, and an inviting expression of countenance. Leaving that place after a short sojourn, he subsequently became a bishop, and died many years ago.

When the time came that the Indians were inclined to dispose of their large tract of land to the Government, they strongly and persistently insisted upon reserving from such sale a few hundreds of acres of land adjoining the Rapids, which included the site of their old village, then occupied by the buildings and other fixtures belonging to the two missionary societies. But finding the Government firm in its refusal to treat with them for any portion of their lands without including these, they reluctantly consented to dispose of their entire interest on that side of the river. It will be remembered that the Baptist missionary enterprise under Mr. Slater had been entirely abandoned at that place in the fall of 1836, and the Catholics retired from that land, never to return, in the spring of 1838. As soon as (or rather before) the Government had adjusted its long controversy with the Indians about that land, those two missionary societies instituted claims upon that valuable tract by virtue of their pre-emption rights. While pre-emption claims were valid in some cases, that law could not apply to land which was still the rightful property of the Indians, therefore their claims were disallowed, and in lieu of the land they received a small sum of money.

That tract of land on the west side of those rapids, derisively called "Canada," so long in plain sight of the village, yet out of the world, which belonged to nobody, but which every one wished to own, was finally freed from those entanglements, and offered for sale.

An excellent quality of salt was manufactured there at an early day, but the exact time is not recollected when Lucius Lyon began to draw the brine from the well he had bored to the depth of more than 800 feet. The business was finally abandoned, because it did not prove to be as remunerative as was desired. The State officials made a contract with a certain party to bore a well for brine on the land belonging to the State, a short distance below Grand Rapids, that place being selected because of the salt spring found there. When the boring had been carried to a considerable depth the drill was broken and lost, and the work forever stopped.

At an early day a few square feet of crude gypsum were found visible in the west bank of Plaster creek, a few rods south of Grand river. The first knowledge the white man had of its existence was derived from the Indians. In process of time the discovery was made that beds of that valuable mineral of great thickness and lying very near the surface of the ground covered a great extent of territory in that vicinity, and soon after the work of quarrying, grinding and calcining was commenced. Stucco was first used at the Rapids in 1834, to plaster the gable ends of Richard Godfroy's house, the same that was afterward burned with two women, who

were within its walls. This was the beginning of what is now a very important branch of industry and trade.

The first bridge across Grand river at the Rapids was a continuation of Bridge street to the West Side, its cost, in part, being defrayed by an appropriation of State lands.

The plank road to Kalamazoo was finished in 1855, affording much better means of communication with the outside world than had existed before.

The church edifice that was built and owned by Campau, when it had been used 10 or 12 years, proved to be too small to accommodate St. Andrew's parish, and Mr. Campau sold the property with all its appurtenances (except the iron cross on the spire) to the Congregationalists. A Mr. Post ascended to the top of the spire, and after disengaging the cross from its support, by means of a saw, lost his balance and then his life by falling with it to the ground. Soon after the sale of that house, beginning in 1849, the Catholics built another and larger house, on the ground now occupied by that magnificent block of stores and the Grand Rapids National bank, on Monroe street, just above Ottawa.

St Mark's Episcopal church, on the east side of Division street, was completed (except the tower) and consecrated on the 5th of September, 1849, Bishop McCoskry officiating, while nearly all the clergy belonging to the diocese were in attendance at a convention held at the same time and place. The next day (Monday) a few gentlemen had a pleasant social interview with the bishop, in the parlors of Dr. Cumming. The small wooden house of worship further north on the same street, and previously used by the Episcopalians, was sold to the Baptists.

Of the early settlers, a lively recollection of whom will be long maintained, the following named gentlemen were more or less prominently identified with the growth and developments of that place from 1826 to 1838 : Campau, Slater, Godfroy, Guild, Turner, Watson, Baraga, Lincoln, Scribner, Vizolski, Shoemaker, Baxter, Stocking, the Lymans, the Lyons, Almy, Sargeant, Moore, Barns, Dikeman, Richmond, Abel, Shepard, Morrison, Granger, Nelson, Evans, the Hinsdills, the Taylors, the Millses, the Smiths, the Pierces, the Withers, the Winsors, Coggeshall, Moran, Bebee, Johnson, Ball, Pettibone, Osborn, Walker, Stoddard, Short, Jennings, and many others, whose names escape my memory, a few of whom are still living, while many have been removed from the scenes of this life.

The coming of Louis Campau to that place in 1827 was like the planting of a small seed in the wild, sterile desert, for although Campau was there hidden away all the time, there were no external signs of growth or life on his side of the river until 1833, being seven years after his arrival, when the Lincoln saw-mill was built. Then there began to be some stir, and signs of life were visible. In 1834, the town, with all the elements of growth and future greatness, was fully inaugurated. In estimating the age of that

town the correct starting period of time would be the year 1833, and by that computation it would now be about 48 years old. Many of the present great cities on the American sea-board had a smaller population when they were 200 years old than Grand Rapids has to-day, and the manufactories of those cities at that time were upon a very limited scale, and all their work was performed by hand labor.

REMINISCENCES OF THE BOYNTON SETTLEMENT.

Nathan Boynton located near Rush creek, in Byron township, in 1836, while yet the forest was untouched, perhaps untrodden, by any other white man. After about a month of preparatory work on his proposed farm, he became ill, and, returning to Grandville in August following, asked his brothers, Jerry and William, to finish the log house which he began. After many troubles and difficulty in finding the location, the brothers succeeded, built the log house, and actually made a small clearing. This primitive dwelling was constructed of small logs with a roof of split bass-wood, each rail having a channel or gutter hewed on the flat side. Over the under tier of those rails was another tier, arranged with the semicircular surface exposed, and the edges resting on the verge of the gutters cut in the center of the flat side of the under tier. The floor was planked with bass-wood staves; the door and instruments for dealing with intruding Indians were also made of the same. The fire-place was constructed of clay, which one of the builders pounded into mortar by the use of his bare feet. This was mixed with small twigs, and placed in shape. The chimney, springing from such a foundation, was formed of small bass-wood sticks and a mortar similar to that just referred to.

TO KALAMAZOO AND RETURN.

When Barney Burton was *en route* from Gull Prairie to Paris, he and his fellow travelers halted as usual, picketed their horses, and went to sleep. In the morning the horses belonging to Mr. Burton were not to be found; so he started in search of them. He wandered about in the thick woods for several hours without success, and finally turned about with the intention of returning to the camp. He traveled until the sun was low in the west, and no camp could be found. Night came on, and he rested himself, a lost man in a dense forest. He spent the second day the same as the first, but on the third he came out to the settlement of Ada. Thence he proceeded to Grand Rapids, where he found the settlers considerably excited over his disappearance. Mr. Campau had already dispatched several Indians in the direction he supposed he would be, to search for him.

THE GULL PRAIRIE WOLF.

Wolves were rather troublesome neighbors in early days. They made frequent visits to the early settlers, and would make the very earth tremble with their howlings and complaints to the intruders of their time-honored homes. Gaines was an unenviable settlement on this account.

One occupation of the boys and larger girls of that day, used to be to fire the old stumps about the place in the evening to scare away the wolves. About the year 1846 there was a wolf who had her beat from this vicinity to Gull Prairie, in Barry county, and was known as the "Gull Prairie wolf," who usually made the round trip once a week. The dogs would not molest her, and she seemed to care for neither man nor beast. She had been caught once in a steel trap, and all efforts to entrap her again were, for a long time, unsuccessful. Even the children, in time, seemed to distinguish her voice from other wolves, and were in the habit of listening for her on certain nights. She seldom disappointed them, and made night hideous with her howls. She finally killed four sheep in one night on the premises of Mesnard.

Mesnard and Jones set two traps near the carcass of one of the sheep, which the wolf on her second visit contrived to remove several rods, taking care to avoid the traps. Another consultation resulted in more traps. Four were set, placing in the intermediate spaces small pieces of iron, which were left in sight, while the traps were carefully concealed. This time they outwitted her and she was caught in one of the traps. Early on the following morning Messrs. Jones and Cook took the trail in pursuit. They overtook her near Duncan lake, caught her and attempted to bring her home alive, but the wolf acted so badly that they were compelled to abandon the project. They brought home the pelt, for which they received one dollar, and ten and a half dollars in county and State bounties.

THE INDIAN'S VICTIM.

In the fall of 1835, before the still-hunting days were over, the wilderness resounded with the whisperings of the red and white deer-slayers and echoed the sharp growls of their rifles. Among the white hunters was Henry Sizer, who traversed the Plaster creek district with the double object of selecting a homestead as well as winning pay by his splendid aim. In his travels through the wilderness he came out on the deer-lick then running through the northeast quarter of sec. 16, southwest through the poor farm, down to the waters of Plaster creek, and away to the springs in the southwestern sections. No sooner had the unfortunate man reached the guarded path, than an Indian espied his white shirt-bosom, and believing it to be a deer, leveled the old flint-lock, with Indian skill, and, firing, sent a huge bullet

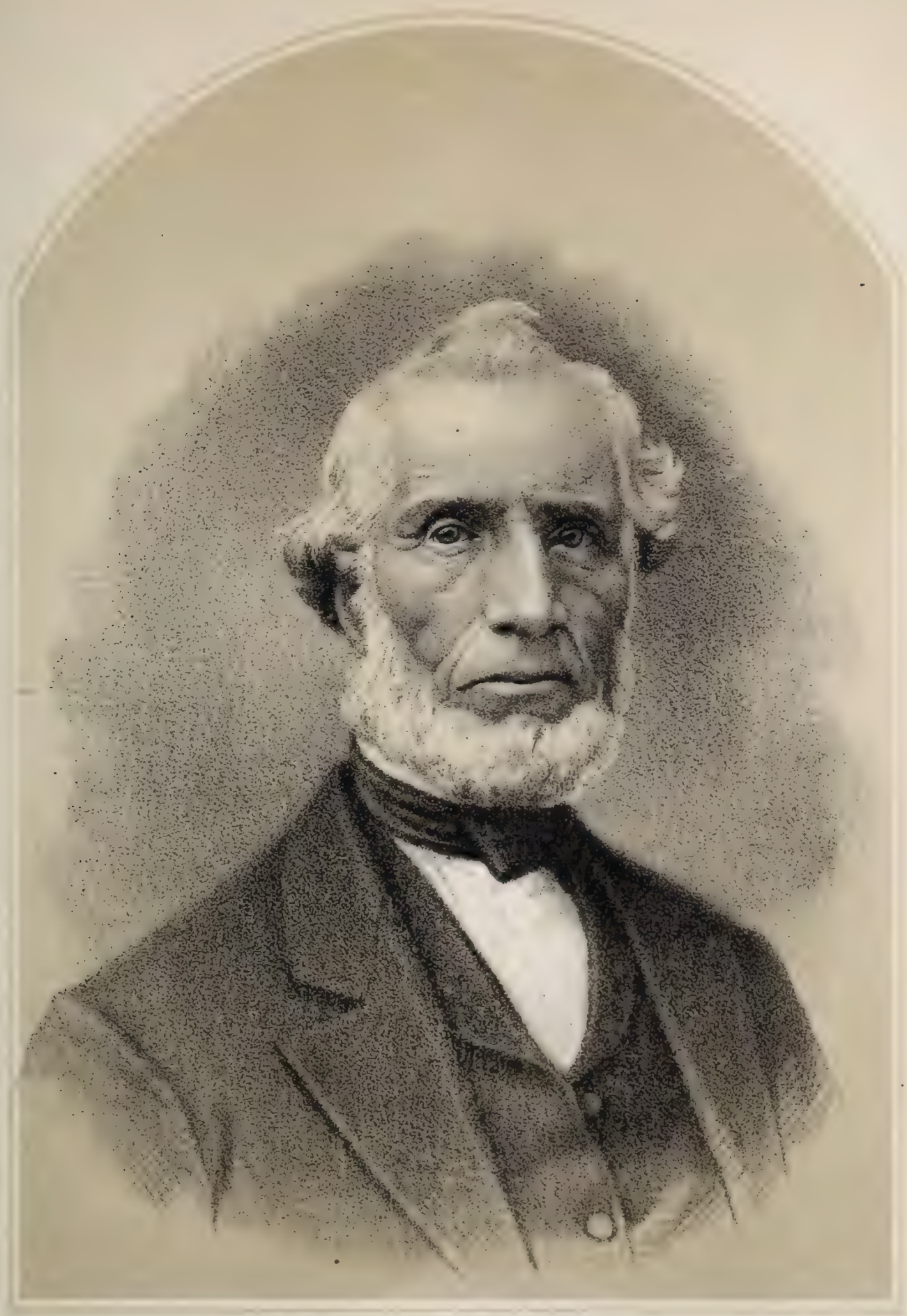
crashing through the heart of the white hunter. The Indian was tried for murder by his fellows, and barely escaped the penalty of Indian justice. Rev. Mr. Slater, whom he informed of the tragedy, told him to relate the matter to the whites, which he did so satisfactorily that a trial was unnecessary.

THE UNKNOWN TRAVELER.

At one time in the winter of 1835, the cries of what was supposed to be a man were heard in the vicinity of Barney Burton's residence. He was answered, horns were blown, and other noises made to attract his attention, with no result. About the same time a grey horse came to the residence of Abram Laraway, not many miles away, which none of the settlers claimed. Early in the spring a skeleton was found on what is now called the Penny property, in Paris. Its appearance indicated that death had taken place some months previous. A few dollars in money, a watch and some papers were found on his person, the latter indicating that his name was Moore. Nothing further was ever ascertained in regard to the matter. He probably lost his way in the pathless woods, wandered about for several days, perhaps lost his horse, and starved to death; or, overcome with weariness, sank down to rest and perished by the excessive cold.

THE OLD GRIST-MILL.

The difference between the mills now used for the manufacture of flour and those of half a century ago are as marked as those between the modern woolen-mill and the old-fashioned loom in which homespun cloth was manufactured for the purpose of providing stout and serviceable garments to clothe the hard-working farmer and his sons. During the first days of settlement corn was ground in a hollow stump with a huge pounder inserted in it worked by manual labor, and sometimes so arranged as to warrant the application of horse-power. In this county, however, the use of this primitive mill was very limited. In ancient times wheaten bread was the exception; the daily bread of the rural household were made of rye and Indian corn. Two or three bushels of wheat were regarded as a sufficient allowance for a moderate family, and that ground into flour was kept for such State occasions as quiltings, weddings, Thanksgiving and other holidays, when the good wife was wont to exercise her culinary skill in compounding short-cake to grace the bountifully-spread table. It was also considered the proper thing to have a loaf or two of wheat bread on hand in the house should the clergyman or other respected visitor come to take tea. The grinding of the wheat was usually a matter of considerable solicitude on the part of the owner of the grist. A bushel or two was measured up in a bag and thrown across the back of a gentle and trusty farm-horse, and the owner would wend his way



Erastus Clark

to the grist-mill, where, while waiting for it to be ground, he would have an opportunity to indulge in a little social gossip with the dusty-coated miller, who was generally well posted in all the local news. The miller, having satisfied the farmer that the run of stone was perfectly clean and that there was no danger of an admixture of rye flour or corn meal, the wheat would be transferred to the hopper and ground; and, when finished, the farmer would joyfully wend his way homeward, knowing that the good wife would test the flour on his arrival, and that his chances were favorable for an excellent supper of short-cake and golden butter. This was the grist-mill of early days.

IF BRUIN ONLY KNEW IT.

William R. Davis and John Davis, early settlers of Oakfield, were returning from haymaking, on Crinnion creek marsh, in July, 1842. The Davis family then lived on section 32, and during the haying season the economists were accustomed to leave every morning for the marsh and begin their homeward journey after sundown. The evening in question William was on horseback, John acted as infantry escort, armed with a rifle of the best pattern, the dog followed leisurely in the rear, and the night gave promise of being uneventful. The brothers had almost reached home, having traveled about nine miles over the trail, when a black bear appeared in their advance. The dog yelped, the travelers shouted, the horse neighed and all dashed hastily forward in pursuit. Bruin must have imagined that every living thing in the State was engaged in the chase; so he took to a tree. The hunters were soon on the spot, but to their horror discovered that the last percussion cap fell from the nipple of the rifle. William took in the situation in a moment and dashed off immediately to Crinnion's house for caps or fire or any known commodity that would fire the charge in the muzzle-loader. He returned in a brief space of time, found that bruin had changed his position a little, with John Davis and the dog still besieging him. No time was to be lost; powder was poured into the nipple, John took steady aim, William applied the blazing brand, there was a terrific explosion, the hunters rolled over in dismay, the dog made a jump into a distant clearing, the horse rushed wildly home; but when the storm passed over the bear was calm in death beneath that tree to which he looked for security.

THE CONQUEST OF DIFFICULTY.

When Ezekiel Cook moved into the woods of Byron, with his fellow settlers, they had no neighbors nearer than four miles, and their nearest postoffice was at Grand Rapids, a distance of 14 miles, through an unbroken wilderness. When Kennedy moved on his place there was no road from that to Grandville, except the trails

that wound around through the woods. When J. K. McKenney moved into his house there were neither windows, doors nor floor in it. The next day after moving in he was taken sick and confined to his bed for two weeks, and before he was able to build a fire-place and chimney, there were two feet of snow. During all this time Mrs. McKenney had to do all her cooking by a log fire outside the hut. Those were hard days. There was scarcely a ray of happiness let into this desolate household. The storm and wind beat through the open windows, and sang mournfully through their forest home. When Mr. Tuft moved upon his place the only signs of a house he had was a small sled-load of lumber. He began to build in December, and his family shivered around until the rude hut was completed.

MEN AND WOLVES OF 1845.

During the year 1845 Messrs. Corkins, Barney, Clark S. Wilson and William Davidson settled within the limits of the township. Among other early settlers I will mention Josiah R. Holden, Bradly Weaver, David Prindle, Carlos Weaver and Prentice Weaver, Eli Young and James M. Barney. The latter came during the famous "wolf year." Mr. Young says he killed one of these ferocious animals within one rod of his own door with his dog and corn-cutter.

William Boynton would often, when he was obliged to work at Grandville to get provisions for the support of his family, work all day, get the proceeds of his labor in provisions, and at dark start for home, a distance of about five miles, through the woods, while the wolves were howling on every side, and sometimes coming within reach of the good, stout cudgel which he carried.

The first year James M. Barney lived in his house he had to keep his cow and calf in a high log pen near by at nights to save them from the wolves. He says that one night, after being kept awake until near morning, he took his gun just at daylight and sallied forth, determined on vengeance. When he went out the wolves retreated for a short distance, but when he came into a thicket of bushes they surrounded him; he backed up against a tree and they kept him there for about two hours. He shot at them several times, but the bushes were so thick he did not kill any, although they would come so near that he could hear their teeth snapping together. After this year the wolves began to evacuate the district. John Ball has reason to believe that throughout the greater part of the county there were few, if any, wolves after the year 1843.

THE TORNADO OF 1836.

The fearful tornado which swept across Central Michigan in 1836 is still living in the memories of the old settlers. Almost every resident in the valley of the Grand Rapids suffered from its re-

sults. Justus C. Rogers, who located in Kent county in 1835, erected a frame house on section 14, Wyoming township, during the spring of 1836, made it a neat pioneer dwelling and had its surroundings tastefully arranged when the terrific storm swept over his home, taking the house from its foundation and moving it a distance of 18 feet, and turning it completely round. The shingles and boards of the roof were scattered over the country for a mile in the course of the whirlwind. The log house of Cyrus Jones, then standing on section 6, Paris township, was blown away, the few barns then in the track were scattered far and wide, so that the ruthless wind may be said to have left neither house nor forest in its course untouched.

VICISSITUDES OF A DAY'S TRAVEL.

William H. Brown, a settler of Middleville, started for the township of Alaska with the intention of returning the same evening. He explored the district in the immediate neighborhood of the present village of Alaska, and having done so started on his return journey. Night stole on; he felt that he had lost his way, and determined to halt until the morrow. Dismounting, he attempted to light a fire, but possessed neither flint nor match; so he cleared a sentry walk through the snow, spread bark over the path, and continued a brisk march during the night. At dawn he mounted his shivering horse, rode forward, reached Green Lake House after a circuitous, troublous journey, and was there joined by his friends, who set out in search of him about the time he started from his halting place of the previous night. The man who could hit upon such a means of keeping warm could not be frozen.

THE CELTIC POSTMASTER.

Lewis Moody, who came to Grandville early in 1837, remembers the time when the mail route between the village of Grand Rapids and Grand Haven was established. James O'Neil was the first mail-carrier, filling the positions of master, sorter, collector and deliverer. In returning from the Lake village, he reached Grandville after sundown, and pushed on to the lumber camp in the darkness. Nearing the camp E. B. Bostwick had almost overtaken him, when the hideous night owl called out "Tu whoo! whoo!" O'Neil, thinking that an Indian chief, or half a dozen of them, were sentinels on the road, was at first inclined to be agreeable, and responded "Me name is Jemmy O'Neil, sure, and I carry the mail." This did not satisfy the disturber of night, so he repeated his challenge, when O'Neil assumed his war attitude and prepared to have something to say in the matter. The fact of Bostwick's prompt announcement of his name saved him from the rising fury of the Hibernian.

What changes have taken place since the *dramatis personæ* just

named first appeared in the Peninsula, with the untamed wilderness as a stage, can be imagined. Life is indeed a battle and a march; only a few have reached their journey's end; another few remain to follow to that land of the hereafter, from which they can look upon these toilers they left behind, and wonder at the busy activities of the times, realizing the fact in its fullest sense that life is a battle and a march.

A SURVEYOR'S REMINISCENCE.

The camp-fire of the surveyor, like the fore-castle of a ship, is the auditorium of many a wild tale and many a rare jest. The nomadic and eventful life of a surveyor is not without its petty romances, its perils, its wonderful escapes, its stirring incidents by flood and field; and the natural and proper theater for the recital of such anecdotes is the cheerful camp-fire in the midst of the lonely forest, where a circle of eager and appreciative listeners is sure to be found after each day of toil to while away the evening hours with song, jest or story. The place to hear such tales is undoubtedly by the camp-fire; yet the *swim for life* may prove sufficiently characteristic of those old times to form interesting and instructive matter for history.

In 1853 Wright L. Coffinberry, well known throughout Western Michigan, was engaged in fulfilling a Government contract in the wilds of Michigan, just north of Kent county. The work led his party as far north as Muskrat lake. The axman, a fine, bold, powerful young fellow, was the most intelligent, social and gentlemanly member of the little circle, who won the esteem of the party by his industry, assiduity and other good qualities. He was the general favorite of the camp, and was always first in either business or pleasure. He bore the sobriquet "Blaze," on account of his particular branch of the work. In order to meander the lake, a beautiful sheet of water three or four miles wide, and of an irregular oval form, the party was obliged to construct a canoe large enough to transport all the men from point to point, together with the surveying instruments, etc. This task was completed one Saturday evening, when the new boat was hauled upon the beach to be ready for use on Monday morning. Early on Sunday morning the cook discovered the canoe drifting out, and gave the alarm. "Blaze" instantly went down to the shore, plunged into the waters and began his chase of the truant canoe. The remainder of the party, with the exception of the cook, remained in bed, supposing he would find little difficulty in overhauling the little boat. Some time elapsed, when the cook called out that Blaze was getting into a bad scrape,—that he was already some distance from shore, and no nearer the boat than when he started. When the men rushed forth they saw Blaze a full half-mile out, and the boat was rapidly drifting before him. In a short time the wind lulled and he was about to grasp the canoe, when a

fresh breeze sprung up, driving the little vessel away from his touch with such celerity that soon left a wide gap between the pursuer and pursued. Then the breeze lulled again, and he gained upon the chase, only to be again disappointed of his prize. In this tantalizing manner he had already been drawn too far from the shore to return with safety. Would the breeze never lull? No; the boat constantly receded, and now he was fully a mile from the shore. Suddenly he turned and shouted, "How far out am I? Shall I come back?" "Not far. Go on! You'll soon catch it."

He turned and commenced the pursuit again. Every member of the party knew he was nearly exhausted by the way in which he swam. Slowly the swimmer struggled on, growing less and less visible as the distance increased, until his head alone could be seen,—a dark, small speck on the distant wavelets. Minutes elapsed,—minutes of profound silence, and intense agony. The breeze grew less; it puffed, failed altogether, and the brave fellow gained upon the chase. Would the lull continue? He neared it; hardly a visible space separate them; there was a ripple on the water. No! it died away, and his hands are lifted to grasp the prize; he has it! But could he, exhausted as he was, get into the canoe without upsetting it, or would he cling to the side until it drifted ashore? A minute—two minutes elapsed and he was not seen to move! Suddenly he lifted himself clear from the water and boarded the little boat in safety. They all knew he was saved for the paddles were in the boat, and he could return at his leisure. Thus did a brave man win a victory over death, and is to-day a citizen of Grand Rapids—Mr. Scales.

WALKER IN 1840.

Two years after Robert Hilton settled in the township of Walker his large house on section 36, then section 4, of township 7 north, range 12 west, was often visited by the Indians of Blackskin's and Noon-Day's bands. During the winter it was the custom of the savages to hasten down to the house at the close of the day, and circle round the blazing logs which burned on the old-time, ample fireplace. As a rule, the Indians observed good manners during their visits; but on one occasion one of their number indulged in some boisterous language, when the American stepped forward, and, taking the warrior by the shoulder, put him out. His brother Indians looked on silently, and seemed to be well satisfied at the downfall of the young brave.

At another time, while hunting up his cattle, he heard an uproar among his hogs, then roaming through the woods on section 34, Walker township. Going at once to the locality whence the noises proceeded, he saw a husky dog worrying one of the hogs to death. The canine, on seeing him, fled, but the settler pursued

him to his fastness. There, on the narrow trail, stood an Indian, armed with his gun. Mr. Hilton quietly dismounted, seized upon the gun, shot the dog, and continued his search for the cattle. Subsequently the Indians lodged a complaint with Louis Campau. He, on learning from the American a true statement of the affair, decided in his favor, and ever after not even an Indian dog interfered with his property.



CHAPTER VII.

THE OLD RESIDENTS SOCIETY.

It has ever been a day of rejoicing, when pioneers should meet; when the old settlers of the land should come together to renew their memories and cheer up their souls. In the dim past, when, after Babel, the migrations of the peoples first assumed an extensive form, the idea of periodical reunion was initiated, and soon was rendered practicable. Over 2,000 years ago the spot on which the capital city of the French republic now stands was hallowed by an assembly of its first settlers, assembled to sacrifice to the gods in thanksgiving for their new and beautiful land. Revert to those olden times, and the conception of those happy gatherings will remind us of their utility.

If, then, the barbarians of antiquity observed the custom, and were soothed into peace during the observance of such a festival, how much more is it becoming in the people of this our day to participate with the old settlers in celebrating their coming and their stay, to meet old and tried friends, to share in the joys of such an occasion? Throughout the length and breadth of this great land, the large-souled pioneers, who contributed in the first instance to make it great, assemble periodically to commune with one another, to interchange thoughts of the past, and express their admiration of the busy activities of the present. The pleasures of such meetings are known only to the pioneers. Their children never can conceive the feelings such meetings awaken, or the happy memories which they summon up. For the old settlers alone these meetings have an undying interest; and though the young may possibly share a little in the joys of the old, youth can never summon to its aid the same endearing thoughts of the past, or entertain for the soil they tread that beautiful veneration implanted in the hearts of the old settlers. They alone saw the virgin soil, and linked their fortunes with her; their industry tamed the beautiful wild land until it yielded returns a hundred-fold; their hands decorated the forest farm with a modest yet comfortable cottage; and now, in declining years, they have that homestead in which to take a pride, and these happy meetings to yield them pleasure.

ORGANIZATION OF THE SOCIETY.

The idea of a pioneer organization took possession of the old settlers of Kent county at a comparatively early date. Twenty-

two pioneers of the county considered the matter fully, and issued the following circular letter, Feb. 18, 1858:

Desiring to perpetuate the early history of Kent county, and to continue good social feelings among the remaining pioneers, we respectfully invite such of the present residents of the county as had settled in the Territory of Michigan previous to Jan. 26, 1837 (being the date of admission as a State), to meet with us at Messrs Ball & McKee's office, Monday evening, the 22d inst., at seven o'clock P. M., to form an Old Settler's Society of the county.

(Signed)—

Geo. Coggeshall,
Geo. Martin,
John Almy,
J. W. Pierce,
W. G. Henry,
James Lyman,
J. F. Godfroy,
R. C. Luce,

Robert Hilton,
A. B. Turner,
D. W. Evans,
John Ball,
Antoine Campau,
M. Ringuette,
John Ringuette,

D. S. Leavitt,
S. F. Perkins,
Rix Robinson,
Charles Shepard,
C. H. Taylor,
Nelson Robinson,
S. L. Withey.

This meeting for organization was held at the time and place named in notice, under the presidency of John Ball, with D. W. Evans, Secretary. Messrs. J. F. Chubb, J. Almy, S. L. Withey, and Wm. J. Welles were appointed a committee on constitution and by-laws. This committee reported five articles of association, with a preamble as follows:—

WHEREAS, We, the undersigned, were residents of the Territory of Michigan, by settlement therein prior to the 26th day of January, A. D. 1837, that being the date of its admission as a State, whereby we may appropriately be denominated "old settlers;" and

WHEREAS, We are desirous of gathering facts relative to, and perpetuating the early history of Kent county, and also of continuing social feeling among those who rank as pioneers; therefore

We hereby associate ourselves together and adopt the following as our articles of association.

The first of those articles provided that the association should be named "The Old Settlers' Society of Kent County." The second and third provided that the officers should comprise a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, each to be elected at the annual meeting to be held January 26, every year, at the city of Grand Rapids. The fourth and fifth articles related to the organization of the executive of the society. A set of by-laws was adopted, and a committee on the selection of officers appointed, which in turn reported that J. F. Chubb was elected as President; E. W. Davis, Vice-President; John Ball, Treasurer, and J. W. Pierce, Secretary. The selections were approved, and the installation of the officers for the year ending Jan. 26, 1859, proceeded with. The following are the names of the first members of the Kent County Old Settlers' Society, with the date of their immigration to Michigan Territory, as well as their settlement in Kent county:

ROLL OF MEMBERS.	SETTLED IN TERRITORY.	SETTLED IN KENT CO.
Antoine Campau,	Born at Detroit,	Sept., 1835.
Jefferson Morrison,	May, 1832,	May, 1835.
John Almy,	July 6, 1834,	July, 1835.
Samuel Harland,	July 8, 1836,	July 18, 1836.
M. Ringuette,	May, 1836,	May, 1836.
John Ringuette,	May, 1836,	May, 1836.
Sam'l F. Perkins,	May, 1835,	Sept., 1836.
Dan'l W. Evans,	Oct., 1836,	Oct., 1836.
M. Van Amburgh,	July, 1827,	Feb., 1837.
J. L. Wheeler,	May, 1832,	July, 1837.
James Miller,	May, 1834,	July, 1844.
David Burnett,	Sept., 1836,	Sept., 1836.
Charles Shepard,	Oct., 1835,	Oct., 1835.
R. C. Luce,	Sept., 1833,	Aug., 1841.
W. J. Welles,	March 17, 1834,	July 7, 1848.
Peter Roberts,	Dec., 1836,	April, 1840.
C. H. Taylor,	June, 1836,	Aug., 1836.
Julius Granger,	Jan., 1833,	April, 1840.
A. B. Turner,	May, 1836,	June, 1836.
J. W. Pierce,	May, 1836,	Sept. 5, 1836.
Geo. Coggeshall,	May, 1836,	May, 1836.
Julius C. Abel,	June, 1835,	June, 1835.
Barney Burton,	June, 1832,	May 17, 1833.
J. F. Chubb,	May, 1827,	June, 1833.
Ezekiel W. Davis,	May, 1834,	May, 1834.
Ezra Reed,	July, 1834,	July, 1834.
Robert Hilton,	June, 1831,	July, 1836.
John Ball,	July, 1836,	Oct., 1836.
James Scribner,	Aug., 1836,	March, 1837.
Loren M. Page,	Sept., 1836,	Sept., 1836.
S. L. Withey,	Nov., 1836,	March, 1837.
W. F. Huiych,	April, 1825,	Feb., 1845.
Lewis C. Davidson,	Aug., 1835,	Feb., 1840.
James Lyman,	June, 1835,	June, 1835.
Wm. H. Godfroy,	Born in the Territory,	Sept., 1835.
John Clancey,	Aug., 1835,	July, 1845.
E. T. Nelson,	Oct., 1836,	Oct., 1836.
P. R. L. Pierce,	Jan., 1836,	July, 1839.
Nelson Robinson,	Oct., 1836,	Oct., 1836.
L. Buell,	Nov., 1832,	Oct., 1850.
F. H. Lyon,	Oct., 1836,	April, 1841.
John M. Fox,	June, 1836,	Feb., 1837.
Geo. Martin,	Sept., 1836,	Sept., 1836.
John Truax,	July, 1826,	Nov., 1852.
Philander Tracey,	—, 1820,	
D. S. Leavitt,	July, 1835,	July, 1835.
Rix Robinson,	Sept., 1815,	—, 1821.
John F. Godfroy,		
Harry Eaton,	Oct., 1836,	Oct. 12, 1836.
Justus C. Rogers,	Dec., 1835,	Dec., 1835.
A. Hosford Smith,	Nov., 1835,	Dec. 2, 1835.
Wm. Haldane,	July, 1836,	July, 1836.
C. Caster,	—, 1834,	—, 1857.
H. H. Allen,	—, 1830,	March 1, 1838.
Abel T. Page,	—, 1835,	—, 1836.
Ira Jones,	Oct., 1832,	July, 1833.
Milton Hyde,	Aug., 1829,	Jan., 1849.
Geo. A. Robinson,	—, 1833,	July, 1836.
Hiram Hinsdell,	—, 1833,	Feb., 1834.
Erie Pierce,	Aug., 1826,	Oct., 1848.
Cyrus Jones,	July, 1834,	Aug. 28, 1834.
A. W. Pike,	May, 1827,	Aug. 3, 1838.

From 1859 to 1868, there is no record of a permanent organization. During those years the pioneers of the county merely assembled at intervals to celebrate the birthday of one of their number, or participate in the rejoicings of a golden wedding day.

A formal meeting of old settlers was held within the counting room of A. Roberts & Sons, at Grand Rapids, Feb. 29, 1868, over which Wm. A. Tryon presided, with J. W. Pierce, Secretary, at which J. G. Thompson, the photographer, who made a group picture of 40 members of the society, was admitted an honorary member.

THE SOCIETY REORGANIZED.

A second general meeting of the Old Settlers was held at Sweet's Hotel, Dec. 27, 1871, under the presidency of Ezekiel W. Davis, with Luman R. Atwater, Secretary. The temporary Chairman and Secretary were elected President and Secretary of the Society for the year ending January, 1872, with Robert Hilton and Charles Shepard, Vice-Presidents.

John F. Godfroy, James Miller, Thomas D. Gilbert, Charles Shepard and J. W. Pierce were appointed a committee on constitution and by-laws. Hon. Byron D. Ball offered to write the history of steamboat navigation on Grand River; Prof. Franklin Everett offered his services to the society as historian; and J. W. Winsor and others related some adventures of the early settlers. The reorganized society was formed under the most favorable circumstances.

MEETING OF 1872.

The third general meeting of the pioneers was held at Sweet's Hotel, Jan. 17, 1872, with E. W. Davis in the chair, when the committee on organization, appointed February, 1871, reported in favor of carrying on the society under the form adopted in 1858. The annual election resulted in the choice of Rix Robinson for President; Ezekiel W. Davis and Charles Shepard, Vice Presidents; John W. Pierce, Secretary, and Luman R. Atwater Treasurer.

THE FOURTH GENERAL MEETING

was held in the Circuit Court room, Feb. 22, 1873, with Vice-President E. W. Davis in the chair. A paper descriptive of the early settlement at the Rapids was read by the Chairman; a statistical paper by Wm. M. Ferry; a poem, entitled "Reunions of the Old Settlers," by J. Ransom Sanford; a letter from John Ball, then residing at Geneva, Switzerland, by James Miller.

Eugene E. Winsor, born in Ionia county in 1833, and for years

a resident of New York State, was admitted a member of the society.

A special meeting was held May 28, 1873, to consider the advisability of holding a festival in June. The members were favorable to the idea, and selected Robert Hilton, Franklin Everett, L. R. Atwater, W. J. Blakely and Benjamin C. Luce, a committee to make the necessary arrangements.

The festival was held June 21, 1873, and was a success in its every feature. Hon. Thomas B. Church delivered the address; the poem, "One Hundred Years Ago," was read by Prof. Everett; while Dr. Platt read a document presented to the Medical Society here long years before.

THE FIFTH REGULAR MEETING

was held in the Common Council room, Randall's block, Jan. 26, 1874. The officers elected in 1872, and again in 1873, were re-elected for the year ending January, 1875. At this reunion, John F. Godfroy related many stories connected with the Indian occupation of the valley; Judge Davis treated the same subject, stating among other facts that he had been employed in 1834 by the Indians to operate their saw-mill on Indian creek. Rev. James Ballard related the history of the churches of Grand Rapids in 1836-'38. John Ball, B. Stocking, H. H. Ives, James Davis, Franklin Everett, Myron Royce, and James Miller recited many reminiscences of early times.

Ezekiel Davis died Nov. 6, 1874, and on the following day the Old Settlers' Society met, when a resolution of condolence was passed, and Leonard Covell and John F. Godfroy were appointed marshals of the funeral cortege.

Messrs. Hilton, Church, Everett and Ballard, the committee on resolutions, reported the following in connection with the death of this pioneer: "That in the death of Judge Ezekiel Davis, the public has lost one of its best citizens; a pioneer in the Grand River Valley; a public man long identified with its progress; a pure and virtuous man in private life; an honorable Christian gentleman. One long-loved, long-honored and revered has finished his earthly course and gone to his rest,—his life-work done, and well done. That in token of our sympathy with his family a copy of these resolutions be presented to them and to the press; and, in token of our personal regard for the deceased, we attend his funeral in a body." The terms of this resolution were observed, and the pioneers honored themselves in paying due respect to the ashes of their departed brother.

THE SIXTH REGULAR MEETING

was held Jan. 26, 1875, with Vice-President Charles Shepard in the chair. The only business of importance transacted was the ap-

pointment of James Miller, John Ball and Thomas D. Gilbert, a committee on resolutions in connection with the deaths of Rix Robinson and John W. Pierce, President and Secretary respectively of the society. A series of resolutions were reported at a special meeting held Feb. 2, 1875, and approved.

The officers elected for 1875 were: John Ball, President; Charles Shepard and Robert Hilton, Vice-Presidents; Franklin Everett, Secretary; Leonard Covell, Marshal; and Wm. Newton Cook, Treasurer. This election, with notice of amendments to the constitution—one of which provided for the change of name to "The Old Residents' Association of the Grand River Valley"—and the passing of the resolutions of condolence, formed the business of the special meeting.

THE SEVENTH REGULAR MEETING

was held Jan. 26, 1876. After the transaction of some routine business, the following officers were elected; Robert Hilton, President; Charles Shepard and W. A. Tryon, Vice-Presidents; Reuben H. Smith, Secretary; and W. N. Cook, Treasurer.

The following named persons were elected honorary members of the society: Wm. B. Ledyard, Henry Fralick, Wm. C. Voorhees, Martin Riorson, Mrs. Wm. A. Richmond, Mrs. Truman A. Lyon, Mrs. Barney Burton, Mrs. Lewis Reed, Mrs. Judge Boyel, and Mrs. Col. Roberts.

By a resolution of this meeting the wives of members of the society were to be admitted to all the privileges of honorary membership.

The reunion at the Morton House, Feb. 8, 1876, was another of those happy gatherings characteristic of a pioneer organization.

The association attended the funeral of Mrs. Ezra Reed, who died at Muskegon, Mich., on Feb. 21, 1876. A few months later the organization appeared in the funeral cortege which accompanied the remains of Mrs. Benjamin Luce to their last resting place May 5, 1876.

The picnic at Reed's lake, July 13, 1876, was one of those enjoyable affairs which tend to raise men's minds above the serious cares of the world. Nor was its utility in this respect to be questioned. Within a few months some of the best known old settlers were accompanied to their graves by many of the merrymakers on this occasion; and to bask in all the sunshine which this world affords to men and women who earned rewards as the old settlers did, was a duty which they owed to themselves and their friends, even though death snatched a few of their number away, and continued to threaten others.

Passing away from the festivities of July, the association was called upon to attend the funeral of Nathaniel Fisk, who died Sept. 13, 1876. The officers of the society and many of its members were present, and paid their last duties of respect to a deceased member.

THE EIGHTH REGULAR MEETING

was held within the U. S. Court room at Grand Rapids, Jan. 26, 1877, with all the officers and 30 members present. Robert Hilton was elected President; Wm. A. Tryon and Charles Shepard, Vice-Presidents; Reuben H. Smith, Secretary; Wm. N. Cook, Treasurer, and Leonard Covell, Marshal.

The reunion at the Morton House, Feb. 8, 1877, was attended by 266 pioneers of the valley. After the banquet, President Hilton asked Judge Withey to address the guests of the association. The Judge, in assenting, said it gave him great pleasure to speak of the merits and sterling qualities of the men who endured the privations of pioneer life, whose influence and enterprise had proved so beneficial to society, and who contributed so largely to the development of the resources of the State. It was a pleasure for him to speak of old times and connect with them such names as Rix Robinson, Wm. M. Ferry, Dr. Cumming, Geo. Coggeshall, Lucius Lyon, Stephen Hinsdill, Judge Almy, and many others who had gone to their graves; men who had an influence in society, who helped to form public opinion, to stamp the impress of their characters upon society. He loved to speak in terms of praise of the living and the dead, who came into the valley when it was a wilderness, planted civilization in the midst of barbarity, and labored to develop the resources we live to see and to enjoy. Taking a retrospect of the past, we see what influences have come down to us. In the formation of the society those men and women gave it its character and tone; they found an undeveloped region and labored successfully to develop all its resources, so that it is now the most prosperous and inviting region in the State of Michigan.

The Judge having concluded a brilliant reference to the past, was succeeded by Thomas B. Church and James Miller.

Succeeding this day of pleasure came one of mourning. The death of Wm. A. Tryon occurred May 2, 1877, and on the fourth day of the same month a series of resolutions of condolence, offered by Thos. B. Church, were passed, and the society attended the funeral of the deceased. The death of Charles Burchard, June 6, 1877, occasioned the presence of the association in a second funeral cortege before the first half of the year passed into the past.

The annual celebration of the "Old Residents" was held at Reed's lake, June 19, 1877. Rev. James Ballard, Rev. Courtney Smith, Rev. W. W. Johnson, Lovell Moore and Smith Lapham were among the speakers. A poem, written for the occasion, was read by A. W. Cook.

The association met July 10, 1877, to adopt resolutions of condolence on the death of James F. Sargeant, who died July 8. Identified with the resolution as adopted was the following characteristic reference: "That this is a fitting occasion to make a brief allusion to the family and history of the deceased, he and they being among our earliest settlers. His uncle, Nehemiah O.

Sargeant, was a founder of this city, and acted with energy and wisdom in his day in laying the foundations for its growth and prosperity. The late Thomas Sargeant, father of the deceased, spent a long and active life among us, and to his mother, brother, and family we tender our earnest condolence." After the adoption of the resolutions, the association attended the funeral.

The decease of Mrs. Hiram H. Allen, who died Jan. 10, 1878, was another event which called forth the kind offices of the "Old Residents." Their attendance at the funeral was large.

THE NINTH REGULAR MEETING.

The annual meeting, held Jan. 26, 1878, resulted in the election of Robert Hilton, President; Charles Shepard and Hiram H. Allen, Vice-Presidents; Reuben H. Smith, Secretary; W. N. Cook, Treasurer, and Leonard Covell, Marshal.

OTHER OCCASIONS.

The reunion of the Old Residents took place Feb. 14, 1878, at Sweet's Hotel, at which 300 pioneers were present. The "frosted cakes" bore the names of Louis Campau, John Almy, Lucius Lyon, Abel Page, Warren P. Mills, Eliphalet H. Turner, Rix Robinson, Samuel Dexter, Truman H. Lyon, sr., Col. Amos Roberts, James Lyman, James Scribner, Ezekiel W. Davis, Col. A. T. McReynolds, Hon. Thomas D. Gilbert, Hon. Chas. H. Taylor, and Col. W. M. Ferry. The latter, in dealing with the early educators of the Valley, referred in the highest terms to the Rev. Father Vizoiski, Rev. Mr. Bingham and Rev. F. H. Cummings.

The death of Robert Smith Parks occurred May 8, 1878, and formed a sad summons to his brother members to pay his remains the last solemn rites. The association attended the funeral of this old settler May 10, 1878, under the marshal, Leonard Covell.

Leonard Bennett deceased June 11, 1878. His funeral was duly attended by the pioneers.

The annual picnic was held at Reed's Lake, June 13, 1878. August 14 the Old Residents of the county were present at the reunion held at Lowell.

The last three months of 1878 were characterized by the death of three members of the association, viz.: Mrs. Orson A. Withey, who deceased Oct. 27; Peter R. L. Pierce, Nov. 11, and Daniel F. Tower, who died Dec. 9, 1878.

THE ASSOCIATION IN 1879.

The death of Mrs. Horace W. Reed, Jan. 16, 1879, was the first event to summon the Old Residents together. They assembled Jan. 20, selected pall-bearers to meet the procession at the G. R. & N. R. R. depot and attend the funeral ceremony.

The annual meeting was held Jan. 26, when Robert Hilton was elected President; Charles Shepard and H. H. Allen, Vice-Presidents; Reuben H. Smith, Secretary; W. N. Cook, Treasurer, and Leonard Covell, Marshal.

Mrs. Myron W. Sunderland, Mrs. Harriet M. Hall, Mrs. Wm. S. Parsons, and John Hart were admitted honorary members, Jan. 26. Mrs. Jacob W. Winsor, Mrs. John Friend, Mrs. Joseph Baxter, Mrs. Obed H. Foote, and Mrs. Harvey K. Rose were admitted to membership Feb. 1, 1879. Mrs. Henry Seymour was admitted an honorary member May 28, and Mrs. Eunice Turner, Aug. 11, 1879.

The attendance of the Old Residents at the funeral of Dr. Alvah H. Botsford, Feb. 1, 1879, and the acceptance of a resolution of condolence, formed the work of the meeting of that date. During the latter months of the year the association attended the funeral of Mrs. Maxime Ringuette, who died June 9; of Mrs. Solomon O. Kingsbury, Aug. 1; of Timothy J. Tanner, Oct. 18; of Hon. James Miller, Nov. 25; of J. Mortimer Smith, Dec. 5; of Mrs. Sarah Campau, relict of Antoine Campau, Dec. 18; and of Mrs. Andrew Ferguson. Those funeral processions were swelled by the Old Residents and every mark of respect which should mark such sad events, shown to the memory of the dead.

The annual festival was held at Reed's lake, June 19, 1879. At the reunion held Feb. 7, at the Morton House, Henry Pennoyer, Rev. James Ballard, W. L. Coffinberry, Judge Withey and Robert Hilton were the speakers.

THE ACTS OF THE ASSOCIATION IN 1880.

The first action of the Old Residents was their attendance at the funeral of Almon D. Borden, Jan. 21, 1880, under the direction of Marshal L. Covell. Five days later the annual meeting was held, at which the persons hitherto named as honorary members were confirmed as such. The election of officers resulted as follows: Robert Hilton, President; Hiram H. Allen and Robert P. Sinclair, Vice-Presidents; Reuben H. Smith, Secretary; W. N. Cook, Treasurer, and Leonard Covell, Marshal.

The appointments as delegates to the State Pioneer Society's meeting were: John Ball, S. L. Withey, Thos. D. Gilbert, John T. Holmes, H. R. Neysmith, R. P. Sinclair, William J. Blakely, R. C. Luce, and H. H. Allen.

Mrs. Aaron Sibley and Messrs. Jared Wells, A. A. Stevens, and David Horton were elected honorary members.

The reunion at the Morton House, Feb. 7, 1880, was one of the most satisfactory meetings of the pioneers. Hon. John T. Holmes, Henry Pennoyer, Col. McReynolds, Chas. H. Taylor, Capt. W. L. Coffinberry and others addressed the assemblage and related many historic events in connection with the early settlement of the valley.

The June celebration of the society was held at Reed's lake, June 15, 1880. Judge Isaac H. Parish and Thomas B. Church were the speakers.

The following deaths were reported, resolutions of condolence passed, and the funeral obsequies carried out under direction of the marshal of the Old Residents' Association: Samuel Howland, April 17, funeral April 19; Mrs. J. Mortimer Smith, June 9, funeral June 11; Benjamin Luce, Oct. 10, funeral Oct. 12; Mrs. James M. Kennedy, Oct. 27, funeral Oct. 29; Christopher Kusterer, Oct. 29, funeral Oct. 31.

ACTS OF THE ASSOCIATION IN 1881.

The deaths of Rev. James Ballard, Truman H. Lyon and Cyrus Jones, during the first days of January, were sad remembrancers of all that is transient in our humanity. Jan. 9, 1881, the association met to adopt resolutions of condolence and attend the burial services of those pioneers. A few days later the funeral of Wm. D. Roberts called them again to visit the fields of the dead. This man was laid to rest Jan. 12, 1881.

The annual meeting of the Old Residents' Association of the Grand River Valley for 1881, was held at Luce's Hall, Jan. 26.

About 50 members were present. President Robert Hilton called the meeting to order, and the record of proceedings of the previous annual meeting and other gatherings during the year were read by Secretary Reuben H. Smith.

Hon. Thomas B. Church, from the committee appointed to prepare a suitable memorial paper, in remembrance of the late Cyrus Jones, Rev. James Ballard, Truman Hawley Lyon and William D. Roberts, presented the following, which was ordered spread upon the record and furnished the press for publication:

The committee to whom was referred the subject matter hereafter presented, ask leave to report:—That prominent among the losses this association has met with during the present and the closing portion of the last year, have been the deaths of Cyrus Jones, Esq., the Rev. James Ballard, Truman Hawley Lyon and William D. Roberts, who were enrolled members. The usual notice of these events was not taken at the time of their occurrence, and the desire of the association has been expressed that at the present annual meeting, a fitting memorial thereof shall be recorded.

Cyrus Jones was emphatically an old settler. He, his brother Ira, and his brothers-in-law, Eliphalet H. and Isaac Turner, have left evidence of their work and worth, on the very history of the towns they resided in, and of this city. Cyrus Jones was a plain, unpretending, honest, and good man; conscientiously fulfilling his obligations as the head of a family, a citizen and magistrate, and after an exemplary life, and full of years, laid down, in rest, in a country he had helped to redeem from the wilderness, all his survivors reverently recognizing his worth. Members of this class of our fellow-citizens are now frequently falling; in all parts of the Grand River Valley are going, amidst the heats of summer and the chills of winter, those men who were, in their allotted spheres of action, however humble, "the founders of the State."

The life of the Rev. James Ballard need not be reviewed to this association. He has been a central figure in moral, educational and religious work in this valley, since he first made it his home. The first minister of the Congregational Church, the first principal of the high school, the zealous advocate of temperance and political freedom, he wrote, spoke, traveled and labored for the causes.



Robert Hillton

he believed in, with an energy never failing, and the good influences he strove to establish and maintain will continue to bless this community long after his mortal remains have become dust.

Truman Hawley Lyon was the son of an old settler, Judge T. H. Lyon, and is hardly realized to be one of those whose gray hairs and bending forms indicate membership in this association. Yet, taking the date of his own first personal participation in the business of life (1850), the years following have witnessed his activity in those lines of occupation, which secured him a wide acquaintance with all classes, and enabled him to exercise much influence, and thus he was regarded by many old settlers as an early co-operator in the development of this valley. His "pleasant ways and straightforward methods" made him many friends, and there survives now only the knowledge of his kindness, liberality and usefulness as stage proprietor, hotel-keeper and real estate improver, where he invested his means, benefited the public and earned the character of useful citizenship.

Connected in life, and closely in the time of death with those we have mentioned, and hardly separable from those memories which they have evoked, was William D. Roberts, son of Col. Amos Roberts and of Mrs. Sallie Roberts, yet spared in extreme age to those who love her. From early youth W. D. Roberts lived here, was always in business here and is brought markedly, into the line of old settlers and placed amongst these events we have associated to record and commemorate. He closed his life amid a gloom of diseased body and darkened mind which excited the warm sympathy of his numerous friends (for he had many), and will prevent us from remembering anything but his virtues, which were many and often manifested, and secured to him the regard of relatives and the "Friends of better days."

T. B. CHURCH,
J. T. HOLMES,
A. B. TURNER.

The Secretary and Treasurer made their annual reports. That of Secretary Smith showed an addition of 37 during the year by signing the articles of association, and four were voted honorary members. There were 13 deaths of members within the year, namely: Samuel Howland, Jared Wells, Mrs. J. Mortimer Smith, Myron Harris, Benjamin Luce, Mrs. Norman Cummings, Mrs. J. M. Kennedy, Christoph Kusterer, Cyrus Jones, Edward Lyon, Truman H. Lyon, Rev. James Ballard and William D. Roberts.

The report of Treasurer W. N. Cook showed the following: Balance in the treasury Jan. 25, 1880, \$73.28; receipts for memberships, fees and dues, \$122.50; expenditures during the year, \$95.50; balance on hand, \$100.28. The reports were accepted.

Mr. Leonard Covell presented for consideration a proposition to organize as a corporate body under the statutes, with a draft of articles of incorporation for that purpose. Thomas D. Gilbert moved a resolution that "It is inexpedient at this time to change the form or character of this Association." After a brief discussion, the resolution was adopted by a nearly unanimous vote.

The association then proceeded, on motion, to the election of officers, and the following were chosen: President, Robert Hilton; Vice-Presidents, Hiram Allen and Robert P. Sinclair; Secretary, Reuben H. Smith; Treasurer, Thomas D. Gilbert; Marshal, Leonard Covell.

A resolution was offered by Mr. D. Schermerhorn that the society, whenever there are funds in the treasury, devote a portion to the aid of such members, if any, as are, through misfortune, in

need. Laid on the table, after discussion, in which several members took part.

It was discovered that a technical error existed in the constitution, whereby it appeared that residence in Kent county was made a condition of membership, which is not the intent nor the practice, as the society includes Ionia, Kent and Ottawa counties. Mr. S. L. Baldwin gave notice of an amendment to correct the error, which lies over under the rules. Meantime, those qualified by residence in the valley are invited to the association as heretofore.

Delegates to the State Pioneer Society meeting at Lansing were chosen: S. M. Pearsall, Thomas D. Gilbert, Heman Palmerlee, Abel T. Page, N. L. Avery, Henry R. Naysmith, W. N. Cook.

Mrs. A. L. Jarvis and Mr. Samuel L. Fuller were elected honorary members of the association, and the meeting adjourned.

The picnic given by the Old Residents June 17, 1881, was not largely attended. What was wanting in quantity was fully compensated for in quality. Messrs. Church, Judge Withey, Judge Parish and President Hilton addressed their fellow "Old Residents." Mrs. Barney Burton and a few other ladies who were here at an early day were present, all forming a party enviably happy.

At a meeting of the Association of the Old Residents of Grand River Valley, called Aug. 3, 1881, the death of Rev. Daniel Bush, a member of the association, having been announced, it was, on motion of Billins Stocking,

Resolved, That we receive with sorrow the announcement of the decease of our late brother.

Resolved, That reviewing his long life, spent for a large part thereof in this county, as a preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and, in late years, as a farmer in the town of Walker, we pronounce with pride his plain, unpretentious and earnest piety, and his industry, honesty, kindly feelings, and faithful discharge of duty, in all domestic and public relations, conclusive evidence of his worth and merits.

Resolved, That we sympathize with the family he has left in their great affliction—the loss of an affectionate father—their consolation being in the fact that he was gathered "a shock fully ripened," and possessing the love and esteem of those who knew him best.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent by our Secretary to his daughter, Miss Marion M. Bush, for the family.

The death of Mr. Gorham a short time previous called forth a similar expression of sorrow from this society.

The following list contains the names of all members of the Old Residents' Society from 1871, the date of reorganization, to the latter part of 1875.

NAME.	WHERE AND WHEN BORN.	SETTLED IN KENT CO.
John W. Pierce,	Geneseo, Livingston Co., N. Y., 1814,	—, 1836.
Leonard Covell,	Cabot, Caledonia Co., Vt., 1816,	June 6, 1837.
Silas Hall,	Croydon, Cheshire Co., N. H., 1809,	—, 1842.
Geo. W. Dickenson,	Granby, Mass., 1809,	—, 1834.
John Edison,	Digby, Nova Scotia, 1806,	—, 1840.
James Miller,	Winsted, Conn., 1823,	—, 1844.
Wm. T. Blakely,	Otsego Co., N. Y., 1810,	June 6, 1837.
Philander Tracey,	Cayuga Co., N. Y., 1802,	May 5, 1836.
Benjamin Luce,	Monroe Co., N. Y., 1822,	Aug. 20, 1837.
Ezekiel W. Davis,	New Jersey, 1776,	—, 1834.

William Haldane,	New York, 1807,	—, 1836,
J. W. Winsor,	Syracuse, N. Y., 1814,	May 9, 1833.
Samuel M. Turner,	New York, 1822,	—, 1833.
Abram Randall,	Herkimer Co., N. Y., 1800,	—, 1836.
J. Mortimer Smith,	New York, 1811,	Nov. 8, 1838.
Robert Hilton,	Maine, 1799,	July 3, 1836.
Harry H. Ives,	Wallingport, Conn., 1816.	June 5, 1837.
Ebenezer W. Barrett,	Woodstock, Vt., 1819,	Nov., 1836.
Leeman R. Atwater,	Burlington, Vt., 1810,	May, 1837.
Chas. Shepard, M. D.,	Herkimer, N. Y., 1812,	May, 1837.
Wm. M. Ferry,	Mackinac, Mich., 1824,	Oct., 1835.
Josiah R. Holden,	Guiton, N. H., 1797,	—, 1834,
A. W. Pike,	Cincinnati, O., 1814,	June, 1838.
John Kirkland,	1807,	—, 1837.
Eugene E. Maisor,	Ionia Co., Mich., 1833.	—, 1834.
F. H. Lyon, jr.,	Parishville, N. Y.,	March, 1841.
Franklin Everett,	Worthington, Mass., 1812,	Oct. 6, 1846.
John H. Withey,	St. Albans, Vt., 1831,	May 22, 1836.
John Harrington,	Vermont, 1796,	—, 1838.
E. G. D. Holden,	Painesville, O., 1834,	Nov., 1845.
Reuben H. Smith,	Hamilton, Madison Co., N. Y., 1816,	—, 1838.
Wilson Jones,	New York, 1816,	June, 1843.
John L. Buchanan,	Ithaca, Tompkins Co., N. Y., 1823,	Nov., 1842.
Osmond Reed,	Herkimer Co., N. Y., 1824,	July 19, 1834.
S. L. Withey,	St. Albans, Vt., 1820,	Aug., 1838.
H. W. Naysmith,	Livingston Co., N. Y., 1824.	—, 1845.
M. L. Hopkins,		
Alonzo Platt,		
Thomas D. Gilbert,	Greenfield, Mass, Dec. 13, 1815,	June 10, 1835.
Daniel Bush,	Canada West, May 6, 1810,	Sept., 1840
Timothy J. Farmer,	Bristol, R. I., 1803,	—, 1845.
Dan Schermerhorn,	Schoharie Co., N. Y., May 21, 1804,	—, 1848.
Leonard D. Ooge,	Holland, Europe,	April, 1848.
Chauncey Pelton,		
Damon Hatch,	Richfield, N. Y., 1800,	—, 1839.
T. W. White,	Ashfield, Mass., 1805,	June 8, 1835.
Thomas Sargent,		
Joseph R. Blain,		
Hiram H. Allen,	Williston, Vt.,	—, 1838.
John F. Godfroy,	Detroit, 1824,	—, 1838.
Foster Kelly,	Windsor Co., Vt., 1810,	Oct., 1835.
R. S. Parks,	Cayuga Co., N. Y., May 13, 1810,	—, 1843.
W. D. Roberts,		—, 1838.
Amos Roberts,		—, 1838.
Myron Roys,	Sheffield, Mass., Dec. 1, 1808,	June, 1833.
Farnham Lyon,	Adgates Falls, N. Y., Nov. 5, 1829,	June, 1837.
Billins Stocking,	Lisbon, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., 1808,	Nov., 1836.
James M. Davis,	Wilson, Niagara Co., N. Y., 1830,	Aug., 1836.
Leonard Snyder,	Renplairice, Alt Co., N. Y., 1805,	Sept., 1842.
Isaac D. Davis,	Oswego Co., N. Y., 1818,	July 8, 1836.
James H. Brown,	Schoharie Co., N. Y., 1808,	Feb., 1847.
Andrew Loomis,	Greene Co., N. Y., 1793,	May 4, 1842.
John Ball,	Hebron, N. H., 1794,	Sept., 1836.
Joseph Blain,	Gaines, Orleans Co., N. Y., 1813,	April, 1836.
John Kendall,	Greenfield, Mass., 1825,	April, 1847.
Aaron Brewer,		
Lemuel D. Putnam,	Herkimer Co., N. Y.,	Aug., 1846.
S. O. Kingsbury,	Enfield, Conn., May 2, 1812,	June 8, 1844.
James Ballard,	Charlemont, Mass., April 20, 1805,	Feb. 8, 1838.
Nathaniel Fisk,	Brandon, Vt., July 23, 1809,	Aug., 1835.
Lemuel W. Young,	Holland, March 26, 1825,	Sept., 1848.
Sam. Howland,	Middlebury, Mass., Jan. 9, 1811,	July, 1836.
H. Dear,	Westfield, Miss., Feb. 6, 1799,	—, 1824
Wm. M. Anderson,	Troy, N. Y., Sept. 25, 1802.	July, 1839.

Edmund Carrier,	Madison Co., N. Y., March 16, 1812,	Nov., 1843.
Richard Godfroy,	Detroit, Mich., June 26, 1809,	Sept., 1832.
Henry C. Smith,	Scituate, R. I., Jan. 9, 1804,	Oct., 1836.
Abel T. Page,	Rutland, Vt., April 15, 1829,	Nov., 1836.
James Pattisson,	Vermont, March 23, 1823,	—, 1837.
Wm. A. Tryon,	New Lebanon, N. Y., April 15, 1799,	June, 1837.
Simeon L. Baldwin,	Canterbury, Conn., April 4, 1821,	Aug., 1844.
Henry Spring,	Thamesville, New Jersey, Feb. 7, 1830,	April, 1845.
James Waters,	Westchester Co., N. Y., May 21, 1805,	Sept., 1843.
William N. Cook,	New Hartford, Oneida Co., N. Y., May 13, 1821,	May, 1840.
Albert Baxter,	Moretown, Vt., Aug. 3, 1823,	Sept., 1846.
Ben. F. Sliter,	Grand Rapids, Kent Co., Jan. 30, 1841,	Native, 1841.
John B. Farmer,	Bristol, R. I., Feb. 12, 1833,	May, 1845.
James D. Lyon,	St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., Jan. 15, 1825,	June 10, 1837.
Chauncey Patterson,	Seneca Co., N. Y., Aug. 21, 1823,	Nov., 1828.
Hollis R. Hills,	Bennington, Vt., July 1, 1830,	May, 1838.
Orlando K. Pearsall,	Oakland Co., Mich., April 20, 1829,	Native, 1829.
Pliny Smith,	Middlebury Co., N. Y., Feb. 18, 1829,	Aug., 1829.
William Norman,	England, May 9, 1815,	June, 1837.
Thompson Sinclair,	Seneca Co., N. Y., June 18, 1819,	May, 1839.
Ebenezer M. Ball,	Hebron, N. Y., April 1, 1819,	July, 1845.
Wm. T. Powers,	Bristol, Grafton Co., N. Y., Feb. 14, 1811,	Aug. 5, 1825.
Maxime Ranquette,	Montreal, L. C., Aug. 15, 1815,	April 1, 1836.
Justin M. Stanley,	Trumbull Co., O., July 11, 1834,	April, 1846.
Wm. R. Barnard,	Steuben Co., N. Y., Aug. 18, 1814,	April, 1834.
Geo. C. Fitch,	Putney, Vt., Dec. 20, 1823,	May 24, 1848.
James O. Fitch,	Putney, Vt., March 24, 1815,	Sept., 1850.
Edward Lyon,	St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., 1833,	Sept., 1837.
Crayton N. Adams,	Saratoga Co., N. Y., Jan. 19, 1828,	Oct. 16, 1845.
Geo. S. D. White,	Yates Co., N. Y., Sept. 9, 1822,	May 2, 1842.
Carleton Neale,		
R. J. Shoemaker,		
G. S. Deane,		
Howard Jennings,		
A. Salmon,		
A. Hills,		
Myron Harris,		
Jacob W. Barnes,		
Robert M. Collins,		
David Burnett,		
Edward Carrier,		
Demetrius Turner,		
Abijah Luce,		
B. C. Luce,		
M. B. Hine,		
Henry C. Smith,		
L. S. Scranton,		
John W. Fiske,		

The forgoing list comprises all the names enrolled as members of the Old Residents' Society, and continued on the roll of the Old Residents' Association up to Dec. 31, 1875.

In the following list the names of all the old residents who became members of the Association from Jan. 26 to June 17, 1881, are given.

ROLL OF OLD RESIDENTS 1876 TO 1881.

NAME.	WHERE BORN.	DATE.	IMMIGRATION TO MICHIGAN.
Charles C. Rood,	Barry, Washingt'n Co., Vt.		
W. H. Reynolds,	Gloster, R. I.,	Feb. 23, 1819,	Sept. 6, 1838.
G. M. Cray,	Skaneateles, N. Y.,	May 13, 1826,	July 4, 1838.
Wm. Thornton,	Springfield, Vt.,	Dec. 29, 1814,	June 30, 1834.
Wm. K. Wheeler,	Orange Co., Vt.,	Nov. 22, 1814,	Sept. 11, 1846.
Lorin M. Page,	Concord, Vt.,	March 29, 1811,	Sept. 1, 1836.

Carlos Burchau,	Painesville, O.,	Oct. 22, 1821,	May, 1857.
Samuel Westlake,			Sept. 1, 1842.
Noyes L. Urory,	Aurora, N. Y.,	Dec. 15, 1815,	Aug., 1850.
D. L. Campau,	Detroit, Mich.,	Oct. 6, 1834,	—, 1836.
L. P. Clarke,	New York,	Oct. 29, 1824,	Sept., 1831.
William C. Voorheis,	New York,	March 4, 1813,	Sept., 1823.
Samuel L. Fuller,	Geneseo, N. Y.,	Jan. 24, 1819,	May, 1836.
Geo. W. Dodge,	Cheshire Co., N. H.,	Dec. 21, 1828,	Nov. 8, 1849.
Norman Cummings,	Geneseo, N. Y.	March 9, 1825,	Nov., 1840.
John S. Davis,	Herkimer Co., N. Y.	Oct. 9, 1827,	May, 1834.
Robert P. Sinclair,	Seneca Co., N. Y.,	Oct. 17, 1814,	Dec., 1849.
Edward L. Briggs,	Onondaga Co., N. Y.,	July 30, 1830,	May, 1834.
Wm. S. Gunn,	Rome, Oneida Co., N. Y.,	July 16, 1825,	Sept., 1845.
Oscar H. Chipman,	Madrid, St Lawr'nce, N. Y.	Nov. 16, 1807,	July, 1833.
Geo. Kendall,	Greenfield, Mass.,	Dec. 14, 1813,	—, 1840.
Horatio Randall,	Columbia, N. Y.,	March 11, 1811,	April, 1861.
W. L. Coffinberry,	Lancaster, O.,	April 5, 1807,	June, 1844.
Herman Leonard,	Moore Co., N. Y.,	April 30, 1812,	June, 1835.
Sherman M. Pearsall,	Cayuga, N. Y.,	Dec. 11, 1817,	June, 1826.
George G. Stover,	Heb. Co., N. Y.,	July 27, 1827,	June, 1851.
Horace W. Reed,	Otsego, N. Y.,	July 29, 1819,	Oct. 10, 1842.
James Muir,	Scotland,	April 16, 1822,	Aug. 25, 1851.
James A. Runsey,	Newburg, N. Y.,	Nov. 8, 1814,	June 6, 1837.
Keeran Whalen	Ireland,	April 18, 1824,	June 18, 1845.
John Chipman,	Shof., N. J.,	Oct. —, 1815,	Oct., 1833.
Warren W. Weatherly,	Lebanon, Mad. Co., N. Y.,	June 14, 1820,	May, 1843.
James Sergeant,	Boston, Mass.,	March 5, 1831,	July, 1836.
Solomon Wright,	Wocott, Wayne Co., N. Y.,	March 14, 1818,	Nov., 1837.
Orison A. Withey,	St. Albans, Vt.,	April 15, 1815,	March 9, 1838.
M. H. Wileman,	Danbury, Conn.,	Sept. 5, 1818,	May, 1850.
Winthrop R. Cadey,	Herkimer Co., N. Y.,	April 16, 1823,	Oct., 1838.
Samuel White,	Oxford, C. W.	Oct. 1, 1829,	Oct., 1837.
C. B. Dean,	New York State,	Oct. 30, 1827,	June, 1836.
Leonard Bimrub,	Mass.	March 15, 1804,	Oct., 1845.
Edwin S. Marsh,	New York,	Feb. 3, 1817,	Sept., 1837.
Charles Barclay,	Lyons, N. Y.,	May 1, 1819,	May, 1845.
James M. Livingstone,	Rochester, N. Y.,	April 11, 1829,	—, 1833.
Orson C. Kellogg,	Onondaga, N. Y.	Oct. 2, 1826,	—, 1837.
Rier N. Goodsell,	Hornby, Steub. Co., N. Y.,	March 15, 1827,	April 18, 1844.
Orsimus W. Horton,	Genesee Co., N. Y.,	March 2, 1823,	July 12, 1852.
Lansing K. Rathbun,	Cayuga Co., N. Y.,	Sept. 7, 1822,	Oct., 1844.
Geo. I. Moore,	Ripplingale, Eng.,	July 29, 1823,	Oct., 1849.
A. D. Borden,	Cayuga Co., N. Y.,	Oct. 19, 1830,	April, 1840.
Mrs. A. Ferguson,			
Martin L. Sweet,	Paris, Oneida Co., N. Y.,	Feb 21, 1819,	Sept., 1842.
Chas. W. Warrill,	Winchester, Va.,	May 27, 1827,	June, 1837.
Henry Pennoyer,	Norwalk, Ct.,	Feb. 8, 1809,	July, 1835.
Wm. W. Hatch,	Monroe, Ashl'd Co., O.,	March 14, 1822,	May, 1842.
H. W. Hinsdell,	Bennington, Vt.,	Aug. 22, 1806,	Jan., 1835.
Osmand Tower,	Cummington, Mass.,	Feb. 16, 1811,	Nov., 1834.
Joseph Blake,	Rockingham Co., N. H.,	Nov. 13, 1821,	July, 1846.
Charles J. Kruger,	Rendsburg, Holstein,	March 29, 1825,	May, 1848.
Christopher Kusterer,	Gumpelscheuer, Ger.,	May 24, 1823,	Sept., 1847.
John Cordes,	Westphalia, Prussia,	Nov. 14, 1822,	May, 1836.
Frank Boyheimus,	Abenheim am Rhine,	March 13, 1830,	Aug., 1852.
John W. Phillips,	Canada,	May 2, 1821,	Jan., 1844.
Rev. Courtney Smith,	Warren Co., N. Y.,	March 21, 1808,	Sept., 1855.
Rev. W. W. Johnson,	Winstown, Mass.,	Oct. 26, 1817,	Nov., 1835.
Lovell Moore,	Sterling, Mass.,	March 23, 1797,	May, 1837.
Henry B. Childs,	Shebourne, Mass.,	Dec. 22, 1814,	Dec. 2, 1846.
Edward S. Bates,	Tonawanda, N. Y.,	Oct., 1822,	Sept., 1842.
Simeon Hunt,	Chelsea, Vt.,	July 7, 1822,	Sept., 1836.
Edson English,	Tunbridge, Vt.,	Sept. 12, 1801,	Oct., 1840.
Geo. Luther,	Bristol, R. I.,	May 3, 1823,	Oct., 1842.

Miner Patterson,	Seneca, N. Y.,	June 9, 1819,	Oct., 1828.
C. S. Stone,	Canton, N. Y.,	Dec. 25, 1830,	—, 1834.
Leeman Jennison,	Canton, N. Y.,	April 23, —,	June, 1836.
Samuel Judd,	South Hadley, Mass.,	May 29, 1806,	May 21, 1852.
Robert H. Smith,	Watertown, Ct.,	Sept. 13, 1819,	April, 1844.
Jared L. Post,	Ontario Co., N. Y.,	Oct. 16, 1824,	
Hollis Konkle,	Northampton Co., Pa.,	Dec. 1, 1824,	Oct., 1839.
John Watson,	Hartford, Ct.,	Sept. 17, 1826,	Oct., 1837.
F. D. Boardman,	Ovid, N. Y.,	May 31, 1816,	Oct. 22, 1852.
Daniel M. Watson,	—, Pa.,	Feb. 14, 1821,	Oct., 1840.
Wright C. Allen,	Tecumseh, Mich.,	July 22, 1831,	
P. F. Covell,	Cabot, Vt.,	Dec. 12, 1811,	Oct., 1837.
A. Hodges,	Bolton, Vt.,	Oct. 13, 1805,	Sept., 1838.
Henry Bremer,	Prussia, Ger.,	Nov. 28, 1816,	June, 1839.
Phillip Kusterer,	Wurtemberg, Ger.,	Aug. 22, 1828,	Dec., 1848.
James Blair,	Putnam, Wash. Co., N. Y.,	Jan. 2, 1830,	Nov. 18, 1842.
W. R. Scribner,	New York City,	April 24, 1832,	—, 1836.
G. B. Rathbun,	Cayuga Co., N. Y.,	Aug. 9, 1820,	May 1, 1839,
Elias G. Young,	Albany, N. Y.,	Dec. 23, 1821,	Aug., 1837.
W. D. Tolford,	Orleans Co., N. Y.,	April 8, 1823,	Oct., 1843.
Hoyt G. Post,	Rutland, Vt.,	Nov. 26, 1829,	Oct., 1832.
J. T. Elliott,	Ontario Co., N. Y.,	Jan. 14, 1826,	Oct., 1835.
Geo. R. Pierce,	Monroe Co., N. Y.,	April 28, 1830,	Oct. 31, 1852.
Jesse Ganoe,	Chenango Co., N. Y.,	Jan. 5, 1819,	March, 1837.
Darius T. Button,	Rensselaer Co., N. Y.,	June 2, 1822,	Oct., 1848.
Warren H. Congdon,	Lyons, N. Y.,	Aug. 11, 1829,	Nov., 1835.
Benjamin Lewitt,	Leicester, England,	June 7, 1815,	June, 1832.
J. C. Parker,	Grandville, N. Y.,	July 18, —,	May, 1853.
Martin S. Tubbs,	Carrington, N. Y.,	July 20, 1816,	June, 1837.
James Boyd,	Richmond, Ont. Co., N. Y.,	July 14, 1826,	Nov., 1842.
Geo. Seepie,	Essex Co., N. J.,	Aug. 8, 1819,	June, 1826.
Joseph Denton,	Nova Scotia,	Nov. 11, 1814,	July 4, 1838.
John Paul,	Stoney Kirk, Scotland,	Nov. 25, 1825,	Nov., 1852.
Geo. W. Eddison,	Canada,	June 10, 1830,	Jan. 10, 1842.
Saley S. Buck,	Litchfield Co., Conn.,	April 7, 1816,	May, 1836.
Abner Dunham,	Dutchess Co., N. Y.,	Aug. 4, 1808,	May, 1851.
A. C. Phillips,	Niagara Co., N. Y.,	Sept. 21, 1833,	April, 1854.
Wm. Haack,	Prussia,	March 11, 1828,	Sept., 1847.
Adolph Seittelt,	Bohemia, Austria,	Jan. 13, 1833,	Oct., 1854.
Heman Parmelee,	Gr'ndv'le, Wash. Co., N. Y.,	Dec. 3, 1820,	May, 1832.
Elson O. Fletcher,	St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.,	Aug. 7, 1827,	Oct., 1845.
F. M. Rosencrantz,	Sussex Co., New Jersey,	Feb. 3, 1806,	June, 1837.
Charles W. Hard,	Dutchess Co., N. Y.,	Aug. 28, 1824,	
Henry Holt,	Hampton, Conn.,	April 6, 1803,	June, 1852.
James C. Simonds,	St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.,	Feb. 17, 1817,	Oct., 1844.
Thomas W. Porter,	London, Eng.,	March 24, 1827,	Oct., 1850.
John Quinn,	Ballymore, Ireland,	March, 1833,	Sept., 1852.
Perry Witz,	Genesee Co., N. Y.,	April 17, 1816,	Dec., 1831.
D. F. Tower,	Springfield, Vt.,	Aug. 29, 1807,	Dec., 1837.
Thomas J. Lucas,	Canandaigua, N. Y.,	Jan. 31, 1833,	April, 1838.
Allen Durfee,	Palmyra, N. Y.,	Jan. 15, 1829,	Oct., 1853.
John Morton,	Buffalo, N. Y.,	Feb. 27, 1823,	Sept., 1850.
John B. Colton,	Conway, Mass.,	March 11, 1827,	Oct., 1844.
John Hart,	Sligo City, Ireland,	May 26, 1807,	Feb., 1833.
James D. Robinson,	Belfast City, Ireland,	April 17, 1822,	June, 1843.
Abram J. Whitney,	Cayuga Co., N. Y.,	Jan. 13, 1820,	April, 1834.
James A. Paul,	Wightonsire, Scotland,	May 23, 1822,	Oct., 1852.
Geo. Schroeder,	Hanover, Germany,	April 19, 1821,	Oct. 1., 1853.
Geo. W. Allen,	Enfield, Conn.,	Sept. 17, 1813,	Aug. 25, 1853.
J. A. Powell,	Batavia, N. Y.,	Nov. 15, 1829,	
Isaac Haynes,	Guildford, England,	April 3, 1834,	April, 1846.
Adolphus L. Skinner,	St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.,	Jan. 27, 1834,	April, 1840.
Wm. Larraway,	Plymouth, Mich.,	Jan. 22, 1833,	
Benjamin S. Hanchett,	Marcellus, N. Y.,	June 30, 1822,	Nov., 1845.

Julius Houseman,	Bavaria, Ger.,	Dec. 8 1832.	March, 1852.
Nicholas Shoemaker,	Herkimer Co., N. Y.,	Jan. 18, 1821,	Oct., 1839.
Chapin Pease,	Oakland Co., Mich.,	Feb. 4 1834.	
Hiram Jennison,	St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.,	May 11 1813.	Oct., 1834.
Dorr Skeels,	Springwater, L. Co., N. Y.,	July 27 1832.	Sept., 1852.
Geo. W. Griggs,	Princeton, N. Jersey,	Dec. 1 1815,	—, 1838.
Elisha H. Adams,	Dutchess Co., N. Y.,	June 2, 1802.	Nov. 4, 1851.
John Calkins,	Chenango Co., N. Y.,	June 23, 1806,	May 5, 1850.
Patrick Quirk,	Cork County, Ireland,	March 16 1800,	July 4., —.
Carlos A. Abel,	Wellsb'ro, Essex Co., N. Y.,	Oct. 2 1824,	June, 1834.
Lee Kelly,	Gaines, N. Y.,	Aug. 18, 1833,	Jan., 1843.
Mrs. Eunice Turner,			
G. J. Shackelton,	Canada West,	March 15, 1821,	April, 1854.
Peter T. G. Hodenfryl,	Rotterdam, Holland,	Aug. 10 1811,	Sept., 1848.
James Sawyer,	Kent, England,	April 6, 1814	May, 1835.
William Kock,	Germany,	Dec. 2. 1827.	April, 1853.
J. M. Gorham,	Boston, Mass.,	Dec. 22 1825.	Dec., 1849.
David McConnell,	Newsbury, England,	March 20, 1827,	April, 1844.
Geo. H. Pew,	Gloucestershire, England,	Dec. 17, 1826.	Sept., 1852.
John Butler,	Schoduck, Rens. Co., N. Y.,	Aug. 22, 1817,	Oct. 1, 1852.
John S. Farr,	Monroe Co., N. Y.,	Sept. 1, 1827,	Jan. 31, 1855.
John C. Scott,	Oswego Co., N. Y.,	Aug. 2 1828.	Oct. 11, 1844.
C. C. Comstock,	Sullivan, Chesh. Co., N. H.,	March 5, 1818,	Oct. 17, 1853.
Joseph F. Robinson,	Co. of Armagh, Ireland,	March 5, 1821,	April, 1854.
Paul Steketee,	Holland, Europe,	Feb. 24, 1834,	July, 1847.
E. G. Hill,	St. Stephens, N. B.,	June 17, 1809,	April, 1850.
Horace Wilder,	Onondaga Co., N. Y.,	March 8, 1816.	July, 1838.
David B. Clay,	Piermont, N. H.,	Nov. 8, 1833,	April, 1854.
T. M. Kennedy,	Oneida Co., N. Y.,	Feb. 12, 1827,	Dec., 1854.
Wm. Hinsdill,	Bennington, Vt.,	July 14. 1814.	April. 1835.
Henry Grinnell,	Rochester, N. Y.,	Nov. 14, 1819,	Nov., 1855.
L. M. S. Smith,	Tompkins Co., N. Y.,	Feb. 8, 1808,	Jul., 1837.
Edward Leitilt,	Bohemia, Austria,	July 13, 1831,	Aug., 1854.
Martin Green,	Herkimer Co., N. Y.,	March 12, 1822,	Aug., 1836.
Franz Berles,	Dorlar, Germany,	June 28, 1828,	Sept., 1852.
Sam. O. Dishman,	George Co., Va.,	Nov. 21, 1829,	Aug., 1852.
Fred Platte,	Westphalia, Germany,	April 20, 1818,	Oct. 1846.
Anthony Platte,	Westphalia, Germany,	July 25, 1825,	Nov., 1845.
John Davis,	Madison Co., N. Y.,	April 25, 1813,	July, 1839.
Robert B. Swain,	Chemung Co., N. Y.,	Sept. 12, 1823,	Oct., 1854.
T. J. W. Parler,	Jeffrey, Cheshire Co., Vt.,	Nov. 21, 1812,	Sept., 1854.
Wm Lappig,	Saxony,	Feb. 2, 1827,	June, 1855.
C. Blodgett,	Murray, Orleans Co., N. Y.,	Feb. 10, 1830,	Sept., 1849.
W. R. Parks	Washington Co., N. Y.,	May 5, 1823,	April, 1845.
Baker Borden,	Cayuga Co., N. Y.,	April 26, 1814,	May, 1837.
Joseph S. Clinton,	New Haven, Conn.,	Aug. 26, 1833,	April, 1851.
F. W. Worden,	Westchester Co., N. Y.,	March 20, 1820,	April, 1844.
John Klys,	Holland, Europe,	Feb. 11, 1835,	May, 1848.
Benjamin Clark,	Trenton, Hunt. Co., N. Y.,	Dec. 19, 1806,	Oct., 1833.
Horace H. Guild,	Winfield, N. Y.,	March 4, 1832,	—, 1834.
Patrick McGauran,	Mayo Co., Ireland,	March 27, 1810,	May, 1845.
Francis Van Driele,	Zeeland, Netherlands,	June 6, 1816,	July, 1848.
Erastus U. Knapp,	Oswego Co., N. Y.,	Feb. 10, 1820,	July, 1847.
John Muir,	Scotland,	Jan. 26, 1830,	Aug., 1851.
Wm. A. Birkey,	Perry Co., O.,	April 12, 1823,	Sept., 1855.
John M. Hanna,	Antrim Co., Ireland,	June 29, 1829,	May, 1854.
John W. Champlin,	Ulster Co., N. Y.,	Feb. 17, 1831,	Oct., 1854.
G. W. Yale,	Upper Canada,	Jan. 16, 1827,	Oct, 1847.
Charles Foster,	Madison Co., N. Y.,		July, 1838.
John B. Winter,	Buckfastleigh,	Sept. 17, 1834,	April, 1854.
Jefferson Monroe,	Saratoga Co., N. Y.,	July 15, 1805,	May, 1832.
Wm. H. Solomon,	Orange Co., N. Y.,	May 4, 1830,	May, 1838.
Wm. H. Tanner,	Bristol, R. I.,	June 29, 1825,	April, 1846.
Timothy W. White,	Brattleboro, Vt.,	May 4, 1826,	Sept. 18, 1854.

J. B. Folger,	Oxford, Chen. Co., N Y.,	Dec. 17, 1823,	April 4, 1856.
H. W. Davis,	Niagara Co., N. Y.,	Dec. 11, 1833,	Aug , 1836.
Benjamin C. Eaton,	Cairo, N. Y.,	—, 1813,	Sept., 1848.
D. C. Porter,	Hamilton, Mad.Co.,N.Y.,	March 23, 1817,	May 10, 1846.
T. M. White,	Palmyra, N. Y.,	June 14, 1818,	April, 1836.
B. F. Woodman,	Pinkney, N. Y.,	Dec. 13, 1822,	May, 1837.
John B. Hogadoan,	Bayham, Canada West,	April 17, 1818,	April 3, 1840.
F. W. Tusch,	Ohle, Schermane,	May 26, 1814,	May, 1843.

The names given in this roll, together with the honorary members referred to in the transactions of the Old Residents' Association, sum all the names of the old settlers who were judicious enough to become members of the society. In the other chapters of the county history, as well as in the pages devoted to biography, full mention is made of those and other old residents.

There are a few of the pioneers now in the county. Happily, many of the old settlers still live and prosper within the land which they aided in raising from its wilderness State. Their energy and perseverance have opened up every section of the wild lands, and converted them into gardens of profit and of beauty. Where but a few years ago the wolves made the night hideous with their howls, now is heard the lowing and bleating of domestic animals. Only half a century has gone into the past since the Indian's startling whoop reverberated in a thousand echoes over hill and dale; to-day over the land the whistle of the steam engine is its only remembrancer. Then the savage villages spread over the spot where now rise the spires and cupolas of churches and schools and dwellings of a highly civilized people. This change has been effected by the incessant toil and aggregated labor of the pioneers, incited by the noble aspirations of such men and women as would make any country great.

What will the next five decades accomplish? The pioneers have had their troubles; the ordeal of settlement in the wilderness could only be passed through by men and women of such hands and hearts as they possessed; yet under all difficulties they won their way to competence and honor; their children grew up around them and became important factors in building up the district. To-day the difficulties of settlement are insignificant; so that it is not too much to state that the advances of the coming half-century will cast into shade even the magnificent progress of the past and lead the Union above the entire world.

Prof. Franklin Everett, one of the old residents, a scholar and an honest, liberal-souled man, has contributed, from time to time, many instructive poems to pioneer literature. From among the number read before the pioneers the following is selected:

"Nightly I pitch my moving tent
A day's march nearer home"
Buckingham.

I am almost there! A wearying way
Through many a lingering year I've come;
And I pitch my tent at the close of day

A day's march nearer my heavenly home.
 My journey has been in the vale of years
 To my Father's home in a land afar;
 To me it has been a vale of tears;
 With my guide, eternity's polar star.

I am almost home! I rest at night,
 And cool my brow in the mountain stream;
 My guiding star has a clearer light,
 And it shines with a brighter and steadier beam.
 As I lay my wearied head to rest,
 Sweet visions of home to cheer me come;
 And a peaceful calm steals o'er my rest,
 For I'm almost there! I am almost home!

I am almost home! I have trod the road
 With pilgrim staff for many a year;
 With faltering step I have borne the load,
 Till at last the celestial scenes appear.
 But 'tis onward yet. I am not there;
 No rest for me till I reach the dome,
 With its pearly gates and balmy air,
 Where my Father lives. I am almost home!

I am almost there! and I soon shall rest
 Where the river of life transparent flows;
 Where groves with the fairest flowers are dressed,
 And the tree of life in the garden grows.
 I shall pitch my tent but a few times more;
 But a few more pilgrim days I'll spend;
 Behind is a toilsome road; before,
 In the distance near, is my journey's end.

I am almost home! A pilgrim worn,
 I have journeyed on these four-score years.
 I have seen my fellow travelers borne
 By a heavenly guide through the higher spheres;
 They were carried away from my longing eyes
 On a seraph wing that cleaves the air;
 Their path lay homeward through the skies,
 While mine was below; but I'm almost there!

I am almost there! I shall rest at last;
 My pilgrim days will soon be o'er;
 And the brilliant garden gates be passed,
 Where I'll meet the friends who have gone before.
 In my Father's home a welcome waits,
 And angel hands the feast prepare;
 Even now I see the open gates,
 And the welcome beck. Oh! I'm almost there!

THE JUNIOR OLD SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE GRAND RIVER VALLEY.

The Junior Old Settlers of Kent, Ionia and Ottawa counties have initiated a movement which their contemporaries of other counties would do well to follow. With an organic enterprise worthy of this beautiful district of the Peninsula, they have provided for themselves that which their seniors denied, and banded together

with the object of cultivating social relations, perpetuating personal history, and doing honor to their county.

This organization may be said to have been inaugurated Dec. 16, 1879, when a number of the Junior Old Settlers assembled in the Superior Court room, electing Charles A. Hilton, Chairman, and Porter Sinclair, Secretary. The question of permanent organization was discussed. Stephen H. Ballard, A. A. Luce, N. B. Scribner, J. W. Wheeler and Arthur Warrell were appointed a committee to draft a constitution for the new society. The report of this committee was presented Dec. 31, 1879, by the Chairman, S. H. Ballard. The constitution comprised seven articles, No. 4 of which deals with eligibility, as follows: "Any person, male or female, who shall have been a resident or made it his or her home in either of the counties of Kent, Ionia or Ottawa, twenty-five years prior to the date of his or her application to any member of the committee on membership for membership, and having received a notice of his or her election by such committee, upon signing this constitution, and paying into the treasury the sum of one dollar, shall thereupon become a member of this association. All those present signing this constitution at the date of its adoption, and paying the sum of one dollar each, shall be considered, and they are hereby declared to be, charter members." On the adoption of these articles of association the following signatures were attached, and the circle of original members formed:

NAMES OF CHARTER MEMBERS AND PLACE AND DATE OF BIRTH.

- Ambrose A. Luce, born at Grand Rapids, Sept. 29, 1849.
- Charles H. Scribner, born at Grand Rapids, June 5, 1841.
- Julian M. Wheeler, born at Grand Rapids, Sept. 28, 1846.
- Kryn Deykenna.
- W. B. Morrison, born at Grand Rapids, May 6, 1838.
- N. B. Scribner, born at Grand Rapids, March 15, 1849.
- Herman M. Idema, born at Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 23, 1849.
- Ira C. Hatch, born at Grand Rapids, Sept. 11, 1852.
- James W. Seymour, born at Grand Rapids, June 5, 1852.
- Charles J. Potter.
- Charles A. Hilton, born at Grand Rapids, Sept. 21, 1841.
- Arthur M. Warrell, born at Detroit, Mich., May 1, 1851.
- J. H. Anderson, born at Grand Rapids, May 22, 1843.
- C. R. Williams.
- T. G. Winchester.
- Stephen H. Ballard, born at Bennington, Vt., July 19, 1836.
- Arthur K. Allen, born at Painesville, O., Nov. 6, 1849.
- John T. Holmes, Jr., born at Grand Rapids, Nov. 22, 1853.
- E. B. Dikeman, born at Grand Rapids, July 1, 1843.
- E. H. Foot, born in Niagara Co., N. Y., Jan. 5, 1850.
- A. L. Foot, born in Niagara Co., N. Y., Dec. 11, 1836.
- C. R. Carpenter.

A. P. Sinclair, born at Dixboro, Mich., Feb. 16, 1845.

Washington Davis, born in Niagara Co., N. Y., Jan. 8, 1841.

John S. Page, born at Grand Rapids, Sept. 25, 1837.

C. H. Bacon, born at Grand Rapids, June 29, 1852.

The first officers of the association, elected Dec. 31, 1879, were: Charles A. Hilton, President; Ed. B. Dikeman, 1st Vice-President; N. B. Scribner, 2d Vice-President; Stephen H. Ballard, Secretary; and Julian M. Wheeler, Treasurer.

At the meeting of Jan. 16, 1880, Frank G. Rasa, M. S. Crosby and Merwin D. Folger were elected honorary members. The annual election was held Feb. 24, 1880, resulting in the choice of Charles A. Hilton for President; Ed. B. Dikeman and W. B. Morrison, Vice-Presidents; Stephen H. Ballard, Secretary, and Julian M. Wheeler, Treasurer.

The article of the constitution, amended so as to recognize a "committee on membership," instead of the "executive committee," was enforced by the addition of A. K. Allen, A. M. Warrell, A. A. Luce, W. B. Marwin and A. L. Foot to the "executive committee."

The first picnic given under the auspices of the association was held at Eastmanville, June 18, 1880.

The annual meeting of 1881 was held Feb. 8. Charles A. Hilton was elected President; Arthur K. Allen and Cassius H. Sweet, Vice-Presidents; Arthur M. Warrell, Secretary, and Charles H. Leonard, Treasurer.

The admission of members and the appointment of committees to arrange for the annual re-union, claimed the attention of the association at its meetings of Feb. 16 and June 3, 1881. The re-union passed off June 15, and proved one of the most enjoyable social affairs of the year. The roll of membership comprises the following names:

L. K. Bishop, born at Jefferson Co., N. Y., Oct. 5, 1836.

Calvin L. Ives, born at Grand Rapids, Mich., June 29, 1852.

Merwin D. Folger, born at Oxford, N. Y., Jan. 22, 1851.

Daniel H. Powers, born at Troy, N. Y., Nov. 2, 1841.

John M. Melis, born at Poortfliet, Netherlands, Jan. 19, 1851.

Charles G. Godfroy, born at Grand Rapids, Mich., Dec. 16, 1851.

Dick Warner, born at Grand Rapids, Mich., Aug. 20, 1849.

C. H. Withey, born at Grand Rapids, Mich., June 15, 1855.

Richard E. Blumrich, born on the Atlantic Ocean, July 24, 1848.

Eugene W. Jones, born at Grand Rapids, Mich., June 5, 1841.

C. W. Mills, born at Grand Rapids, Mich., Aug. 31, 1850.

Moreau S. Crosby, born at Grand Rapids, Mich., Dec. 2, 1839.

Alfred Crawford, born at Romeo, Mich., Aug. 7, 1846.

Robert W. Innes, born at Oswego, N. Y., March 22, 1851.

W. H. Pease, born at Cannonsburg, Kent Co., Mich., July 4, 1847.

A. S. Campau, born at Grand Rapids, Mich., July 15, 1840.

Chas. K. Seymour, born at Paris, Kent Co., Dec. 24, 1858.

- Fred. D. Shriver, born at Buffalo, N. Y., March 5, 1852.
Henry L. Covell, born at Grand Rapids, June 25, 1845.
Chas. R. Sligh, born at Grand Rapids, Jan. 5, 1850.
• W. S. Gee, born at Kent Co., Canada, Aug. 15, 1845.
Horace W. Davis, born at Niagara Co., N. Y., Dec. 11, 1833.
Hugo B. Rathbun, born at Cayuga Co., N. Y., Nov. 30, 1841.
Dayton S. Peck, born at Monroe Co., N. Y., June 26, 1842.
Henry B. Davis, born at Grand Rapids, April 2, 1845.
James M. Sligh, born at Rochester, N. Y., May 19, 1845.
Arthur Sharp, born in England, Aug. 10, 1847.
I. L. Davidson, born at Grand Rapids, Oct. 21, 1845.
Fred. R. Smith, born at Medina, N. Y., Aug. 2, 1850.
Charles H. Leonard, born at Grand Rapids, Jan. 15, 1848.
J. W. McTowen, born at Wayne Co., Pa., March 17, 1844.
C. M. Maris, born at Netherlands, June 3, 1852.
W. H. Calkins, born at Grand Rapids, Sept., 10, 1848.
Wm. H. Powers, born at Troy, N. Y., April 7, 1841.
Jay D. Utley, born at Portland, N. Y., July 14, 1845.
Fred. H. Smith, born at Grand Rapids, Aug. 24, 1848.
Charles Swain, born at Oswego, N. Y., May 28, 1843.
Cyrus E. Perkins, born at Lawrence, Mass., Oct. 9, 1847.
A. B. Turner, born at Plattsburg, Clinton Co., N. Y., Aug. 1,
1827.
C. B. Trixberry, born at Hamtramck, Mich., Aug. 28, 1838.
Isaac F. Lamoreau, born in Lower Canada, April 8, 1851.
John Brady, born at Newton Butler, Ireland, Aug. 18, 1838.
John Widdicomb, born at Syracuse, N. Y., Nov. 4, 1846.
W. A. Shurkman, born at Reichenberg, Bohemia, Dec. 25,
1847.
N. Fred Avery, born at Grand Rapids, Jan. 15, 1855.
D. O. Belknap, born at Massena, N. Y., Oct. 17, 1845.
Le Grand Prince, born at Grand Rapids, Aug. 6, 1848.
H. S. Bailey, born at Niagara Co., N. Y., April 27, 1846.
Don J. Leathers, born at Oneida, N. Y., July 28, 1844.
Chas. A. Luce, born at Grand Rapids, Sept., 27, 1854.
M. M. Moore, born in Somerset Co., Maine, May 2, 1844.
Frank E. Leonard, born at Grand Rapids, April 8, 1855.
M. R. Melis, born in Holland, Feb. 16, 1849.
Hiram L. Johnson, born at Grand Rapids, Dec. 19, 1851.
Ernest Inilmine, born at Princeton, C. W., Feb. 3, 1854.
Samuel Heyman, born at Morrisania, N. Y., Sept., 2, 1853.
Charles P. Rathbun, born at Grand Rapids, Aug. 29, 1852.
J. J. Belknap, born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., Sept. 15, 1849.
Fremont Kellogg, born at Cazenovia, N. Y., Oct. 17, 1836.
Jas. C. Herkner, born at Krutzan, Bohemia, Dec. 1, 1840.
Byron Morrison, born at Grand Rapids, Sept. 30, 1843.
E. W. Withey, born at Grand Rapids, Dec. 25, 1852.
J. F. Nelson, born at Grand Rapids, Dec. 13, 1847.
Geo. K. Nelson, born at Grand Rapids, July 1, 1842.

- H. W. Calkins, born at Grand Rapids, Sept. 10, 1843.
 Frank W. Foster, born at Grand Rapids, Oct. 10, 1849.
 Cassius H. Sweet, born at Grand Rapids, Sept. 15, 1848.
 Anton G. Hodenpyl, born at Grand Rapids, Nov. 7, 1852.
 Frank H. Seymour, born at Grand Rapids, Oct. 24, 1845.
 Chester B. Hinsdill, born at Grand Rapids, Sept. 4, 1835.
 Frank L. Yale, born at Grand Rapids, March 22, 1854.
 Edward M. Adams, born at Grand Rapids, June 6, 1851.
 A. D. Rathbun, born at Grand Rapids, June 14, 1842.
 Hugo Schneider, born at Ochtinger, Germany, Feb. 13, 1832.
 Frank L. Noble, born at Grand Rapids, Sept. 8, 1850.
 Albert H. Guild, born at Paris, Kent Co., Sept. 7, 1844.
 L. E. Carroll, born at Lamont, Ottawa Co., Aug. 15, 1852.
 Fred. C. Steglich, born in Ionia Co., Oct. 7, 1852.
 Chas. W. Eaton, born at Grand Rapids, April 14, 1840.
 Chas. D. Lyon, born at Parrishville, N. Y., June 28, 1836.
 Henry G. Allen, born at Painesville, Ohio, July 12, 1852.
 Geo. W. Gage, born at Grand Rapids, March 7, 1853.
 Warren Y. Barclay, born at Smyrna, Ionia Co., March 27, 1851.
 Geo. K. Seymour, born at Grand Rapids, May 4, 1853.
 Solon W. Baxter, born at Grand Rapids, July 1, 1844.
 M. L. Shafer, born at Yates, N. Y., Dec., 1834.
 L. G. Winchester, born in Maine, April 6, 1848.
 H. S. Holden, M. D., born at Reading, N. Y., July 6, 1847.
 Geo. G. Steketee, born in Holland, March 12, 1835.
 Lewis Hart, born at Harrisburg, Pa., Aug. 25, 1854.
 Eliza P. Page, born at Grand Rapids, Dec. 16, 1840.
 I. B. Folger, born at Oxford, Chenango Co., N. Y., Dec. 17,
 1823.
 Edna Claid, born at Paris, Kent Co., June 13, 1849.
 Fred. L. Claid, born at Plainfield, Ills., June 16, 1848.
 Sarah N. Ballard, born at Grand Rapids, March 28, 1840.
 James G. Coats, born at Ypsilanti, Feb. 14, 1845.
 I. W. Boynton, born at Grass Lake, Jackson Co., Sept. 17, 1837.
 Warren C. Weatherly, born at Grand Rapids, June 1, 1846.
 D. Wallace Giddings.
 Chas. W. Jones, born at Grand Rapids, Sept. 18, 1851.
 Chas. F. Kusteren, born at Grand Rapids, Dec. 11, 1854.
 Lucy E. Noble, born at Grand Rapids, Feb. 20, 1855.
 Glenn E. Seymour, born at Grand Rapids, Aug. 1, 1850.
 B. C. Girdler, born at Grand Rapids, July 8, 1846.
 Adolph Wurzburg, born at Grand Rapids, Nov. 8, 1852.
 Frank Berles, jr., born at Grand Rapids, March 26, 1852.
 Wm. S. Hovey, born at Cambridge, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1842.
 W. D. Stevens, born at Harrisonburg, Va., April 19, 1844.
 F. Stewart White, born at Grand Haven, June 28, 1840.
 B. T. Pierce, born in Monroe Co., N. Y., Jan. 9, 1854.
 W. W. Hyde, born in Macomb Co., Mich., Aug. 17, 1853.
 Erwin M. Rogers.
 G. W. Perkins, born at Grand Rapids, July 16, 1847.

Francis Letellier, born at Antwerp, Belgium, July 25, 1839.
E. E. Judd, born at South Hadley, Mass., Sept. 13, 1841.
Geo. Gray, jr., born at Detroit, Mich., March 8, 1854.
Charles Hoffman, born in Germany, Aug. 15, 1842.
Geo. E. Doe, born in New York, April 23, 1842.
John E. Judd, born in Massachusetts, March 23, 1838.
Milo B. Stewart, born at Cascade, Mich., June 12, 1852.
W. P. Williams, born at Grand Rapids, Dec. 15, 1857.
Mrs. Minerva Elliott, born at Walker, Mich., Sept. 28, 1848.
E. B. Tanner, born at Bristol, R. I., Oct. 29, 1837.
Arthur Sharp, born in England, Aug. 10, 1847.
J. Emmer, jr., born at Grand Rapids, Nov. 26, 1849.
F. J. Wurzburg, born at Westphalia, Germany, April 6, 1845.
M. L. Fitch, born at Grand Rapids, Aug. 6, 1845.
A. D. Noble.
Milan L. Northup, born at Lysander, N. Y., Nov. 6, 1848.

A large number of the Junior Old Settlers are natives of Grand Rapids. Many have immigrated here from the Empire State. Ireland, Bohemia, England, Holland and the Canadas are represented on the roll of the association; but the date of their arrival in this county has not been ascertained except in a few instances. Together with the members born here, there are 62 enrolled who immigrated here between 1838 and 1856, and four who arrived since that period.

Such a society, in possession of well-kept records, is a most valuable addition to the social circles of the county. That it cannot claim a greater age is to be regretted, for such an organization does honor to the children of the pioneers, and should be inaugurated before those children begin to emigrate, so that the names of all would appear upon the record. As it is, the people of the county and the association have to be congratulated on the progress of this young society since its formation in 1879. To the president of the organization and its energetic honorary secretaries the thanks of the people are due; for to them, undoubtedly, belongs the credit of urging the Junior Old Settlers to place their names on the records of the county, and thus hand them down to the future as principals in the drama of settlement and progress.

CHAPTER VIII.

EVIDENCES OF PROGRESS IN EARLY TIMES.

Looking back to the years immediately succeeding the advent of the American pioneers, the fact of their industry and enterprise becomes manifest. They came to conquer, and within a decade wrought such changes, made such great improvements, that men of the present active times dwell in astonishment upon all their labors brought into existence, while yet the high road was almost unmarked, machinery scarce, and communication with the world beyond the Peninsula slow and uncertain. The pioneer mill-builders taught the great lesson that in order to be prosperous and happy a useful occupation must be pursued, and each one instructed to labor for the country while benefiting himself.

The few years succeeding the year 1833 were characterized by a rapid increase of population, and consequently inflated speculations. The 40 acres of land lying north of the Campau plat, on the east side of the river, were then owned by the "Kent Company," and was called the "Kent Forty." This company comprised Lucius Lyon and N. O. Sargeant. The office was in a little frame building, with a huge projecting porch, which stood on the south side of Bridge street, midway between Kent and Canal streets subsequently, having formerly occupied the corner of Kent and Bridge streets. This building was architecturally neat, and with two other buildings constituted the village of Kent. At this time a few buildings were in the village of Grand Rapids, on the "Campau Forty," clustered around Monroe street. The third and fourth stories of the present frame portion of the Rathbun House formed the trading store of Louis Campau. Having erected this trading post, he moved into it from his little log cabin which he erected at the foot of Huron street in 1827. Mr. Rathbun raised the old Campau House in after years to four stories. The Godfroy brothers had their stores in the neighborhood of what is now Waterloo street. W. P. Mills carried on a saloon near the location of the brick block which he erected on Pearl street in 1867. A tailor shop stood at "Grab Corners;" while a frame building, the first of the kind built at Grand Rapids, was located midway between Jarvis' hat store and Pearl street, then occupied by Joel Guild.

In 1833 the saw-mill for the Indians was built on Indian creek, immediately above the site subsequently occupied by Wonderly & Co.'s mill.

A saw-mill had been erected in 1834-'5, near where the First National bank of 1867 stood. The power was derived from a

coffer dam, built across to the head of the first island. This mill was scarcely in operation when a freshet swept it down the river.

During the year 1834 Gideon H. Gordon built a saw-mill on section 17, Wyoming; Roswell Britton erected a saw-mill on section 21, near the site of the Denny Mills; Ball and Wright built their mills in 1834 close by the Britton industry.

George Ketchum completed a saw-mill, the erection of which was begun in 1835 by Fetterman. The same year Gideon H. Gordon built his second saw-mill on section 27, Wyoming.

The first furniture factory was established in Kent by Robert Hilton and Sylvester Granger in 1836. The shop was located on Kent, at the corner of Hastings. Mr. Vosburg was the principal mechanic employed.

In 1836 Samuel White, with his sons, Milo and James, built a saw-mill on the bank of Indian creek, section 15, Walker.

Josiah Burton erected a saw-mill in 1836. It was located on the site subsequently occupied by Rumsey's plaster factory. In 1836 the first turning lathe was erected by Robert Hilton and Sylvester Granger. It was located on the bank of the river below the old ship yard at the foot of the Rapids.

In 1837 Benjamin Smith, son of Jesse Smith, built a machine shop and grist-mill on section 10, Walker.

George Ketchum erected a flouring-mill at Grandville in 1837, which he put in operation the following year. This mill was destroyed by fire in 1843.

The first furnace and machine shop on Grand river was built at Grandville by Ketchum and McCray in 1837. Horace Wilder made the first casting.

Early in 1837 Robert Hilton and Archibald Salmon established the first chair factory. It was located on the corner of Fountain and Ionia streets. Salmon was the superintendent.

In 1838 the boring for the State salt well was commenced under the direction of Dr. Douglass Houghton. This well was sunk in the saline marsh near the bridge of the L. S. & M. S. R. R., on section 3, in Wyoming township.

In 1839 the Hecox saw-mill were erected in Vergennes. The same year Lucius Lyon commenced boring a salt well on the river bank just above the site of the Valley City Mills. For a time his enterprise was successful; he erected vats, and carried on the manufacture of salt for several years. The motive power required for pumping was derived from the canal.

SALT MANUFACTURE.

During the year 1840, \$5,000 were appropriated for continuing the work at salt springs. In 1842 a further appropriation of \$15,000 was made to foster the salt industry on the Grand river and in Midland county. In 1841 Lucius Lyon entered upon the



A. R. Hoag

work of sinking a salt well west of the canal. This well, referred to in previous pages, promised great results; but when the manufacture of salt was undertaken in 1843, it required only a few years to point out the impracticability of such an enterprise. It is supposed that this venture resulted in a loss of \$20,000.

James Scribner, J. W. Winsor, W. T. Powers, C. W. Taylor, Ball & McKee were among the successors of Mr. Lyon in the effort to create this industry at the Rapids. Between the years 1858 and 1864 they established the fact that brine of sufficient strength and in sufficient quantity existed here to justify the manufacture of salt; however, the advantages which the Saginaw Valley spring afforded could not be equaled, and the industry fell to the ground.

The Fallasburg grist-mill was built in 1840. This was a three-story frame building, located on Flat river, Vergennes township. Gideon H. Gordon built the first milling concern in the town of Plainfield as early as 1840. At that early day it was used as a saw and grist mill. This little industry was carried on on section 15. The first plaster-mill was built on Plaster creek, Wyoming township, in 1840-'41, for Daniel Ball. A remnant of this pioneer structure stood until 1869.

In 1841 mills were erected where the Kent Flouring Mills were subsequently built.

In 1842 James Nelson built a saw-mill on the bank of the canal opposite the location of the Kent Mills.

The Cannonsburg Mills were built in 1844-'5 for E. B. Bostwick. Six thousand acres of land were appropriated by the State toward the construction of a free bridge over the rapids of Grand river in 1844. Under this authority this bridge was built at the Bridge Street viaduct. It was burned in 1856 or '7, and a toll bridge erected.

Colton's saw-mill was built on section 13, Alpine, in 1845. Joseph Bullen built a saw-mill on section 4, Walker, in 1845. A few years later a run of stone was placed therein and a small grist-mill added to the saw-mill.

Newton Andrews' saw-mill was built on section 13, Algoma, in 1846. John Davis built the first saw-mill in Oakfield in 1846-'7. Years later, the Lillie shingle mill and other industries were introduced. The E. B. Bostwick mills formed the first industries of the township of Paris.

Cyprian S. Hooker erected a grist-mill on the east side of Flat river in 1847. This was the first manufacturing concern in Lowell. Twenty years after, W. W. Hatch was not only the owner of the Hooker mill, but also of one which he built in 1867. Winsor & Roberts erected a saw-mill on section 2, Plainfield township, in 1848. The Alaska saw-mill was built by W. H. Brown in 1848. Five years later the Boynton Flouring Mill was erected by this pioneer miller.

Bear Creek Flouring Mill, in Cannon township, was erected in 1848. The Whitney saw-mill on Sucker creek, Cascade township, was erected in 1847-'8.

Edward Bellamy and Nathan Holmes built a grist-mill near Wolf lake, Grattan, in 1850. Robert Konkle erected a saw-mill near the mouth of the Rogue river in 1850.

The plaster-mills of Walker may be said to date back to R. E. Butterworth's times in 1852, when he first operated the quarries. The "Morning Star Saw-mill" was built on section 16, Algoma, in 1852 by Norman Ackley. He disposed of his interest to Caine & Solomon in 1866. The new owners enlarged the building and introduced new machinery. Chase & Judson erected a new grist-mill at Rockford in 1852.

In 1854 Harvey and Seth Porter erected grist, shingle and saw-mills in Algoma.

The Spencer Mill, erected on section 27, was built in 1855 by Thomas Spencer. This industrial concern was destroyed by fire in 1861.

In 1856 H. Van Wickle built a saw mill on Black creek, near the south line of section 25, Spencer. Egbert Dewey erected the Wyoming Mills in 1856. The Ada Mills were built on the banks of the Thornapple in 1856, at a cost of \$15,000. Nine years later the Kent County Mill was built at the mouth of the same stream.

Seth Cogswell built a mill in 1858, which was afterward known as Koph's chair factory, one of the principal industries of Lowell.

Burnham's mill, built in 1860, is a small water-power saw-mill, located on the northwest quarter of section 5, Algona township.

Denis Porter built saw and grist mills in 1862, a short distance from the mouth of Little Cedar creek.

E. W. Tucker erected a frame structure in 1862 for manufacturing purposes.

John Stonehouse erected a water-power saw-mill in 1863 on section 25, Alpine, which was burned in 1867. A year later the Stonehouse steam saw-mill was built. The Wolverine Pump Works on section 36 were built at the same time.

A steam saw-mill was built at Casnovia Corners in 1864.

John H. Anderson built a saw-mill on section 7, Courtland, in 1866. In 1866 H. B. Childs & Co. built a paper-mill on section 2, Plainfield, which was burned in 1869. This was rebuilt, and is operated by the same company.

Knapp & Tucker erected a steam saw-mill at Lowell in 1866, which subsequently passed into the hands of C. T. Wooding.

Solomon Ipe erected a small steam saw-mill in 1866 on section 23, Solon township.

At the mouth of Little Cedar creek, Hiram Davis built a shingle-mill in 1866, subsequently belonging to John S. Doty.

Burch's saw mill, erected in Algona township in 1866, was burned the year following. In 1867 Burch rebuilt on the site of his first mill. George R. Congdon also built a steam saw-mill the same year, which continued in operation until its destruction by fire in June, 1870. In 1868 a shingle-mill was established in Algoma, which continues in operation.

The Becker saw-mill was built on section 8, Courtland, in 1867.

The Lowell woolen-mill was built by Blodgett Bros. in 1867.

W. B. Powell erected a steam saw and shingle mill on the shore of Lincoln lake, section 27, Spencer, in 1867.

In 1868 Jacob Becker erected a shingle-mill on section 23, Courtland.

Denis Porter constructed a shingle-mill on Porter creek the same year.

In 1868 the sash, door and blind factories, together with the planing-mills of Lowell, were built.

The Parks & Griswold steam saw-mills were built in 1868. The former was located on section 7, and the latter on section 29.

The French Mills were erected by George French, in 1868, in Solon township. The same year a steam saw-mill was built on section 1, which was burned a year later. Wagner's mill is located on its site.

McClure & Kidder erected a saw-mill on section 11, Algoma, in 1869, which was known as the Hodag Mill. The concern was destroyed by fire ultimately.

Hiram R. Davis constructed a saw and planing mill on section 10, Courtland, in 1869.

In 1869-'70, George Coon erected a saw-mill on Cedar creek, two miles west of the village of Edgerton.

The first established industries of Grand Rapids are noted particularly in the history of the city.

BOATS OF EARLY TIMES.

The first pole boat on the river was the "Young Napoleon," built by Lyman Gray for Louis Campau in 1836.

The "Cinderella," a river pole boat, was launched at Grandville in June, 1837.

The first trip of the steamboat "Gov. Mason," built for Richard Godfroy in 1836, was made between Grandville and Grand Haven, July 4, 1837. The boat was commanded by Capt. Stoddard, and continued in service until wrecked off the mouth of the Muskegon in 1839.

The steamboat "John Almy" was built in 1837 for the river trade above the rapids by Capt. Powers. Like the "Alpena" of later days, it went down in mid-channel before the completion of its first trip.

The "Empire," a large, well-proportioned boat resembling a lake boat, was built by D. Ball & Co. This boat was sold to a Saginaw company, and was commanded there by Capt. Meddler.

The "Algoma," rented by Henry Williams, ran on the river under Capt. Rose. She was a slow-running boat, and was generally used as a tow-boat.

The "Owashtenong," a flat-bottomed freight boat under command of Capt. Tom White, was called the "Poor House." She

was a well-known river boat. She sunk in the bayou, which then formed the center of Grand Haven.

The steamboat "Humming Bird" was blown up Aug. 30, 1854.

The "Olive Branch," built at Grand Rapids for a city stock company, plied on the river between this city and Grand Haven, grounded above the latter place and became a wreck.

These old boats are well remembered by the old settlers. It is said that, perhaps, one million games of euchre were played by the happy passengers.

UTILIZATION OF THE WATER-POWER.

The Kent Company commenced operations on the canal or mill-race in 1834, on the east side of the river. In 1836 N. O. Sargeant disposed of his interest in the company's property to Charles H. Carroll, John Almy and W. A. Richmond. The mill-race was excavated from the head of the present east-side canal to the site now occupied by the Valley City Mills. A small wing dam was built into the river at the head of the canal to facilitate the entrance of the water. This wing formed a part of what is known as the old dam. The same year the company made preparations for constructing a saw-mill, and proposed to run 100 saws. The number was subsequently reduced to one, and the 99 left over for future demand. This mill stood where the old flouring mill known as the "Big Mill" was subsequently erected. It is supposed that H. P. Bridge & Co. were the founders of the "Big Mill."

In 1839 the State Legislature made an appropriation of \$25,000 for the improvement of the canal and rapids.

Daniel F. Tower contracted in 1840 for completing the canal to the basin near Butterworth's works and cleaning out the basin. This work he completed in two years.

In 1847 the Legislature authorized the Board of Supervisors of the county to construct a canal around the rapids of Grand river, and granted 25,000 acres of land for the purpose of meeting the expenses of construction.

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors, held Sept. 9, 1847, W. R. Godwin moved that A. D. Rathbun, District Attorney, A. F. Bell and L. Patterson be requested to examine the proposed contract for the construction of a canal with James Davis, compare it with the notice of the board, and the law making the appropriation. The contract was reviewed and reported with a few amendments. The document was then signed. At the session of the board held Jan. 8, 1848, Davis applied to alter the contract, to which the board assented. A series of resolutions was then carried, resting on the preamble, that as the contract was let to James Davis, and the requisite security given for the completion of the work, he is to receive in consideration for such work 25,000 acres of land, appropriated for that purpose. A resolution

of the board, passed Feb. 17, 1848, empowered the contractor to select the lands, and report to the Commissioner of State Lands. The day succeeding a resolution of the board gave him the privilege of constructing the canal on the east side of the river, in the event of a right of way being denied on the west side. .

The result of all these resolutions and negotiations was, that on April 22, 1848, a contract of 14 articles was entered into between Rix Robinson, Daniel Ball, Fred Hall, Commissioners, and James Davis, contractor, which was signed in presence of Philander Hines and Geo. Martin. The bond was set forth as follows: "Know all men by these presents, that we, James Davis, of Walker, Kent county, Mich., as principal, and Amos Rathbun, C. W. Taylor, J. M. Nelson, W. D. Foster, Amos Roberts, J. Morrison, J. M. Fox, Ebenezer Davis, T. H. Lyon, and John L. Clements, are held and firmly bound unto Rix Robinson, Daniel Ball and Frederick Hall, Commissioners appointed by the Governor, by virtue of an act approved March 28, 1848, and their successors in office, in the penal sum of \$32,000, for the payment of which well and truly to be made, we, and each of us, bind ourselves, and each of our heirs, executors and administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents."

The following releases conveyed to the State the right of way, on condition that the canal should be built on the bed of the old canal, and on the east side of the river. They were executed by the following named land-owners: Charles H. Carroll, Mar. 16, 1848; Louis Campau, Peter Godfroy, and Lucius Lyon, Mar. 4, 1848; Peter Godfroy, Isaac P. Christiancy and W. W. Clark, Mar. 14, 1848; Arthur Bronson and Lucius Lyon, Mar. 24, 1848; Chas. W. Taylor, Mar. 4, 1848; James Davis and wife, May 5, 1848; Joshua Coit and Benj. Curtiss, May 18, 1848; Daniel W. Coit, May 8, 1848; Henry H. Coit, June 5, 1848.

The history of the canals at the rapids may be said to begin with the Legislative enactment approved Feb. 20, 1847, and amended Jan. 29, 1849. Under this act, Frederick Hall, Rix Robinson and Daniel Ball were appointed commissioners to supervise the work of the contractor, James Davis. In a report tendered to the State Land Commissioner Oct. 30, 1848, the commissioners certified that the contractor had completed one-half the work in accordance with the terms of the act. A. V. Berry, appointed by the supervisors of Ionia county to make estimates on the Grand Rapids canal, under Legislative authority, given March 31, 1849, reported May 31, 1849, that James Davis, the contractor was then entitled to 7,673.25 acres of land for the amount of labor performed on the canal in proportion to the total amount for the completion of the work under contract. On the 13th of June following, Berry further certified that the work performed since May 31 entitled Davis to a further grant of 2,725 acres. Again, Oct. 5, 1849, a certificate issued from Mr. Berry's office showing the contractor to be entitled to 6,359 acres for labor performed from

June 13 up to that date. This last document was duly signed by A. V. Berry, Engineer ; Alexander F. Bell, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Ionia county; and by Allen Goodridge, Deputy Commissioner, bearing testimony to the fact, that up to Oct. 5, 1849, James Davis was entitled to 16,761 acres of public lands in consideration of labor actually expended on the work of canal construction at the rapids of Grand river.

The commissioners named in the act of 1847 examined the work Jan. 25, 1850, and reported that the canal from the lower end of the basin to its connection with the dam was entirely completed, with five and one-half feet of water in the channel.

The mill-race merged into a canal, affording power for many mills and factories. It required daily repairs, and to provide for these, each mill-owner resolved to repair his section of the canal at his own expense.

James Davis was bound by his contract to complete the dam across the river, and enlarge the mill race as far as the basin, at which point he was to construct a regular canal lock into the river below, to enable boats to pass the rapids. Davis built the upper dam, enlarged the canal, and let the water into the present basin. In accomplishing so much he exhausted his funds, and left the district without completing his contract. The lock proposed was never built.

The canal does not vary in appearance from that which it presented when Mr. Davis gave up the works. Of course it looks more ancient, and shows marks of substantial improvements made by the Water Power Company of Grand Rapids, composed principally of the millers and manufacturers who operate the industrial concerns along its banks.

In 1866, the Water Power Company, in conjunction with Wm. T. Powers, owner of the water-power on the west side, built the dam which crosses the river a short distance below the old dam. This dam affords a supply for both canals, and was the commencement of the west-side water-power improvement.

In 1867 Wm. T. Powers entered upon the work of utilizing the water-power of the river on the west side of the rapids. His interests extended along the river front from Ann street to the foot of the rapids, with the exception of the Congdon property, and a strip of land 80 feet wide from Third street to Bridge Street bridge. The length of the canal is 3,250 feet, with a fall of seven feet at the upper and of 17 feet at the lower end. The work was completed in 1868, at a cost of \$96,000.

CHAPTER IX.

ORGANIC.

As early as 1821 the first American settlement was made in the territory now known as Kent county by Rix Robinson, who arrived here within a few days after the negotiation of the Chicago treaty of 1821. A period of over five years elapsed before this pioneer of the Grand River Valley could claim a white neighbor, and he came in the person of Louis Campau, from the great Indian camp on the Saginaw. Toussaint Campau was the youthful "pioneer" of the valley. Those pioneers were joined before the close of 1830 by Edward Robinson and Daniel Marsac. Capt. John Farley, Samuel McCloskey, Patrick Connor, Richard Godfroy and Whittemore Knaggs were occasional visitors. Jacob Smith, the trader of the Flint, visited the settlement about 1829, and expressed his intention of coming here. His untimely death, however, prevented the carrying out of this intention.

David Tucker, Gideon H. Gordon, J. B. Copeland, Hiram Jenison, W. R. Godwin, Joel Guild, Luther Lincoln, Mrs. (Guild) Burton, Consider Guild, Eliphalet Turner, Ira Jones, Jonathan F. Chubb, Rev. Dr. Baraga, Darius Winsor, Barney Burton, Myron Roys, Henry West, Daniel Guild, James Vander Pool, and perhaps one other settler, came here in 1833. Richard Godfroy, Robert Barr, Louis Moreau, Lovell Moore, Ezekiel Davis, Lewis Reed, Porter Reed, Ezra Reed, David S. Leavitt, Robert M. Barr, Roswell Britton, Julius C. Abel, Ephraim P. Walker, Abraham Bryant, J. McCarthy, Robert Howlett, George Thompson, Rev. A. Vizoisky and Alvah Wanzey made settlements within the present boundaries of the county before the close of 1834.

Having already given an account of all the white settlers of Kent up to 1834, when the entire county was organized as the township of Kent, we will proceed to give the organic history of the county.

In the early organization of the State, and particularly at the close of the Territorial days, the counties formed principalities in themselves. The first study of the pioneers after making a settlement, was that relating to the organization of the district in which they located. They soon became conversant with all the formalities required by the Territory in organizing a county, and were not slow to take advantage of their privileges.

The Territorial Legislature, in an act providing for laying off the country adjacent to Grand river into counties, approved March 2, 1831, decreed that all the territory west of the line between ranges 8 and 9; east of the line between ranges 12 and 13 west of

the meridian; south of the line between townships 8 and 9, and north of the line between townships 4 and 5 north of the base line, containing 16 townships, be set off into a county under the name of Kent. This name was selected by the inhabitants in honor of Chancellor Kent, a New York lawyer, who died 19 years previous to the organization of this county, while yet the people showered honors upon him.

The Legislative Council, in an act approved March 7, 1834, authorized the organization of all that part of Kent county lying south of Grand river, into a township to be known as Kent, and further directed that the first township meeting should be held at the dwelling-house of Joel Guild, a settler who came to the county at the instance of Louis Campau and purchased from him the lot on which the City National Bank building now stands. The meeting was held, in accordance with the terms of the act, 24 days after its approval, when Rix Robinson was elected Supervisor; Eliphalet Turner, Town Clerk; Ira Jones, Treasurer; Barney Burton and Joel Guild, Assessors. The new township was attached to Kalamazoo for judicial purposes.

The first and extra session of the Legislature of Michigan, 1835-'6, enacted that the county of Kent be organized, and the inhabitants entitled to all the rights and privileges extended to the people of other counties. The act further provided that suits, prosecutions and other causes then pending before any record court, or before any of the justices of the county to which Kent was attached, should be carried through to final judgment and execution, and all taxes heretofore levied should be collected in the same manner as though the act of organization had not been passed, and further provided that the unorganized counties of Ottawa, Ionia and Clinton should be attached to Kent county for judicial purposes. The act was approved March 24, 1836, and ordered to take effect the first Monday in April of the same year.

Kent county originally comprised but 16 surveyed towns, the same as Ionia, but in 1839 or '40 a few settlers had gone into town 9 north, range 10 west, who petitioned the Legislature to take from the county of Oceana and attach to Kent the other eight townships, forming the north part of Kent county, so that from that time it has consisted of 24 townships, which by the United States survey are townships 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 north, of ranges 9, 10, 11 and 12 west from the intersection of the base and meridian lines of the State of Michigan.

When the election for representative took place in the fall of 1837 there were but five organized townships in the four counties: none in Ottawa, for the voters had to come to Kent to vote, and in that county but two—Kent and Byron, the latter comprising townships 5 and 6 north, range 12 west, and Kent the rest of the county south of Grand river, for the country north of that river was purchased from the Indians only the year before, and had not yet been surveyed. In Ionia, range 9, was the town of Maple; the rest was Ionia; and the county of Clinton made the one town of

De Witt. In the whole district there were some 700 or 800 votes, all told.

Kent county settled slowly until after the lands granted by Congress for internal improvements were put into the market by the State in the summer of 1843. The nominal price was the same as the Government lands, \$1.25 per acre. But the obligations called warrants, taken in payment for these lands, could be purchased for 40 cents on the dollar, which brought the cost of the lands at 50 cents the acre. This low cost of lands attracted the attention of the immigrants, all then bound through Michigan to what were thought better lands farther west. But on looking at these lands they were so well satisfied that they concluded to go no further. Cheap as these lands were, there was no disposition to buy on speculation. The settlers had the whole field, and many were soon located on these fertile lands.

The grant was for any surveyed, unsold land belonging to the United States in Michigan, so that the State had procured a selection of only the better lands. Those selections comprised almost half the area of that part of Kent county north of Grand river, and a considerable tract south of the river. This selection was made by John Ball, acting under instructions from Governor Barry. The selection created much dissatisfaction among the settlers; but after all the action turned out fortunately, as working men invested State script in these lands. For example, Mr. Farrell bought several hundred acres at 40 cents per acre, while Mr. O'Brien purchased a large tract at 60 cents.

Under an act approved March 23, 1836, the township of Byron was organized, and the first town meeting ordered to be held at the house of Charles H. Oakes. The district, as organized then, comprised townships 5 and 6 north, of ranges 12 and 13 west.

In March, 1849, the township of Wyoming was organized. That portion of Byron known as town 6 north, of range 12 west, was detached and erected into a separate township to be named Wyoming. The first town meeting was ordered to be held at the house of Dwight Rankin.

Ada township, comprising townships 5, 6 and 7 north, of range 10 west, United States survey, was set off, under authority of an act approved March 6, 1838, and the first meeting ordered to be held at the house of John W. Fisk, in April following.

The township of Cascade was organized under an act approved March 9, 1848, directing that town 6 north, of range 10 west, lying south of Grand river, should be detached from the township of Ada, erected into a separate township under the name of Cascade, and the first town meeting held at the house of William S. Gunn, the first Monday in April of that year.

Walker was organized under authority of the Legislature, granted Dec. 30, 1837, directing that all that portion of Kent county lying north of the Grand river should be set off as a separate township, and that the first meeting should be held at the school-house of the missionary station.

The township of Alpine was organized under Legislative authority given in an act approved March 16, 1847, setting off from the township of Walker all that district known in the United States survey as town 8 north, of range 12 west, directing at the same time that the first meeting should be held at the house of Abram Konkle.

Caledonia, comprising township 5 north, of ranges 9 and 10 west, was organized as a separate township, under authority granted in an act approved March 30, 1840, and the first town meeting ordered to be held at the house of Colin McNorton.

The township of Bowne was organized under an act approved March 15, 1849, setting off from the town of Caledonia all that territory known as town 5 north, of range 9 west, and organizing it into the township of Bowne. The first meeting was held at the school-house of district No. 1, in April following.

The township of Plainfield was organized under authority given in an act approved March 6, 1838. It comprised all that part of township 8 north, of ranges 10 and 11 west, lying north of Grand river.

Under an act of May 11, 1846, township 10 north, of range 11 west, United States survey, was attached to Plainfield.

Churchtown township was organized March 25, 1846. It included township 8 north, of range 10 west, and formed a portion of Plainfield township up to that date. The first meeting was held at the house of Cornelius Slack.

In March, 1847, the Legislature enacted that the name formerly given to town 8 north, of range 10 west, should be changed from Churchtown to Cannon. The first meeting held in the township under its new name was that of April, 1847.

The name of Kent township was changed to Grand Rapids under Legislative authority, granted Feb. 16, 1842.

A part of the township of Grand Rapids, comprising all of town 8 north, of range 11 west, was detached and added to the township of Plainfield, under authority given in the act of March 16, 1847.

The act of March 9, 1848, authorized the setting off of town 8 north, of range 10 west, lying south of Grand river, from the townships of Grand Rapids, and the addition of that territory to the town of Plainfield.

The organization of Algoma was authorized March 15, 1849. All that territory known as town 9 north, of range 11 west, and town 10 north of range 11 west, was set off from the township of Plainfield and organized into a township under the name of Algoma. The first town meeting was held at the school-house of district No. 3.

The township of Solon was organized under authority given by the County Board, Jan. 7, 1857. The territory known in the United States survey as town 10 north, of range 11 west, was set off from the township of Algoma, and erected into a township under the name of Solon. The first meeting was held at the house

of Walter Rowe in April, 1857, with Reuben W. Jewell, Edward Jewell and Martin Hicks, Inspectors of Election.

Paris was organized under authority of the Legislature, granted March 21, 1839. It comprised originally townships 5 and 6 north, of range 11 west. The first meeting was held at the house of Hiram H. Allen.

The organization of Gaines was authorized March 9, 1848, when the Legislature directed that town 5 north, of range 11 west, be detached from the township of Paris, erected into a separate town under the name of Gaines, and the first meeting held at the school-house of District No. 4.

Vergennes township, comprised in townships 5, 6, 7 and 8 north, of range 9 west, United States survey, was organized March 6, 1838, and the first meeting ordered to be held at the house of Lewis Robinson.

Grattan township, comprising townships 8 north, of range 9 west, was set off from Vergennes, March 25, 1846, and organization perfected at the first town meeting held at the house of Volney W. Calkins in April following.

The township of Lowell was organized under Legislative authority given March 9, 1848, detaching town 6 north, of range 9 west, from Vergennes, and erecting the territory into a separate township to be known as Lowell. The first town meeting was held at the house of D. A. Marvin.

Sparta, including the unorganized territory known in the United States survey as towns 9 and 10 north, of range 12 west, was set off under authority granted by the Legislature, March 25, 1846, and the first township meeting was held at the house of Clark Brown the same year.

The supervisors of Kent county in session Jan. 10, 1855, considered the recommendation of the committee on township organization, then comprising Thomas Spencer, Foster Tucker and Asa P. Ferry, and ordered that the territory known in the United States survey as town 10 north, of range 12 west, be set off from the town of Sparta, and erected into a township to be known as Tyrone. The first meeting was ordered to be held at the school-house, near Mrs. Louisa Scotts, the first Monday in April, 1855, and Bela Chase, John Thompson, and Patrick Thompson were appointed Inspectors of Election.

The boundaries of Courtland township as organized in 1839, were extended so as to include township 9 north, of range 9 west, by the Legislature in session March 22, 1841. This town was organized as a division of Oceana county, and comprised township 9 north, of range 10 west. The first meeting was held at the house of Barton Johnson, the first Monday in April, 1839. By an act approved March 9, 1843, the line of Courtland was further extended so as to include township 9 north, of range 11 west. Under the act for the organization of townships approved March 25, 1846, that portion of Courtland designated in United States survey

as township 9 north, of range 11 west, was detached and made a portion of the town of Plainfield. Under authority of an act approved May 11, 1846, those portions of Kent county known as town 10 north, of range 9 west, and 10 north, of range 10 west, were attached to Courtland township.

An act passed by the Legislature approved March 16, 1847, provided that the townships known in the United States survey as town 9 north, of range 9 west, and 9 north, of range 10 west, in Kent county, should be detached from the township of Courtland, and organized as a separate township under the name of "Wabacis," and directed the first meeting to be held at the house of William R. Davis. The name Wabacis was changed to Courtland under an act approved March 9, 1848, and the territory known as town 10 north, of range 10 west, and town 10 north, of range 9 west, be attached to the territory formerly organized as Wabacis, and all formed into a township to be known as Courtland.

The township of Nelson was organized under authority granted by the Board of Supervisors Oct. 14, 1854. Previous to that time a petition signed by 17 freeholders, asking for the organization of town 10 north, of range 10 west, into a separate township, was presented. In acceding to the prayer of the petitioners, the board set off the territory described above from the town of Courtland, under the name of Nelson, ordered the first meeting to be held at the house of Chas. A. Leake, and appointed Geo. N. Stoddard, Geo. Holyband and John S. Jones to act as inspectors of the election to be held the first Monday of April, 1855.

Oakfield was organized under authority granted by the Legislature, March 15, 1849. The new township comprised all that territory formerly belonging to the township of Courtland, known as town 9 north, of range 9 west, and town 10 north, of range 9 west. The first meeting was ordered to be held at the school-building of district No. 5.

The township of Spencer was organized under the name of Celsus Oct. 13, 1860. John Davis, then a member of the County Board, moved that the latter name be bestowed upon it in lieu of the former. This motion prevailed; but the citizens applied to the board to squash the name Celsus, and, Jan. 9, 1851, the supervisors resolved to change the word Celsus to Spencer. The town as organized comprised the territory known as township 10 north, of range 9 west, formerly a portion of Oakfield. The first meeting was held at Spencer's Mills in April, 1861, with Thomas Spencer, Shephard B. Cowles and Matthew B. Hatch, Inspectors.

An act incorporating the village of Grand Rapids was approved April 5, 1838. It provided for the organization of all that tract of Kent county beginning at a point on the east side of Grand river, where Fulton street, as laid down on the original plat of the village recorded in the registrar's office of Kalamazoo county, intersects the river, and running east on the south bounds of the village to the southeast corner of a tract known as Hatch's addition, thence north along the east line of this addition, and north to the

point where Hastings street, as laid down in the village plat of Kent, being also an addition to the village of Grand Rapids, if extended would intersect the same, thence west along Hastings street to the west line of Canal street to the point where the same strikes Grand river and along the shore of said river to the place of beginning.

Under authority granted by the Legislature Jan. 16, 1843, the boundaries of the village of Grand Rapids were altered and made to include the southwest corner of a certain tract known as Hatch's addition, instead of the southeast corner as mentioned in the act of 1838.

In the foregoing pages the various acts of the Council of the Territory, of the State Legislature, and of the Board of Supervisors, affecting the erection, alteration or division of the townships of Kent county, are summarized. Previous to 1854, it may be said with truth, that the governing bodies of the State were slow to grant new privileges to the people. The fact of almost all the townships of this portion of Michigan being organized by the Legislature, points out such a state of feeling to possess some reality up to that period. In 1851 an unwilling effort was made to be more liberal ; but not until 1855 was a full measure of relief from disability in this connection conceded.

The Legislature extended the powers of the Board of Supervisors in the act of April, 1851, by conferring upon it certain local, legislative, and administrative powers. This act was amended Feb. 10, 1855, so that it became the privilege of each County Board to divide, alter or erect a township within the limits of the county. Under this authority the supervisors of Kent ordered the organization of the new townships. Previous to 1851 the Legislature was the only agent in granting authority to erect a new township or alter or divide those already organized.

Among other acts dealing with this county, are many that should have never passed for discussion beyond the council room of the county. In the following synopsis of Legislative measures, the acts connecting themselves with the first decade of the county's existence are noted :

The Legislature passed an act, which was approved July 26, 1836, establishing a State road from Grandville to the village of Allegan ; from Bronson, now Kalamazoo, *via* Middle Village, in Barry county, to Grandville ; from Paw Paw to Grand Rapids ; from Middle Village to Robinson's Trading House on Grand river ; from Grandville to the mouth of North Black river ; a State road from Battle Creek to Grandville was authorized March 24, 1838 ; from Kalamazoo to Grand Rapids, Jan. 29, 1838. Ives, of Plainfield, was appointed one of the Commissioners ; from Grand Rapids to Muskegon, March 9, 1838—Lovell Moore, E. H. Turner and Alfred Hodge, Commissioners ; from Grand Rapids to Muskegon lake, March 27, 1838, with Charles Shepard, B. H. Wheelock, and Wm. Bailey, Commissioners.

John W. Fallas and Nathaniel Davenport were empowered to build a dam across Flat river on fractional lot No. 1, section 23, and lot No. 1, section 24, in town 7 north, of range 9 west. The dam was not to exceed three feet in height above low-water mark.

An act approved Dec. 30, 1837, commissioned Thomas C. Sheldon, Thomas Fitzgerald, Theodore Romeyn, E. P. Deacon and Alexandre H. Jaredon to open the stock books of the Port Sheldon & Grand Rapids Railroad Company, in the town of Kent, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the capital stock, which was placed at \$250,000, in shares of \$100 each. As soon as 200 shares of this stock were paid up, the subscribers, with such other persons as associated with them, were to form a corporate body, having for its object the construction of a railroad from Pigeon lake on Lake Michigan to a point in the town of Kent.

Thomas B. Church visited Port Sheldon to find it tenanted alone by Abram Pike, sent there as custodian for the mortgagees. Then there were three streets well built up, a magnificent hotel, and a few large church buildings. In later years he visited the place, but could not see a vestige of Port Sheldon. The railroad was never built.

An act authorizing the Supervisors' Board of Kent to borrow \$10,000 at an interest not exceeding seven per cent. per annum, for a period of not less than five years and not exceeding 15 years, was approved Feb. 28, 1838. It was provided that the money should be expended in accordance with the act of March 20, 1837, authorizing the supervisors to borrow money for the purpose of erecting county buildings.

Under an act approved March 28, 1838, prisoners apprehended within the counties of Ionia and Ottawa were ordered to be placed in the Kent county jail. Ottawa county was organized under act approved Dec. 29, 1837.

An act to secure a pre-emption right to the purchase of certain lands to Robert Hilton was approved Feb. 22, 1843.

By an act approved March 7, 1844, Kent county with the adjoining county of Ottawa, were attached to the Third Judicial Circuit.

In an act approved March 11, 1844, the following named citizens of Kent were constituted a corporation under the title, "The Trustees of the Grand Rapids Academy:" Daniel Ball, John Almy, James Ballard, Francis H. Cumming, Jonathan F. Chubb, Charles Shepard, Samuel F. Butler, Amos Rathbun and Truman H. Lyon.

By an act of March 11, 1844, the time for completing the Grand Rapids bridge was extended to Jan. 1, 1846, provided that such extension of time should not prevent the County Board from building a free bridge.

Arad Melvin and John Scales were authorized to build a dam across Flat river at section 13, township 7 north, of range 9 west. This act was approved March 19, 1845; it provided that the dam should not be higher than four feet above low-water mark.

The county of Newaygo, as designated in the United States survey, was organized as a township of Kent county, March 26, 1846, and the first town-meeting held at the house of John F. Stearns in April of the same year. All this territory was attached to Kent for judicial purposes with the exception of township 11 north, of range 14 west.

OTHER ACTS OF ORGANIZATION, ETC.

The charter to the Grand Rapids Toll Bridge Company was granted in 1837. Ionia county and all the northern territory attached to Kent for judicial purposes was set off and organized separately. The year following, the Grand Rapids & Port Sheldon Railroad Company was incorporated. In 1839, \$25,000 was appropriated for the construction of canals and improvement of the river. In 1840 the Legislature appropriated \$5,000 toward the continuation of the work on the salt spring; two tiers of northern townships were added to the county; Mecosta and Newaygo counties were attached to Kent for judicial purposes; State roads were authorized, and a general course of internal improvements sanctioned. The appropriation of \$15,000 toward the propagation of the salt industry at Grand Rapids and in Midland county, characterized the Legislative work of 1842. The supervisors were authorized to raise \$1,000 for the construction of a bridge at Ada in 1843. In 1844 the State appropriated 6,000 acres of land toward the construction of a free bridge at Grand Rapids, and authorized the laying off of roads from Lyons and Gull prairie to the rapids of the Grand river. A year later the road from Barry, Muskegon river, Muskegon lake and Grand Haven to points at or near Grand Rapids were authorized to be laid off. In 1846 the Grand River Valley railroad, a proposed line between Grand Rapids and Jackson, was chartered. In 1847 the Legislature authorized the Board of Supervisors to build a canal round the rapids of Grand river, and appropriated 25,000 acres of land toward the enterprise; The Kalamazoo & Grand Rapids Railroad Company received the charter, and the Battle Creek & Grand Rapids railroad charter was amended.

In 1848 land appropriations to foster internal improvements were the order. The township of Plainfield received 1,000 acres toward building a new bridge; Ada, 1,000 acres for the same purpose; Cascade, 600 acres, and 400 granted for bridging the Thornapple,—in all 3,000 acres of public lands granted to the county to encourage the bridging of rivers and streams. All these bridges were erected by Robert Hilton. During the years 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, the work of the Legislature, so far as it concerned this county, may be said to be purely organic. In 1855, the improvement of Grand river was considered. Two years later the name of the village of Danville was changed to that of Lowell, and 5,000 acres of land appropriated for the improvement of Flat river at that point.

In 1859 the act of the supervisors in ordering the incorporation of the village of Lowell was confirmed by the Legislature, and the act ordered to take effect in April, 1861. During this year the act to quiet titles, necessitated by the destruction of records in the fire of 1860, was passed. Four years later Scranton's Abstract of Titles was acknowledged as evidence of title.

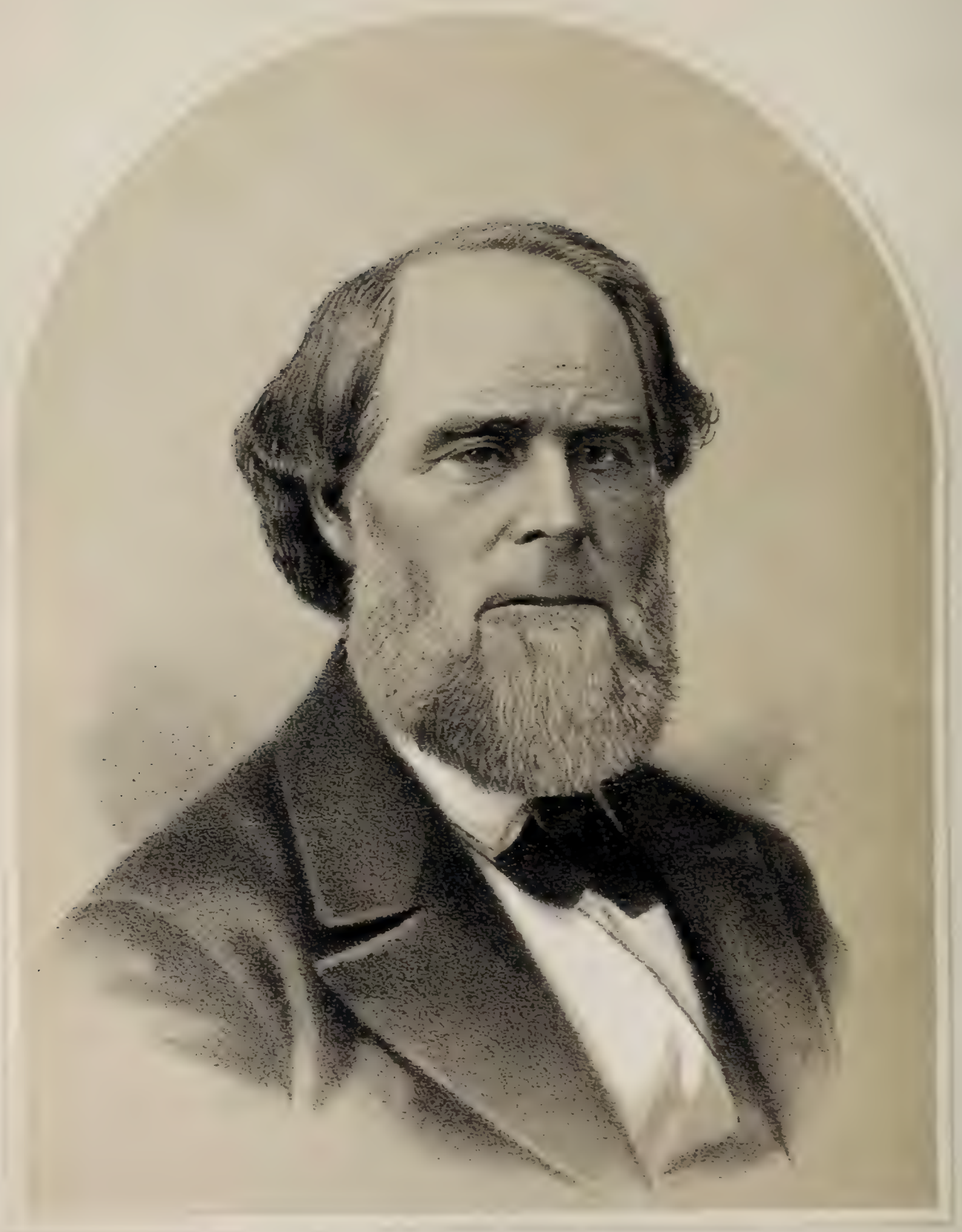
The act to quiet titles was intended to empower the owners of real estate, the copies of whose deeds were burned in the fire of 1860, and who were not in possession of original patents or deeds, to make a new record after fully establishing their claims as owners. A court of claims was established, and a general record of deeds made. The "Scranton Abstract," a book of titles compiled by Registrar Scranton during his years of office, and saved from the fire fiend of 1860, was considered reliable in every respect, and by Legislative enactment approved in March, 1865, was placed among the standard records of the county to be received as evidence in all cases of disputed title to property. The bill to effect this was introduced in the House by Thomas B. Church.

THE ACTS OF THE SUPERVISORS.

It is impracticable to deal with all the acts of the Supervisors' Board in this chapter, particularly in the absence of a record of their early proceedings. In dealing with township history, however, this want may be supplied, leaving this notice as a mere introduction to an account of the labors of a local Legislative body that has contributed so much to the advancement of the county.

The first record of the Supervisors' Board, now in possession of the county clerk, does not extend farther back than Oct. 13, 1845. The first entry merely shows that seven members of the board met and adjourned. On the 14th Wm. R. Goodwin, Supervisor of Byron; James Davis, Walker; Amos Chase, Ada; Clinton Shoemaker, Paris; John Campbell, Caledonia; Arbor Richards, Vergennes; and John Austin, of Courtland, assembled, conversed on the subject of granting an appropriation toward building a bridge across the canal at Bridge street, and postponed the discussion of the question. The third day, however, the work of equalizing the assessment rolls was undertaken and completed. The fourth day was occupied in discussing the canal bridge appropriation, the propriety of renting the C. H. Taylor store for county purposes, and the insurance of the court-house building. The question of selling the building stone on the Court-house Square was decided affirmatively, and James Davis appointed a committee to superintend the sale.

The appointment of George Coggeshall as commissioner to lay out and construct a State road was made by the board Oct. 17, 1845. March 12, previous, John Ball was appointed to this position by the State Legislature; but failing to file his oath of office within the 90 days succeeding, the supervisors declared



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the office vacant and made the appointment referred to. The new commissioner subscribed the usual oath Nov. 13, 1845.

In 1846 the wolf-slayers of the county formed a numerous band, and during that year the \$10 bounty was paid. The acceptance of the new bridge over Grand river took place in January, 1846, and may be termed the first link in the chain of progress.

In following up the history of the county the labors of the supervisors will be noticed in their proper connection.

Under the act of 1837, the county was authorized to borrow money to build a court-house. Under this authority a court-house was erected on what is known as the "Park," or "Court-House Square." It was a wooden structure claiming some architectural beauty. It was swept away by fire within a few years. A plain building was erected afterward, which was used as a court-house and high school. In 1848, this was abandoned, moved off, and used as a blacksmith shop; and the county has ever since hired rooms in private buildings for the use of the court. Soon after the fire of 1861, the fire-proof building was erected for the county offices. An addition was built to it in 1874.

The jail was a temporary affair until 1870, when the present building—the "Sinner's Palace"—was erected on what was the "Island." At first, a cellar on Canal street was the retreat of prisoners; afterward, a wooden building on the west side, without even the pretense of architectural display, was all the county afforded for the accommodation of those who were its guests; now the beautiful building on Campau street offers a *rus-in-urbe* home to evil-doers, and perhaps often fosters a desire in the naturally vicious and unprincipled portion of the people to perform some peculiar feat that would win for them an invitation to this well-ordered cage of criminals.

THE COURT-HOUSE SQUARE.

The history of this recreation ground of the citizens is one of change and public solicitude. The law firm of Hughes, O'Brien & Smyley, acting with Fred. A. Maynard, Prosecuting Attorney, in investigating the title to the square, elicited the following historical fact:

Louis Campan, being the proprietor of the north half of the square, platted it, together with the land east, west and north of it, in 1835, dividing all the property into blocks and lots except the square (north half), which he marked "public square." This plat was recorded about that date. There is some evidence also tending to prove that this same square had been selected as the seat of justice for this county by commissioners appointed by the Governor in 1833, while the title was still in the Government, but that selection was not legal and conclusive inasmuch as it required the approval of the Governor, which was not given, so far as the records show. Although in this plat made by Campan the ground is

marked "public square"—which does not necessarily imply a "court-house" square—it can be shown by evidence that a court-house square was the "public" use for which he intended it.

In 1838 a court-house was built upon this square near the center, and certainly extending upon the north half of it, which remained until 1843 or 1844, when it was burned and another one built in its place, which remained until 1852 or thereabouts, when it was sold by the county to Campau for \$175.

About this time the Board of Supervisors located the county seat upon the west side of the river and caused a jail to be built there, and rented a building in which to hold court; and from that time on for several years there was much discussion in the board as to the title of the county both to the grounds chosen on the west side and the public square. It seems also that about 1847, and from that on to 1852, Louis Campau claimed that he had not intended this for a court-house square, but only for a public square, city or village purposes, and notified the Board of Supervisors and also the Common Council of the city of his claim, and, finally, about the time that the court-house was moved off, or a little before, quit-claimed to the city his title to the north half of said square for the sum of \$500, and the city has claimed to own the same ever since, and has at times caused it to be fenced and directed the planting of trees upon it for ornament.

It will be seen from these facts that the only ground for controversy as to the north half of the square is between the city and the county. It is evident that Campau originally intended to give, and dedicated, it to the county for court-house purposes, and offered it to the county for that purpose. It also seems quite plain that the county accepted it by erecting thereon a court-house and maintaining it there for about 14 years. The city's claim arises from its possession since about 1852, founded upon its quit-claim deed from Louis Campau. This leaves the title to the north half in great doubt as between the city and the county, but it is quite certain that the city can hold it for public grounds if the county cannot for court-house purposes.

The south half of the square stands upon a different footing. On and prior to 1843 it was owned by Tilitson, Sheldon and Daniels, and had been platted by them, but it seems that their plat had not been recorded. About this time Tilitson petitioned the court of this county for a partition and division of the property. Commissioners were appointed by the court to partition it—Louis Campau being one of them—and said commissioners soon filed their report, stating that in attempting to divide the property they had found that the parties had previous to that time platted the property, and they adopted said plat as one from which to make the partition, made it a part of their report, and as such it was subsequently recorded. Said plat distinctly designated this public square as "court-house square." The lands east, west and south of it were all divided in blocks and lots by this plat, and the commissioners divi-

ded all the property among the tenants in common by said plat except the court-house square, which was not divided or otherwise mentioned. This report was affirmed by the court, and afterward each one of the parties sold lands by deeds thus set off to them, describing it in the deeds according to the plat adopted by the commissioners. These deeds amount to full recognitions by the owners of the plat, and this action constitutes an offer by the then proprietors of the land in question for a court-house square, if it had not been offered by them before that time. A court-house had already been located there since 1830, and about this time, 1843 or 1844, it burned, and another one was built upon this square, and the county continued to use it until about 1852, as before stated; and this, we think, constitutes an acceptance by the public of the dedication as offered, and made the title complete in the county. It is proper to mention that the city has also had possession, either for themselves or for the county, in connection with the north half, since about 1852; but there has never been any offer of it for public purposes except for a court-house square, and the city has never had any deed of the property.

The attorneys state it as their opinions, that the title of the south half is in the county for court-house purposes, and that if the county should conclude to erect a court-house upon it, neither the city, nor private persons claiming to hold the original paper title, could raise any valid objection. If, however, the county should finally reject the public square and actually build a court-house upon some other site, there might be ground for saying that the title would revert to the original owner who dedicated it.

In concluding their report they advise the county, by its supervisors, to take some action calculated to provoke a hostile claim to title if any one intends to contest it. They think that the county should take possession by enclosing it or erecting a building upon it, so that other parties claiming it might bring an action to assert their rights; or if any outside parties should interfere with the possession of the county, it could bring an action to quiet its title. This title perfected, a public building worthy of the city and county will take the place of the unsightly offices now in use.

GROWTH OF THE SUPERVISORS' BOARD.

The first attempt at organizing a county, as laid off in 1831, was that made in 1834, when it was set off as the township of Kent. At the meeting held in April of that year, Rix Robinson was elected Supervisor, and made his official visits to Kalamazoo, then the county seat. Two years later, Gideon H. Gordon was elected Supervisor of Byron, and took his seat with Mr. Robinson as members of the County Board. In 1838, Herman Smith, Su-

pervisor of Ada; Rodney Robinson, of Lowell; Zenas G. Winsor, of Plainfield; Lovell Moore, of Walker, and Lewis Robinson, of Vergennes, took their seats as Supervisors. Philo Beers, of Courtland, and Joel Guild, of Paris, were added to the board in 1839; John P. McNaughton, of Caledonia, in 1840; Edward Wheeler, of Alpine, in 1841; Henry McCormac, of Grand Rapids, in 1842; Lewis W. Purdy, of Sparta; Andrew Watson, of Cannon, and Milton C. Watkin, of Grattan, in 1846; William R. Godwin, of Wyoming, in 1848; Peter Teeple, Cascade, in 1848; Roswell C. Tyler, Bowne, 1848. Thomas Spencer, Oakfield, took his seat in 1849; Smith Lapham, of Algoma, 1849; Roswell C. Tyler, Bowne, 1849; George Hoyle, of Nelson, 1854; Uriah Chubb, of Tyrone, 1855; Edward Jewell, of Solon, 1857; Freeman Van Wickle, of Spencer, 1861. On the organization of the city, another member was added to the board, representation grew with the city until now it elects eight supervisors, who with the 24 township supervisors, form a board of 32 members. In 1845 the equalized valuation of the organized townships of the county was as follows: Grand Rapids, \$127,520.50; Plainfield, \$40,437.32; Vergennes, \$68,775.32; Caledonia, \$40,625; Byron, \$69,563; Walker, \$56,480; Courtland, \$27,923.40; Paris, 54,357; and Ada, \$52,947. The entire valuation of the county 36 years ago was only \$538,628.93.

In 1846 the townships of Sparta, Churchtown and Grattan were organized. The equalized valuation of real and personal property in the first named was \$14,925.22; in the second, \$21,145.33; and in Grattan, \$18,457.92. The aggregate valuation of real and personal property was \$573,452.39.

From that period forward the county grew in population and wealth. In 1847 it entered upon the era of progress and continued to advance toward greatness until the present time, when another era of development appears to reign over the land. In the following table the aggregate valuation of real and personal property is given from 1845 to 1881:

1845—\$	538,628.93	1858—\$	6,987,968.00	1871—\$	9,506,026.00
1846—	573,452.39	1859—	7,120,088.00	1872—	10,483,659.00
1847—	586,072.00	1860—	6,823,105.00	1873—	10,999,160.00
1848—	767,201.00	1861—	6,431,483.00	1874—	20,000,157.00
1849—	809,962.00	1862—	6,364,112.00	1875—	19,999,908.00
1850—	914,180.44	1863—	6,524,707.00	1876—	19,409,028.00
1851—	987,600.68	1864—	6,591,137.00	1877—	19,409,027.00
1852—	1,059,773.32	1865—	6,642,942.00	1878—	18,500,000.00
1853—	3,563,553.00	1866—	6,933,974.00	1879—	18,000,000.00
1854—	4,396,519.00	1867—	6,978,960.00	1880—	17,992,748.00
1855—	5,763,038.00	1868—	7,207,507.00	1881—	18,013,810.00
1856—	6,556,737.70	1869—	8,587,066.00		
1857—	6,942,289.00	1870—	8,617,615.00		

The following is a fair exhibit of the financial condition of the county to-day:

TOWNS.	No. of acres.	Real.	Personal.	Aggregate as Equal- ized.
Ada.....	22,546	\$311,650	\$43,230	\$340,830
Algoma.....	22,493	241,465	39,510	250,000
Alpine.....	22,925	410,280	40,470	437,750
Bowne.....	22,921	272,732	36,523	299,000
Byron.....	22,469	281,850	34,990	283,840
Caledonia.....	21,963	292,270	41,200	328,470
Cannon.....	21,841	351,165	46,165	346,000
Cascade.....	21,682	362,335	36,290	325,625
Courtland.....	22,954	293,345	35,325	310,700
Gaines.....	22,108	359,134	39,985	364,119
Grand Rapids.....	19,973	730,760	50,620	689,000
Grattan.....	22,377	319,710	51,890	350,000
Lowell.....	20,932	478,855	89,241	588,096
Nelson.....	22,023	179,460	36,725	208,500
Oakfield.....	21,761	265,825	28,665	290,000
Paris.....	22,303	592,800	67,780	625,000
Plainfield.....	22,912	340,505	32,210	342,000
Solon.....	22,828	149,505	30,125	195,000
Sparta.....	22,833	373,720	82,185	414,000
Spencer.....	22,089	103,445	17,604	118,000
Tyrone.....	22,494	136,065	14,075	143,500
Vergennes.....	22,115	408,195	36,290	364,000
Walker.....	21,000	428,835	61,635	527,970
Wyoming.....	19,650	351,694	26,215	415,160
	528,192	\$8,035,600	\$1,018,948	\$8,556,560
City of Grand Rapids, aggregate real and personal, as reviewed and equalized by Board of Review.....				9,457,250
Total.....				\$18,013,810

The various wards of Grand Rapids city, as equalized by the supervisors in 1881, have these aggregate valuations: First, \$727,985; second, \$2,931,333; third, \$1,844,259; fourth, \$1,831,231; fifth, \$617,572; sixth, \$280,163; seventh, \$524,196; eighth, \$700,511.

The amounts added by the supervisors to the Board of Equalization's valuation of the several wards are as follows: First, \$38,360; second, \$154,458; third, \$97,179; fourth, \$96,492; fifth, \$32,542; sixth, \$14,763; seventh, \$27,621; eighth \$36,911.

There is added to the assessed valuation of Lowell township, \$20,000; to Solon, \$15,370; of Walker, \$36,863, and to Wyoming, \$37,171—making a total to additions to townships of \$109,404.

In deductions from assessed valuations Grand Rapids township shows the greatest, \$92,580, and Spencer the least, \$3,049. Walker gets \$80,485 deduction; Cascade, \$73,000; Sparta, \$41,905; Cannon, \$51,230; Ada, \$14,050; Algoma, \$32,980; Alpine, \$13,000; Bowne, \$10,225; Byron, \$33,000; Caledonia, \$5,000; Courtland, \$14,968, Gaines, \$35,000; Grattan, \$21,600; Nelson, \$7,685; Oakfield,

\$4,490; Paris, \$35,580; Plainfield, \$30,715; Tyrone, \$6,640. The total deductions from townships are \$607,612.

The aggregate township valuations, as assessed, were \$9,054,548, of which \$8,035,600 was real and \$1,018,948 personal property. The number of acres assessed in townships was 528,192.

COMPARISON.

For the purpose of showing the relation which this county bears to the eastern counties of the State as well as to Wayne, Washtenaw and Jackson of the older organized counties, the following review of equalized valuation is given:

The aggregate valuation of the entire State, real and personal, is raised from \$630,000,000 in 1876—when the last State equalization was had—to \$810,000,000 in 1881. The following table shows both, the old and the new, valuations of some of the counties of the States. The increase in value of real and personal property in Kent county within the five years, ending June, 1881, is estimated at \$2,000,000. Under the old equalization Kent's proportion of the entire State taxes was about five per cent., while under the new deal it is only four and one-fourteenth per cent. of the total.

Some remarkable increases are shown in both the east and north of the State. Detroit shows an increase of \$33,000,000; St. Clair an increase of \$6,750,000—over 80 per cent.; Bay, an increase of \$11,000,000, or 157 per cent. increase; Saginaw also shows an increase of \$9,000,000, or 56 per cent.

The present total equalized valuation of the county is only equal to the increase of Wayne county and Detroit city during the last five years; yet it is sufficiently large to place Kent as the second county in the State in point of wealth. Conceding the figures to be correct, the value of the county, if reduced to money and equally divided among the people, would yield to each inhabitant of the county \$1,133.06.

The progress of clearing and improving land is shown by the record of acres assessed at the different periods of equalization as follows: 1856, 12,167,812; 1861, 15,166,010; 1866, 17,111,110; 1871, 20,515,388; 1876, 27,605,262; 1881, 28,306,820. The assessed acreage, it will be seen, has nearly doubled in 20 years.

The total valuation of the State as equalized by the State Board has been as follows for the different periods mentioned: 1851, \$30,979,270; 1853, \$120,362,474; 1856, \$137,663,009; 1861, \$172,055,808; 1866, \$307,965,842; 1871, \$630,000,000; 1876, \$630,000,000; 1881, \$810,000,000.

Between 1871 and 1877 there was a great depreciation in values of some kinds of property, notably those connected with the iron, lumber and navigation interests, and the aggregate valuation was left unchanged. Since 1876 there has been a great increase in values. Pine lands have in many cases doubled and trebled in market value, the mining interests have greatly revived, manufacturing industries have been prosperous, and real estate, both in

city and country, has been greatly enhanced in value. The State Board of Equalization, for 1881, has put the total amount at \$810,000,000, a considerable addition to the aggregate of \$654,005,885 as equalized by the county Boards of Supervisors.

GROWTH SHOWN BY POPULATION.

At the period when the French explorers of the Peninsula visited this land, the number of Indians in the neighborhood of Grand Rapids was estimated at about 3,000. The number inhabiting the district now comprised in the county was estimated at 7,000. Years rolled by and the story of the Frenchmen's travels were repeated in every Indian lodge; thousands went south and west to the sunny lands, other thousands were swept away by the small-pox. Emigration and disease thinned their ranks, until at the period of Rix Robinson's advent the Indian population of the county did not exceed 900, and even this number decreased to 800 before the settlement of Louis Campau. Then the American settlers began to pour in, and even as the white population grew apace, so did the savage decline until now scarcely a vestige is left to tell of their possession of this land.

In the section of this work devoted to the pioneers and old settlers, the names of the men who settled here up to the close of 1837 are given. Those, with the members of their families and the Indians, numbered 1,200 at the beginning of 1838. In the following table the census returns from 1845 to 1874 are given, showing a steady advance of population:

	1837	1845	1850	1854	1860	1864	1870	1874
Ada	497	593	746	1,116	1,094	1,427	1,351
Algoma	233	570	993	992	1,959	2,591
Alpine	618	861	1,248	1,194	1,445	1,348
Bowne	357	745	814	1,275	1,240
Byron	493	309	637	1,042	1,145	1,328	1,504
Cannon	696	874	1,061	1,142	1,205	1,205
Caledonia	127	99	301	762	923	1,599	1,680
Cascade	358	526	803	940	1,157	1,050
Courtland	400	406	703	957	1,388	1,340	1,287
Gaines	319	515	868	961	1,205	1,273
Grattan	648	800	1,127	1,141	1,298	1,350
Grand Rapids	461	872	1,021	1,053	1,651	1,941
Grand Rapids City	1,510	2,686	4,278	8,090	8,772	16,508	25,923
Lowell	214	473	1,200	1,417	3,086	2,826
Nelson	461	430	1,102	2,361
Oakfield	645	643	1,079	912	1,092	1,080
Paris	485	521	789	1,327	1,443	1,543	1,816
Plainfield	565	659	807	1,240	1,126	1,499	1,499
Sparta	309	531	941	1,032	1,666	1,587
Spencer	209	580	662
Solon	393	391	911	1,310
Tyrone	173	257	730	866
Vergennes	850	876	1,042	1,347	1,210	1,342	1,129
Walker	1,122	823	756	1,430	1,279	1,675	1,884
Wyoming	543	788	1,239	1,195	1,787	2,008
Total	1,200	6,049	12,016	17,869	30,721	33,458	50,410	62,671

The following returns are taken from the census bulletin in possession of General Pierce, the Superintendent of Census for this district in 1880:

TOWNSHIP.	VILLAGE.	VIL. POP.	TOTALS.
Ada.....	Ada.....	340	1,441
Algoma... ..	Part of Rockford.....	669	2,100
Alpine... ..	.....		1,378
Bowne... ..	.....		1,387
Byron.....	Byron Center.....	115	1,712
Caledonia.....	Alaska.....	225	
“.....	Caledonia Station.....	340	1,964
Cannon.....	Cannonsburg... ..	130	1,220
Cascade.....	Cascade.....	58	1,195
Courtland.....	.....		1,330
Gaines.....	Hammond.....	61	1,369
Grand Rapids.....	.....		3,058
Grand Rapids City.....	1st ward.....	4,920	
“ “ “.....	2 “.....	3,297	
“ “ “.....	3 “.....	5,998	
“ “ “.....	4 “.....	5,094	
“ “ “.....	5 “.....	3,520	
“ “ “.....	6 “.....	2,163	
“ “ “.....	7 “.....	3,617	
“ “ “.....	8 “.....	3,406	32,015
Grattan.....	.....		1,238
Lowell.....	Lowell.....	1,538	3,037
Nelson.....	Sand Lake.....	581	
“.....	Part of Cedar Springs.....	517	2,599
Oakfield.....	.....		1,112
Paris.....	.....		2,038
Plainfield... ..	Part of Rockford.....	147	1,608
Solon... ..	Part of Cedar Springs,	624	1,693
Sparta.....	Lisbon.....	124	
“.....	Sparta.....	507	2,103
Spencer.....	.....		1,196
Tyrone.....	Casnovia.....	101	1,319
Vergennes.....	Alton.....	20	1,148
Walker.....	.....		1,876
Wyoming.....	Grandville.....	548	2,117
			73,253

The population of Cedar Springs in Nelson and Solon townships is 1,141, and of Rockford in Algoma and Plainfield townships, 816.

During the six years ending June, 1880, the advance in population was almost equal to that attained during the nine years of immigration ending in 1854. The figures do not show such an advance as those dealing with the period after the war to 1870; yet they are sufficiently significant to show that the county has not at all attained her full strength,—that each decade for a century to come will mark a similar if not a greater progress.

During the year 1880 there were recorded in the County Clerk's office no less than 1,720 births, 846 deaths, and 635 marriages. The greater number of the births were registered during the latter half of the year. During the first six months of 1881 there was still a greater number of births and fewer deaths than recorded for

the corresponding period of 1880 ; so that from this source alone it may not be too extravagant to estimate an addition to the population, since June, 1880, of 1,000 souls, giving full credit for the number deceased. The growth of the population within the past year is considered to be over 2,000, which, with the number given in the census returns, would place the present population of the county at about 76,000.

The population of the county is large compared with the other divisions of the State. Still it will not be a matter of surprise to the people of the near future to learn that the population has been doubled. Albert Baxter, speaking on lands, says there are good chances for farmers wanting to settle in new homes throughout the western and northern part of Michigan—room enough and good lands enough for many times the present population. As for prices, they vary greatly, according to location and amount of improvement. Farmers with from \$1,000 to \$5,000 can get good places within easy reach of Grand Rapids, though there are many improved farms worth much more. Wild lands to the northward of Grand Rapids vary in price from \$2 to \$10 or \$15 per acre. It is now a good time to invest in real estate in Michigan. The cities and villages of Kent are growing steadily. Money judiciously invested in farms within 15 or 20 miles of Grand Rapids, will probably prove better than loans at high rates of interest in the advance in value alone, together with the support of families gained from them, for years to come, as they are steadily rising in value.

The manufacturing population, which the growing industries promise, will add materially to the number fostered by agriculture and commerce.

PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.

It is a remarkable fact, that so long as the Indian traders dwelt over the land no attempts whatever were made to improve the zigzag Indian trail. The contrary has marked the settlement of the country by the American pioneers. Immediately after erecting their log-houses, the next object was to cut short roads, and again to extend such roads to distant settlements. In 1836-'7 the road from Grandville to Bronson village, or Kalamazoo, was laid out, and also one from Grandville to Black river. This was the period when the star of Grandville was in the ascendant ; while yet, Squire Coggeshall, of Kent, looked on his Grand Rapids neighbors with suspicion, mingled with contempt, and they in turn look upon him with pity.

In 1837 the Grand Rapids Toll-Bridge Company was chartered, yet six years later there was only the well-remembered narrow foot bridge, erected by James Scribner and Lovell Moore, in 1843.

The Port Sheldon and Muskegon roads were projected in 1839. Though the Legislature authorized the laying out of these highways, little or nothing was accomplished toward rendering them fit for travel until 1854, when the plank road to Kalamazoo, author-

ized in 1850, was completed. Previous to this time two days were occupied in making the journey by stage to Bronson's settlement. The W. H. Withey stages were placed on the route in 1854, and performed the journey in one day. The toll-gates which adorned the old road were abolished in 1869; subsequently the planks disappeared, to give place to the gravel-bedded thoroughfare of the present time. The State road from the Rapids to Grand Traverse was laid out in 1855-'6. The county roads were gradually opened until now fully 1,800 miles of macadam and gravel roads render travel throughout the district easy and agreeable.

RAILROADS.

The Detroit & Milwaukee railroad, built in 1857-'8, extends across the lower peninsula between Detroit and Grand Haven. It enters the county at Lowell, runs parallel with Grand river along its southern bank to the village of Ada, and westward through the townships of Grand Rapids and Walker, with a depot at the northern limits of the city. This road is 189 miles in length. It connects at Grand Haven with the Milwaukee boats, thus forming one of the quickest routes between Detroit and the Northern States. The first train which ever entered the city signaled its approach July 10, 1858. It was but the beginning of the railway era, the signal of enterprises which have led the county to prosperity.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. extends from Little Traverse bay to Richmond, Ind., a distance of 421 miles, where it connects with the C., H. & D. R. R., 71 miles from Cincinnati. The road was opened from the city to Cedar Springs, Dec. 23, 1866, and to Fort Wayne, Ind., Oct. 10, 1880.

The Grand Rapids & Newaygo, now consolidated with the Chicago & Western Michigan R. R., was completed in June, 1872, from Grand Rapids to Morgan, a distance of 46 miles. The company has about completed the procuring of the right of way for the extension of the Newaygo division to and across the river. One of its latest purchases was of a site for the west end of the bridge, bought of Tuttle Bros. for \$1,525. Work on the bridge has already begun at the Toledo bridge works.

The Grand Rapids division of the M. C. R. R., or Grand River Valley R. R., was built in 1869 from Grand Rapids to Jackson, a distance of 94 miles, where it connects with the M. C. R. R. The first passenger coaches entered Grand Rapids over this line Jan. 17, 1870.

The Kalamazoo, Allegan & Grand Rapids railroad, operated by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R. R. Co., extends from Grand Rapids to Kalamazoo, a distance of 58 miles. The first train arrived in the city March 1, 1869.

The Chicago & Western Michigan was built in 1872 from Grand Rapids to New Buffalo, a distance of 115 miles, with a branch from Holland to Pentwater, 80 miles, and one from Muskegon to Big Rapids, 55 miles.

CHAPTER X.

THE COURTS AND BAR.

As man is the capital of nature, so does he afford to man a subject for deep inquiry. It has been understood throughout the ages that crime is hereditary. The gambler, who placed his fortune at the small mercy of a die long centuries ago, may possibly be the ancestor of a notorious mountebank of the present time; and the creature whose passions led him to the crime of murder, while yet Cæsar ruled the Roman empire, may possibly have been the first of a race whose representatives disgraced every generation of the past and continue to stain the civilization of our time. Whatever faith may be placed in the hereditary theory of crime by the great majority of people, it seems to be approved by facts: demonstrations of passions transmitted from father to son are common, and therefore it is not a matter of surprise to learn that he who is convicted of a great crime followed in the very footsteps of some ancestor. Though the advance of civilization has materially retarded an indulgence in criminal acts, it has not stayed the workings of nature in regard to the fierce passions of man. They who in former times followed the vocations of their fathers, now seek out varying labors, and thus the tendency of intuitive viciousness is held in check, though it can never be wholly subdued.

Very few hereditary criminals join the fortunes of an early settlement: they come in after years, often with the best intentions, and for a time observe all the conventionalities of life; but afterward the ruling passion begins to re-assert its terrible superiority over the mind, and there sult is crime, sometimes insignificant, but generally monstrous and shocking.

To preserve the lives and properties of the people against the machinations of such men, the State promulgated her "statutes," or legal rules, which not only prescribed the penalties and punishments to be inflicted on transgressors, but also defined the manner in which the laws should be administered.

The people of Kent put these laws in operation the moment they organized the township of that name. The old justices, associate judges and chief justice were the centers of equity. The primitive appearance of the early courts, the desire to do justice, evident in the words and gestures of the judges, their genial dispositions, and the free and easy characteristics of the bench, bar and clients, made the administration of the laws admirably democratic, fully suited to the requirements of the time, and capable of adjusting all discords that might creep into existence within the young county.

Under the second order of affairs many causes of a serious character were presented to the courts. With the advance in population and knowledge, new sources of disunion became known : land disputes, boundary squabbles, even forgery and perjury became common crimes ; matrimonial alliances were not in all cases judicious ; opposing temperaments met to oppose to the bitter end, and consequently the era of divorce, of the total disruption of family ties, ensued. Such cases will not be given more than this reference in these pages ; but, unfortunately, there occurred a few murders which threw a shadow over a history exceptionably honorable. To notice such capital crimes is scarcely within the province of history, and for this reason alone only a few criminals will be noticed.

In 1837 Judge Ransom opened the first session of the Circuit Court for Kent county, in a house opposite Jefferson Morrison's store at the foot of Monroe street, next the Guild House. Robert Hilton was foreman of the grand jury. Among the other jurors present were Geo. Coggeshall and Lovell Moore.

The Superior Court of Grand Rapids was established under Legislative authority, approved March 24, 1875. It is distinctly a municipal court of record. The judge is elected for a term of six years. The first term commenced the first Tuesday of June, 1875, when Judge John T. Holmes presided. He retired in June, 1881, when Judge Parrish was elected.

As early as 1838 the Prosecuting Attorney, Osgoode, then residing at Grandville, indicted a half-breed for murder ; but the prisoner was not convicted.

Louis Genereau was indicted for murder before the court of Kent county, convicted and sentenced to imprisonment by Judge Whipple.

THE MURDER OF NEGA.

Among the criminal records of early days, the most important is that which treats of the murder of Nega, an Indian woman, and the capture and trial of E. M. Miller on the charge. It appears that on Dec. 20, 1842, two men, Miller and Hovey, were proceeding with a team from the forks of the Muskegon to its mouth when they fell in with two squaws, one the mother, the other a child of ten summers. Miller forcibly stopped the mother, and drew her to a place near by, where he pitched his camp for the night. The child, frightened, ran into the woods. In the morning the woman was found dead, Miller ran for the lake shore, intending to escape, while Hovey took the team back to the starting point. This murder was perpetrated Dec. 21, 1842. The murderer broke her neck, then drew the body into the forest, covered it with brush, and, believing that he could escape, started along the trail toward the lake shore, thence down the frozen ice to the mouth of the Kalamazoo river, *en route* to Chicago.

The Indians of the Muskegon soon noticed the disappearance of

Nega, and entered at once on a search. Savage intelligence led the searchers to the scene of the first struggle, and onward still to the locality where the body of one of their most favored women lay cold in death. The Indians halted not for council, but dashed forward in pursuit of the murderer and tracked him to the settlement at Muskegon. Here he succeeded in eluding capture. The murdered woman was the daughter of the Muskegon chief and wife of a sub-chief, a very important squaw in the village circle; therefore the Indians cried out for revenge. Failing to obtain a clew to the whereabouts of Miller, they started for Grand Rapids, related their story to Rix Robinson and Louis Campau, and only rested when they saw that their white friends were determined to seek out the murderer and punish him.

Robinson and Campau lost no time in observing their promises to the Indians. One rode in haste to Grand Haven, while the other superintended the scouting parties in the neighborhood of the rapids and along the river. The former, on arriving at Grand Haven, waited on the newly elected Sheriff—T. D. Gilbert, now of Grand Rapids—and instructed him to proceed at once in pursuit of Miller. At that time Robinson was a most influential citizen of the county and the State. An order from him in such a case as this was claimed instant action, so that the sheriff of Ottawa county had no alternative left but to obey. Mr. Gilbert was then young and filled with the enthusiasm of a young man who succeeded in winning a place in popular esteem. He exerted all the faculties which are generally brought into play by the chivalry when any serious question is presented, and formed the conclusion that Miller did not halt at Muskegon, but pushed onward with the intention of reaching Chicago. Under this opinion he examined the snow-clad shores of the lake for some miles above and below the estuary of Grand river; but failing to find even a track, he concluded to try the glare ice on the lake. He had not proceeded far when he discovered the clear ice stained with tobacco juice. Aware that the red men did not possess all the accomplishments of their white brothers, he was not slow to conclude that here he had struck the murderer's trail. Pushing forward he soon discovered another evidence of the tobacco-eater passing that way, and, following up the clue so found traveled onward until the tobacco marks on the ice were hidden in the darkness of night. Even then he did not return; but with an official earnestness determined to reach the light-house near the estuary of the Kalamazoo river. Having reached that point he asked the officer in charge whether a man passed that way during the day. He was answered negatively. Then he instructed the light-keeper to send his boy over to the village of Saugatuck without delay if a man should pass. That night Mr. Gilbert actually proceeded to the village, where he had supper and a rest. Early next morning the light-keeper's boy came to inform him that a man arrived at the light-house. Without loss of time the young sheriff proceeded

thither, entered, and, saluting the stranger, "How are you, Mr. Miller?" informed him that he was the Sheriff of Ottawa county in search for the murderer of an Indian squaw. "Very well," replied Miller, "I suppose I must go with you." In returning along the shore, the sheriff pointed out to the culprit the signs which led him to follow up the trail, and also the spot where he ceased to observe the tobacco stains. "Well," said Miller, "I turned off the track at nightfall, went behind the sand hill, lighted a fire, and encamped there during the night. This is how you missed me."

The march to Grand Haven was performed in silence. Arriving there, the unfortunate prisoner was placed in irons for the night, and brought on to Grand Rapids the succeeding day, where he was placed in jail to await trial.

While he was in prison, the Indians came from all parts of the country to obtain a glimpse of him who murdered the "pride of the Indian village of Muskegon." The warriors appeared curious, yet did not betray a sign of the deep anger, or dreams of revenge which rankled within their hearts. In their converse with the old traders they were earnest in their demands for his death, stating the facts that justice required a life for a life, and justice must be done. The assurances given by Rix Robinson and Louis Campau satisfied them; but not until after the trial did they cease to visit the village and gather round the jail.

The day of trial arrived. Judge Ransom presided. T. B. Church, assisted by Mr. Clark, of Kalamazoo, prosecuted. The grand jury was composed of the principal men of the county. The counsel for the defense were Geo. Martin, Johnson and Julius Abel. Chief Justice Ransom opened the Circuit Court May 17, 1843. The grand jury produced May 20, 1843. The grand jury was sworn, and after a short consultation returned a "true bill" against Miller. In the absence of the prosecuting attorney, Thomas B. Church was appointed by the Governor to represent the People. He was then quite a young man, enthusiastic and determined. This was his first great criminal case, and to render the cause of the People successful, he left no honorable resource unemployed. Every statute and ruling bearing on the crime of murder was studied in full, the legal documents were prepared with the greatest care; neither formality nor technicality was unobserved, so that when the indictment was read and its varied, salient features dwelt upon, the counsel for the defense, though able, realized that they had to grapple with a tiger rather than a lamb.

The morning of the trial was dark and gloomy, yet every hour brought large delegations from all parts of Kent, Ottawa, Muskegon and Ionia to witness the trial. Indians came hither in large numbers and swelled the throng. All was intense excitement; the small court-room in the beautiful court-house of that day was completely filled; the crowd without was dense indeed. As the morning grew toward noon, the clouds grew darker, and the low, rumbling sound of distant electric explosions could be heard, giv-

ing notice of the coming storm. Still the people continued to crowd into the village and to the public square, and there each one took a place, waiting expectantly to hear a word from the orators within the temple of justice, and hoping to learn the result of the trial before returning to their homes.

About three o'clock in the afternoon the prisoner's counsel addressed the jurors; the acting prosecuting attorney reviewed the evidence tendered, and closed his great labors of that day by a brilliant appeal to his countrymen on the jury to give justice for justice's sake and right the wrongs of the natives, even as they would those of the "New Americans." The testimony closed on Wednesday, May 24, when Judge Ransom charged the jury in a solemn manner. He reviewed the testimony of each witness, the circumstantial features of the murder, defined the law in the case, and then directed the jury to find a verdict in accordance with the facts. The jury retired at three o'clock p. m. At this moment the thunder-storm swept past in all its fury. Lightning, thunder and rain aided each other in rendering the scene terrific in the extreme. The jurors stood motionless; the judge himself wondered what all this disturbance of the upper world portended; the building was shaken to its foundations; the people stood aghast. It seemed to be the storm-king giving warning to do justice, and the jury took the hint. After retiring to the room, peal after peal of thunder rang out; each flash of lightning seemed to halt in its flight as if to enliven the darkness which spread over the land; a steady torrent of rain poured down, until it seemed that heaven was at war with the earth.

The jury agreed upon a verdict at 11 o'clock at night, and returned reluctantly to deliver it. Chas. H. Taylor was clerk at the time, and in reply to the question, "Have you agreed upon a verdict?" received the answer, "We have!" "Is the prisoner guilty or not guilty?" The foreman, in answering, trembled violently, recovered a little, and had just sufficient strength left to reply, "We find him guilty of the crime, but recommend him to executive clemency." At this moment the roar of thunder became deafening; the lurid glare of electricity was nature's kaleidoscope, lighting up the scene. The prosecuting attorney, counsel for the prisoner, prisoner, judge and audience were all silent under the influences of the occasion; the jurors were singularly timid, yet disturbed nature did not show signs of peace or approval, but continued her wild show until night came on.

The following day Judge Ransom delivered sentence. In view of the fact that a bill was pending before the Legislature, providing for the abolition of capital punishment, the prisoner was sentenced to be hanged Feb. 25, 1844, so that the judge, who witnessed the aerial proceedings of the day and night previous, would not have to say in other and later years, that he was the last judge in Michigan to sentence a fellow-man to the scaffold, nor permit the jurors to hold themselves responsible for his death. The "abolition bill" did not

pass the Legislature that year, so that Sheriff Withey made full preparations for the execution. A scaffold was erected on the public square in February, 1844, under the sheriff's orders. However, friends of the criminal interested themselves in his behalf, and succeeded in obtaining a reprieve. Before the term allowed in the reprieve expired, the act abolishing capital punishment was approved, the sentence of death set aside, and imprisonment for life substituted. Miller, however, did not remain in prison many years. His relatives in Maine interested themselves in his behalf, and this fact, coupled with the more important one that Hovey, the man on whose evidence the prosecution relied for conviction, and on whose testimony Miller was sentenced to be hanged, when dying confessed that he it was who killed the squaw, and not the unfortunate man who was in prison. Under such circumstances the Governor signed a pardon, and the victim of evil company was discharged. To say that Miller was not equally guilty with Hovey is out of the question; nor is it possible to become convinced that he who would consign a neighbor to the hangman, could tell the truth, even on the brink of eternity.

THE MURDER OF DR. KERNY.

The first case of murder recorded in the history of Plainfield township, is that of the killing of Dr. Kerny by Cornelius Tubbs. It appears that trouble arose between the two men on account of slanderous reports said to be circulated by Kerny regarding Tubbs' wife. The gossip and his victim met in the township of Plainfield early in August, 1854, when they entered into a combat of words. The doctor was under the influence of whisky; Tubbs was suffering from a painful felon on the right hand. He did not seek an encounter with the medical man, but, on the contrary, sought every means of retiring. He succeeded in an effort to leave the village, and started for home on foot. He proceeded only a half a mile, when he was overtaken by the doctor, who beat him severely about the head and face. Tubbs tolerated all this, but when the doctor touched the "felon sore," all patience vanished, and Tubbs, seizing a grub, dealt his assailant a terrific blow, which fractured his skull. Here the battle ended; the unfortunate doctor grew unconscious, in which state he remained until his death next morning. Tubbs was arrested, tried for murder, was defended by T. B. Church, and acquitted, his plea of justifiable homicide being favorably received by a jury of his fellow citizens.

THE MURDER OF BARBER.

Early in March, 1860, Mr. Barber, who was then Township Treasurer of Algoma, set out for Grand Rapids to report to the County Treasurer and hand him the moneys which he had collected. The day previous he met Kengin, a fellow townsman, and arranged



L. M. Poirde M. D.

with him to accompany him, and in accord with this arrangement called at the latter's house next morning. Both left for Grand Rapids; but as Kengin passed out the gate he picked up an ax, remarking that he would have it ground at Plainfield. When about half-way up the hill, a half-mile from Rockford, the murderer raised his deadly weapon, and dealt his defenseless, unsuspecting victim two heavy blows, causing instant death. The assassin fled. A teamster passing that way immediately after discovered the body, gave the alarm, Kengin was pursued, and when arrested at Plainfield denied the charge of murder. When taken into the room where the corpse was stretched, he parted the blood-clotted hair, coolly viewed the gaping wounds, and pretended to weep over the body of his dead friend. His trial resulted in a conviction for murder in the first degree. He confessed his guilt, but never acknowledged the amount of money taken. This murderer was sentenced to imprisonment for life, which sentence he is now undergoing.

MURDER OF JAMES CRAWFORD.

The murder of Crawford was perpetrated March 1, 1870. The deceased visited the house of Peter Lamoureux to discuss business matters. After a few minutes the conversation grew into a dispute, and presently merged into a quarrel. Crawford was in the act of leaving the house, when Lamoureux seized a hammer, with which he struck the retreating Crawford on the head, burying the hammer in the brain of his victim. After receiving this terrible wound, the unfortunate man walked to his home, four and a half miles distant. Having arrived there he fell into an unconscious state, in which he remained until death ended his sufferings March 11, 1870.

The murderer was indicted on the charge of manslaughter, was defended by T. B. Church, convicted, and sentenced to imprisonment for seven years. He received his discharge in 1879. He survived his release about 18 months, and died Aug. 9, 1881. He was buried in the Plainfield cemetery, near the grave of his victim.

In the case of Mills, charged with causing the granary of C. W. Taylor to be burned, the court was occupied 60 days and the jury for 40 days. E. E. Sargeant, T. B. Church and John Van Arman, of Marshall, prosecuted, and Samuel Clark, of Kalamazoo, Judge Goodwin, of Detroit, and a few local lawyers, defended. George Martin presided as Circuit Judge.

Bradley F. Granger, accused of attempting to poison James Miller, a lawyer of Grand Rapids, in 1843, was examined, and escaped lynching through the efforts of Sheriff Harry Eaton. At his trial the jury failed to convict. He was defended by T. B. Church.

TROTTIER'S CHEESE.

Trottier, an Indian trader, who kept his books in hieroglyphics, intended to debit the account of a customer with the price of a grindstone; but in entering it he made a large circle, without making a place for the axle. In course of time Trottier, in looking over the book, saw this figure and presumed it meant a cake of cheese. The purchaser was asked to pay, and, on refusing, was summoned before a Kent county justice. The defendant allowed the trader to proceed with the case, and then coolly asked the plaintiff. Was it not a grindstone which he sold? Trottier realized the fact immediately, and cried out, "Oh yes! yes! I forgot to make a hole in it, and took it to mean a cake of cheese."

Other equally important cases have marked the history of the county, but an account of them here seems impracticable, if not even inappropriate.

FIRST LAWYERS OF THE COUNTY.

Among the representatives of the law in Kent during the fifth decade of the century, and the first of the settlement of the county, may be named Julius C. Abel, John Ball, Geo. Martin, Solomon L. Withey, John T. Holmes, A. D. Rathbun, T. B. Church, J. S. Chamberlain, C. P. Calkins, Sylvester Granger, E. E. Sargeant, S. M. Johnson, Lucius Patterson, Ralph Cole and C. Osgoode. The Judges of the Circuit Court, who visited Grand Rapids at an early day, were Epaphroditus Ransom and Charles W. Whipple. The Associate Judges included John Almy, Arnott Davis, Philander Tracey, Ezekiel W. Davis, Rix Robinson and George Coggeshall. DeWitt C. Lawrence and Joshua Boyer were elected County Judges in 1846, and James A. Davis in 1850. Jefferson Morrison and James A. Davis were the first Judges of the Probate Court. Geo. Coggeshall, Jonathan Chubb, Lovell Moore and others are well remembered in connection with the old-time Justices' Court.

The first practicing lawyer in the county was Julius C. Abel, who settled at Grandville in 1835. He was one of the old-time surveyors, a self-made lawyer, having derived all his legal lore from continuous study of Cowan's treatise on legal forms and common law. Abel was a heavy mortal, and, next to Rix Robinson, was physically perhaps the most powerful man in the county; he possessed a voice singularly deep, and with his large body and deep voice he succeeded in winning from the justices points which common law never could concede. His death was chronicled in 1872.

C. Osgoode, appointed Prosecuting Attorney by Judge Ransom at the opening of the first Circuit Court for Kent, and for a time owner of the Grandville city plat, died at the home of his adoption long years after he saw his hopes for its greatness scattered.

Lucius Patterson, a New York man, settled at Ionia shortly after

the arrival of the Dexter colony, but moved to the Rapids in 1844 or '45. He had the reputation of being a clever, whole-souled man. His death is said to have taken place in 1870. Toward the close of his life he figured as the attorney of J. W. Converse *versus* the Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. and other corporations.

Simeon M. Johnson, born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., was the son of a weaver favorably known in that State. On coming here he assumed airs of importance which were not at all becoming, excited much unfavorable gossip, was the cashier of the wild-cat bank, in connection with which he merited and received a terrible kicking from Uncle Rix. He married Miss Coggeshall, a lady who obtained a divorce some years afterward. He was appointed United States Consul at the Port of Metanza, Cuba; subsequently held some minor position on the New York *Herald*, and again married, a Baltimore lady. His death occurred some years ago at his last wife's home.

Edward E. Sargeant, Prosecuting Attorney in the celebrated case of the People *v.* Mills in 1852, was a most esteemed member of the old bar of Kent county. The latter years of his professional life, he devoted to the legal affairs of Daniel Ball, a prominent citizen of early times. He died in 1858.

Ralph W. Cole, a lawyer, Mayor of Grand Rapids in 1851, married Miss Mosely, and made the city his home until his death, from small-pox, July 29, 1855.

Alfred D. Rathbun was the first regularly elected Prosecuting Attorney of Kent county, holding that office from Jan. 1, 1839, until the appointment of T. B. Church in 1843. In 1840 he entered into partnership with John Ball, and in 1843 with T. B. Church. Rathbun was a man fond of money and willing and able to earn it; his court practice was limited, yet his office business was fairly good. He was one of the early Postmasters of the village. His death occurred in 1856.

John Ball graduated at Dartmouth College in 1820, and entered upon the practice of law at Troy, N. Y. He arrived at Grand Rapids in 1836, where he became a dealer in real estate. In 1840 he formed a partnership with A. D. Rathbun; in 1844 with Solomon L. Withey, subsequently with Geo. Martin, again with E. E. Sargeant, and lastly with James H. McKee.

Solomon L. Withey was admitted an attorney and counsellor at law of the Kent County Bar, May 17, 1843, five years after his settlement in the village of that time. In 1848 he was elected Judge of Probate; in 1860 State Senator, and in 1863 was appointed Judge of the United States District Court by Lincoln. He was tendered a U. S. Circuit Judgeship, for Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, in 1869, which offer he declined.

John T. Holmes, noticed among the old settlers of the county, was admitted to practice before the Circuit Court of Kent county May 17, 1843. He was elected Judge of the Superior Court of Grand Rapids in 1875, which position he filled until his retirement from

the bench in 1881. The court is now presided over by Judge Parrish, while Mr. Holmes has returned to the practice of law.

Thomas B. Church, a lawyer, favorably known throughout the State as well as in the Grand River Valley, settled at Grand Rapids in 1842, and entered at once on the practice of law.

Sylvester Granger was among the old settlers as well as a pioneer lawyer. He was admitted to the bar of Kent county, May 17, 1843, by Chief Justice Ransom.

Chamberlain, Rood and Bement were among the lawyers of early times, and favorably known to the old settlers.

Geo. Martin, one of the leading members of the bar of this county, and indeed of the State, settled at Grand Rapids in 1836. In the political chapter the gradual progress of this man is noted: his advance, step by step, from the position of County Judge to Circuit Judge, and finally to the Chief Justiceship of the Supreme Court of Michigan, is shown. His death was recorded in 1868.

Epaphroditus Ransom, first Circuit Judge of Kent county, was a man of singular, yet brilliant parts. He settled at Kalamazoo at an early period in the history of that county. He was appointed Circuit Judge in 1836, and opened the first term of such court at Ionia the same year, holding the session in the house of Daniel Ball, then a resident of that burg. Subsequently he presided over the first courts of Kent and Ottawa counties, holding the session in a house next to Joel Guild and opposite Jefferson Morrison.

James Arnott Davis, Associate Judge, was a lawyer who left New York, and settled in Kent with his friends.

PRIMITIVE JUSTICE COURTS.

The following sketches give a fair idea of the manner in which some old-time justices conducted law business. It is true that a few of them observed many of the rules of court as well as a certain dignity; yet it must be conceded their style was singularly primitive, and in keeping with the spirit of the time.

George Coggeshall settled at the village of Kent in 1836, where he erected a frame house at the corner of Bridge and Kent streets. In this house he was accustomed to hear the complaints of his neighbors and give his extraordinary judgments. He was the first Justice of the Peace, known as the "old Kent Justice;" was at once original and peculiar. In a case brought before him, wherein T. B. Church was plaintiff's attorney and Julius C. Abel the defendant's, the plaintiff produced one Vanderpool as witness, who proved the case thoroughly. Abel, for the defense, produced three witnesses to impeach Vanderpool's testimony, but Coggeshall would not permit them to be sworn, saying, "I do not, nor does any one in this jury, believe a word that Vanderpool has stated." This wonderful ruling resulted in the dismissal of the plaintiff's case.

Mrs. Van Steele stole Burnett's linen and his daughters' underclothing. The case was proved, but to the surprise of the attorneys, the old Kent Justice said: "David Burnett, you take home your

clothes, and these ladies may take their underclothes." Then he turned to Mrs. Van Steele and said: "As for you, I discharge you; but now, if you are ever caught in this scrape again, I will send you straight to Jackson. You must pay \$10 costs!" Three years later the Dutch woman learned that the fine could not be imposed after her discharge. She submitted the matter to Solomon L. Withey, who advised her to sue Geo. Coggeshall for the amount. He paid the \$10, saying he did not like to have anything to do with the Monroe street "conspirators" and pirates. He hated the residents of that portion of the village called Monroe street, had no confidence whatever in them, and was even inclined to oppose his judicial opinions to any of them who might seek justice in his court.

During the trial of a case before the justice's court of Grandville, Lovell Moore, plaintiff's attorney, was subpoenaed, during the progress of the case, by John T. Holmes, attorney for the defendant, to prove the hand-writing of his own client. Moore took off his glasses, entered the witness-stand, and looked at the writing; but owing to bad sight could not say that it was plaintiff's, although he knew his writing well. Holmes was surprised and asked him the reason. "Why, 'Squire Holmes," he said, "I cannot see without spectacles; and you did not subpoena the spectacles." There was a nonsuit.

THE BAR ASSOCIATION.

This Association was organized Feb. 7, 1878, when a constitution and by-laws were adopted, with a preamble setting forth that "the Association is established to maintain the honor and dignity of the profession of the law, to increase its usefulness in promoting the due administration of justice, to cultivate social intercourse among its members, and to establish a law library."

The officers elected were D. Darwin Hughes, President; Edward Taggart, Vice President; Laurens W. Wolcott, Secretary; Roger W. Butterfield, Treasurer; John C. Fitzgerald, Edwin F. Uhl, Ebenezer S. Eggleston, Executive Committee.

The first members of the association comprised D. Darwin Hughes, Henry Elmer Thompson, John W. Champlin, Lyman D. Norris, Lawrence P. Eddy, Laurens W. Wolcott, James Blair, Moses Taggart, Roger W. Ransom, Edward Taggart, James B. Wilson, John C. Fitzgerald, J. Kleinhaus, Willard Kingsley, Thomas J. O'Brien, Isaac H. Parrish, C. C. Rood, Albert Jennings, C. M. McLaren, Fred. A. Maynard, Elwin C. Allen, Edwin F. Uhl, H. B. Fallass, Ed. M. Adams, Hiram A. Fletcher, W. J. Stuart, E. F. Sweet, Omar H. Simonds, Sanford C. Hinsdale, H. H. Drury, Mitchell I. Smyley.

In accordance with the article of the constitution, dealing with election of officers, the last Monday of November was set as the day

of annual meeting. The first meeting was called for Nov. 25, adjourned to Dec. 2, 1878, and resulted in the choice of the following officers: John W. Champlin, President; Mitchell I. Smyley, Vice President; Edwin F. Sweet, Secretary; Moses Taggart, Treasurer; James Blair, Omar H. Simonds and Henry E. Thompson, Executive Committee.

Sept. 11, 1879, the following gentlemen were admitted to membership: John W. Stone, Nathaniel A. Earle, Edward W. Withey, Geo. B. Wanty, James R. Wylie, Samuel A. Kennedy, John M. Harris, Geo. W. Thompson, Henry J. Felker and Wm. M. Robinson.

The third annual meeting was held Nov. 24, 1879, when D. Darwin Hughes was elected President; John C. Fitzgerald, Vice-President; James B. Willson, Secretary; Moses Taggart, Treasurer; Nathaniel A. Earle, Laurens W. Wolcott, and John W. Champlin, Executive Committee.

Marsden C. Burch was admitted to membership March 10, 1880. Among members admitted since that period, are Wm. Wisner Taylor and G. Chase Godwin.

The officers elected in 1879 were confirmed in their positions which they hold until November, 1881.

The Association has now established a reading room in the United States building, where many of the leading law periodicals are filed. It is the purpose of the Association to establish a law library at an early date.

Messrs. Jennings and McLaren, formerly members of the Association, have left the city.

The honorary members, according to article VII. of the constitution, comprise the judges of the United States, District, Circuit, and City Courts during their term of office. The list includes the names of Solomon L. Withey, Birney Hoyt, Isaac Parrish and John T. Holmes.

The amount of good effected by this Association cannot be overestimated. Its members *must* follow the line of conduct laid down, and thus ensure an observance of all those principles which bring honor to the profession and justice to the litigant.

The Bar of Kent county, as reported in 1881, comprised the following named attorneys and counsellors at law:

Adsit, A C	Church, Thomas B	Chandler Charles	Ferris, Jacob
Adams, Edward M	Calkins, C P	Clark, Aaron	Fairfield, John A
Allen & Gary	Chipman, S S	Dodge, A W	Fallass, Henry B
Boardman, F D	Coit, Charles W	Dodge, E W	Follett, Lyman D
Buck, Curtis	Corbitt, D E	Dapper, E A	Ford, Melbourne H
Blair, Kingsley &	Carpenter, Frank L	Doran, Peter	Foote, Thaddeus
Kleinhaus	Carpenter, Eugene	Drury, Horton H	Gleason, Clark H
Burch & Montgo'ry	Champlin, J W	Eddy, L P	Grove & Harris
Ball & McKee	Carroll, Thomas F	Earle, J Edward	Ganson, C VanC
Barker, Thomas N	Carroll, L E	Eggleston, E S	Goodwin, G Chase
Burlingame, E A	Carroll, —	Edgerton, —	Girdler, Benj C
Butterfield, R W	Clay, Samuel D	Earle, Nathaniel L	Graham, Robert D
Corbin, I H	Carr, Henry J	Fitzgerald, John C	Hall, Abram S

Hunter, Frank W	Maynard, R A	Powers, Reuben W	Sweet, Edwin F
Howell, Charles C	Mathewson &	Patten, John, jr	Saunders, W G
Hinsdale, S C	Wurzburg	Pettibone, Chas C	Turner, Isaac M
Hale, Warren S	Miller, John T	Quinsey, John C	Taylor, W Wisner
Holden, E G D	Moore, Malcolm M	Reeves & Felker	Thompson, G W
Hyde, C G & W W	Miller, E T	Rogers, Jas A	Thompson, H E
Holmes, Frank G	McReynolds, A T	Rood, Charles C	Tompkins, H
Hopkins, M L	McLaren, —	Reynolds, J M	Taggart, Edward
Holcomb, John W	McNamara, John	Ransom, J W & O C	Taggart & Wolcott
Hughes, D Darwin	Miller, E T	Renwick & Walker	Temple, Fred C
Harper, Joseph H	McBride, James A	Rogers, D L	Vickers, Robert H
Hobbes, Joseph F	Moffat, John O	Sliter & Rogers,	Voorheis, Peter O
Hughes, D D, jr	Maher, Edgar A	Slawson, Newell F	Willson, James B
Harlan, Benj A	Maynard & Wanty	Simonds, Fir &	Wood, Isaac W
Jones, William K	Moore, J E	Wolf	Weinman, Ernest G
Joslin, H	Norris & Uhl	Sweet, Frank H	Westfall, W O
Kellogg, R Marion	O'Brien, T J	Sinclair, R P	Walsh, Henry F
Kennedy, S A	Potter, Charles	Sinclain, Thompson	Ward, Leonard A
Kutts, Frank K	Putnam, Alfred	Smiley, M I	White, Geo H
Lambert, Isaac E	Powers, Mark M	Smith, N J	Williams, W B
Lyle, D C	Parrish, Isaac H	Shinkman, E J	Wilson, Thomas B
Lockwood, B F	Perry & Alger	Stone, John W	Withey, Edward W
Lawrence, John S	Prescott, Wm H	Smith, Eben	Wright, W H
Livingston, L B	Pantlind, Geo E	Standish, Albert	Wylie, James R
Messmore, I E	Partridge, F J	Stuart, Wm J	

The Circuit Court is presided over by Hon. Birney Hoyt. The officers of the court are : Fred S. Clark, Clerk; Edward B. Moore, Deputy Clerk; Charles G. Godfroy, Deputy Clerk; Lincoln Bowen, File Clerk; Fred A. Maynard, Prosecuting Attorney; George P. Wanty, Assistant Prosecuting Attorney; Henry F. Walsh, Reporter; and James B. Willson and Lyman D. Follett, Circuit Court Commissioners.

Solomon L. Withey is Judge of the United States District Court, and Isaac H. Parrish, Judge of the Superior Court of Grand Rapids.



CHAPTER XI.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

Politics in Kent county do not convey the idea of the ignorance of party bigotry. There cannot, perhaps, be found within the county a creature of political fanaticism; although it is conceded that every freeholder is attached to one party or the other, that he never neglects to exercise his rights as a freeman, and is always faithful to principle, it cannot be said that he has indulged in any of the degraded deeds which are said to mark the fanatical, ignorant devotees of politics. The world has arrived at that stage where ignorance ceases to be bliss. Man essays to comprehend all things. So far as the Republic is concerned, he has almost formed a just conception of what it is, and the duties which it imposes on each citizen. He compares American freedom with European serfdom, and realizes the fact that here is the cradle of humanity's rights.

Liberty is worth all that a nation is worth : liberty is worth all that life is worth. Take away freedom from the nation, and you degrade it; circumscribe, fetter, enchain the intellect, the will of a man, and he is no longer the image of his Creator. Debase his sentiment of patriotism, destroy his sense of personal freedom, and he becomes a serf without the higher instincts that ennoble and dignify the virtuous citizen. It is greatness of ideas, worthiness of sentiments, nobility of character, purity of examples, fidelity to true principles, that constitute the majesty of a nation. Mere space establishes no claim upon the soul. Therefore the people in seeking the freedom of their nation are not the idle worshipers of a soil which can give them nothing save a tomb; but are the devotees of a sentiment before which the enlightened mind reverently bows. But in what does liberty consist? Not in mighty cities; not in vast monuments of human skill, lofty towers, lengthy railroads, nor in great water-courses. These show the power of human intelligence, and the force of human will; but a despotism may build them all. Liberty is in the truth. Know the truth, says the great Master, and you shall be free. In their adherence to truth the people should be pre-eminent to ensure a safe future. The portion of the family which has founded itself upon the American continent owes much to itself and its adopted home. It owes to itself the duty of conserving the brightest traditions and virtues of the past, a full, free and hearty allegiance based upon conscience, and a sense of fealty to the protection which the rights of citizenship afford. With a more complete understanding of the economies, the laws of labor, of supply and demand, and a manly

discharge of their duties as freemen, they can afford to look with pity upon those who would lessen their power or obstruct their advance.

Of late years many political parties have introduced their principles, and found many followers. There is, apparently, a tendency to cast away party discipline and support the best candidate. The people are willing to acknowledge the benefits bestowed upon the country by the two great parties, or the President-makers; but they are also aware of the many abuses which have crept into the system of government, and contributed to lessen the influence of a great federation.

The followers of these political unions in Kent county have made their voices heard in their cries for reform; they have scanned the actions of their Legislators with jealous eye, and rewarded or punished where justice pointed, and thus secured, and now essay to secure, a fair representation in the Legislative halls of the State and the Republic.

CONGRESSIONAL AND STATE ELECTIONS.

Owing to the small population inhabiting the district now known as Kent county, in 1831, the Dexter-Wing contest for the honors of Congress did not create any enthusiasm here whatever. The few settlers then scattered along the Valley of the Grand River, from Jacksonburg to its mouth, were actually unconcerned regarding the success of the Masons or the Anti-Masons.

The contest for Congressional honors in 1833 was carried on between the Whig, William Woodbridge, and the Democrats, Lucius Lyon and Austin E. Wing. This election did not excite any special interest here, so far as the exercise of the franchise was concerned, for the simple reason that at the time there was neither township nor county organizations and only a few American settlers here. Two years later, however, a large majority of the settlers voted for Congressman Isaac E. Crary. In 1835 the township of Kent recorded a full vote in favor of Stevens T. Mason, Democratic candidate for Governor; Edward Mundy for Lieut.-Governor; Kintzing L. Pritchette, Secretary of State; Henry Howard, State Treasurer; and Daniel LeRoy, Attorney General. Roswell Britton was elected Representative in the State Legislature in 1836.

The admission of Michigan as a State was discussed in 1836, and resulted in the formation of two political parties known as the "State's Rights" and "Submissionists," the latter agreeing to the terms of admission as offered by the United States Congress. The "Rights" party was fully and ably represented by the settlers and carried their nominees to the head of the poll in the elections of that year. A return to the old Democratic and Whig politics marked the April elections of 1837. The fall following, the Whigs partially cast away the name "Republican" and secured the election of their nominee to the United States Congress, but failed to elect their

candidate for Governor, Charles C. Trowbridge, against Gov. Mason.

In 1838 Isaac E. Crary, on the Democratic, and Hezekiah G. Wells, on the Whig ticket, presented themselves in the race for Congress, and, as formerly, Mr. Crary received a large majority of the votes here. Hon. John Ball was elected member of the Legislature in 1838, receiving a majority of 600 votes over his opponent, Capt. Stoddard.

The election of Noble H. Finney, Democrat, as Representative of this District in the Legislature marked the local page of politics in 1839. In the contest for the positions of Governor, Elon Farnsworth, Democrat, was opposed by William Woodbridge, Whig, the former obtaining a majority of the votes cast in this county.

The year 1840 was characterized by the earnest contest between the Whig candidate for the Presidency, W. H. Harrison, and the Democrat, Martin Van Buren. The Democracy carried the polls in this county. C. I. Walker was elected Representative on the Democratic ticket the same year.

The State elections of 1841 brought three candidates for Governor into the field, viz.: John S. Barry, Democrat; Philo C. Fuller, Whig, and Jabez S. Fitch on the Liberty and Temperance tickets. The former was successful. In February, this year, Gov. Woodbridge accepted a place in the United States Senate.

Two years later Governor Barry was opposed by Zina Pitcher on the Whig, and James G. Birney on the Liberty, tickets. Governor Barry conquered in the political battle, and continued in office until the inauguration of Governor Felch in 1846. Lucius Lyon, Robert McClellan and James B. Hunt, a trio of Democrats, were elected Congressional Representatives in 1843. The years 1842-'3-'4 formed a period of political activity seldom surpassed in its earnestness in those early days. Gov. John S. Barry was opposed by the Whig, Zina Pitcher, and the Free-Soiler, James G. Birney, of Lower Saginaw. In 1844 James K. Polk, Henry Clay and James G. Birney presented themselves in the race for the Presidency. The first-named succeeded, and in his success the records point to Kent as an important supporter. In 1851 Robert McClellan received 748 votes in Kent county, being 135 over the number recorded for his opponent.

The contest of 1852 resulted in the election of Franklin Pierce as President. There were 1,540 votes recorded for the Democratic ticket in Kent county that year, being a majority of 220.

The repeal of the "Missouri Compromise," Know-Nothingism, Free-Soilism, and Abolitionism, all existed in 1854. The Republican party was formed that year, and their ticket, as presented at the fall elections, received a majority vote of 47. The election of 1856 showed the growing strength of the new political organization in this county, Fremont receiving a majority of 415. Two years later Moses Wisner, Republican, was elected Governor of Michigan. His majority vote was 299.

Two years later the nomination of Stephen A. Douglas by the Northern Democrats and of John C. Breckenridge by the Southerners, created such divisions in the party that the united Republicans, with Abraham Lincoln as standard-bearer, pushed forward to victory, which they have since held.

In 1860 Austin Blair was elected Governor on the Republican ticket. Throughout the campaign each party acted in full concert with the conventions.

The Republican ticket was elected throughout the county in 1860, save in Wyoming, where the Democracy had a majority of five, and in Byron where a majority of one was given. The townships of Vergennes, Bowne, Solon and Caledonia recorded an equal vote. The total majority in favor of the Republican candidates was 1,000. The Breckenridge and Independents received merely a nominal vote. In the returns of this year just given, it will be remembered that the figures deal with the city of Grand Rapids, except in the cases of the President and Governor, where the total vote of the county is recorded.

The re-election of Lincoln and Andrew Johnson, who were opposed by General McClellan and Geo. H. Pendleton, was the conclusion of a spirited political contest, carried on in the midst of civil war. On the death of President Lincoln, Andrew Johnson entered upon the duties of that high office, and also upon a policy of reconstruction. He was supported in this by the Democratic party, while his own party opposed his administration. Henry H. Crapo was elected Governor, his opponent, Alpheus S. Williams, being in a minority of 1,369 votes in this county.

Gen. U. S. Grant and Schuyler Colfax on the Republican ticket, and Horatio Seymour and Francis P. Blair, jr., on the Democratic, characterized the campaign of 1868. The contest resulted in favor of the military candidate.

The next general election was in 1870, when Charles C. Comstock as Democratic candidate opposed Henry P. Baldwin, the Republican nominee.

During Gen. Grant's first administration new issues were formed. A new party sprung into existence, known as the "Liberal Republican," and in possession of great political influence. This party nominated Horace Greeley in 1872, the Republicans re-nominated Gen. Grant, while the third party placed the name of the eminent New York lawyer, Charles O'Connor, on the ticket. The Grant party was overwhelmingly victorious in the campaign.

The Democrats made an extraordinary effort to break down the ascendancy of their opponents in 1874, and succeeded in obtaining a Congressional majority.

In 1876 the "Anti-monopoly" "Independent" and "Greenback," or "National Greenback-Labor" party, began to show their strength; but their existence did not at all interfere with the leading political organizations. The Democrats nominated Samuel J. Tilden,

the Republicans, Rutherford B. Hayes, and the Greenbackers, Peter Cooper. This was one of the closest elections ever held in the Union, as the result was entirely dependent upon one electoral vote. Disputes arose, which could be settled only by an extraordinary measure. An "electoral commission" was appointed, consisting of 15 citizens. The decision was in favor of Mr. Hayes by a vote of eight to seven. During this year the Prohibition party was formed, and acted in a few counties.

The Republicans, Democrats, Greenbackers and Prohibitionists entered the field of political contest in 1878; but the first-named ticket was successful.

The Presidential campaign of 1880 will be ever memorable for the deep interest taken in it throughout the land. The failure of the Grant party to nominate, Hon. James A. Garfield was placed on the Republican ticket, Gen. W. S. Hancock on the Democratic, J. B. Weaver on the Greenback, and Neal Dow on the Prohibition. The election of Mr. Garfield and the troubles with the Senate during the first months of his Presidency are also fresh in the minds of the people; and the sorrow felt by the citizens of this country over the assassination of this good man was equal to that of any other community.

In the following pages the elections held in this county, whether Presidential, State or county, are enumerated and returns given.

EARLY COUNTY OFFICIALS.

The records of the first elections held within the boundaries of Kent are so meager in most instances, and altogether wanting in other parts, that it is now a matter of impossibility to deal with them according to the plan of this chapter. From what can be learned from the survivors of early settlement, as well as gleaned from the little written evidence extant, it appears that in 1835, previous to the organization of the county, an election was held in the township of Kent for officers of Kalamazoo county, which resulted in the choice of Stephen Vicary, Recorder of Deeds; J. W. Willard, Register of Deeds; Theodore C. Shelden, Treasurer; Jefferson Morrison, Judge of Probate, and Lawrence Vanderwaker, Coroner. The number of votes recorded was 26. In the fall elections for delegates to form a State convention 41 votes were recorded.

In 1836 the first county meeting of the freeholders of Kent was held for the purpose of electing county officials. Dr. Wilson was chosen County Clerk; Jefferson Morrison, Judge of Probate; Luther Beebe, Recorder of Deeds; Jacob Barns, Register of Deeds; Hiram Hinsdill, Treasurer; James Scribner, Coroner, and John Almy and Arnot Davis, County Judges. Chas. Osgoode was appointed Prosecuting Attorney. Charles H. Taylor was elected County Clerk in 1838; Aaron Russell, Sheriff; Aaron Dikeman,

Treasurer; James A. Davis, Judge of Probate; Alfred D. Rathbun, Prosecuting Attorney; and Jacob Barnes, Register.

The election of 1840 resulted in the choice of Harry Eaton, Sheriff; James A. Davis, Judge of Probate; Charles H. Taylor, County Clerk; Aaron Dikeman, Treasurer; Jacob Barnes, Register. On the death of Jacob Barnes in 1842, E. W. Barnes, his son, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

In 1842 Solomon Withey was elected Sheriff; Thomas B. Church was appointed Prosecuting Attorney by the Governor; Aaron Dikeman was re-elected Treasurer; C. H. Taylor, County Clerk; James A. Davis, Judge of Probate; William Slawson, Surveyor. During the year 1843 Aaron Dikeman resigned the office of Treasurer, when Sidney Smith was elected to fill the vacancy. Mr. Smith died in 1844 when James Davis was elected Treasurer of the county.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

The act providing for the election of county commissioners and county officers, came into effect in November, 1838, when three commissioners were elected, each one drawing a lot for his term of service. Robert Hilton was elected for three years; Rodney Robinson for two years, and Sylvester Granger for one year. The supervisors elected in April were directed to perform all the duties pertaining to the Board of County Commissioners until the election of that body.

An act approved March 16, 1840, provided among other things that the Board of County Commissioners should meet for organization the first Monday in January, 1841.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

By an act of the Legislature, approved Feb. 10, 1842, the office of county commissioners was abolished, and that of supervisors established. The new County Board was directed to meet the first Monday in July, 1842, the election of its members being ordered for the second Monday in April of the same year. The election of the first Board of Supervisors was held April 4, 1842, and resulted in the return of the following township representatives :—

Grand Rapids, John Almy; Walker, James Davis; Paris, Hiram H. Allen; Byron, Wm. R. Godwin; Ada, ——— Ackley; Vergennes, Thompson I. Daniels; Courtland, Isaac Tower; Caledonia, Justus C. Beach; Plainfield, Gideon H. Gordon.

ELECTION 1841.

Governor.

John S. Barry, dem.....	338	129
Philo E. Fuller, whig.....	209	
Jabez S. Fitch, lib. & temp....	7	

Lieut. Governor.

O. D. Richardson, dem.....	228	
Edmund B. Bostwick, whig..	316	88
Nathan Power, lib. & temp....	8	

Senator.

Digby V. Bell, dem.....	401	266
James B. Larue, whig	135	
Solon P. Marsh, lib. & temp...	17	

Representative.

Geo. W. Dexter, dem.....	661	233
Wm. B. Hawks, whig.....	428	
James Ballard, lib. & temp...	16	

County Commissioner.

Rodney Robinson, dem.....	273	
W. H. Withey, whig.....	277	4
James Ballard, lib. & temp...	3	

Associate Judges.

Ezekiel W. Davis, whig.....		
Philander Tracy, whig.....		

Judge of Probate.

Jefferson Morrison, dem.....		
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County Commissioners.

Rix Robinson, dem.....		
Sylvester Granger, dem.....		
W. B. Hawks.....		

Sheriff.

Harry Eaton, dem.....		
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Clerk.

C. H. Taylor, dem		
-------------------------	--	--

Register.

Benjamin Smith, whig.....		
---------------------------	--	--

Treasurer.

Aaron Dikeman, dem.....		
-------------------------	--	--

Surveyor.

Charles Shepard, dem.....		
---------------------------	--	--

Coroners.

Samuel F. Butler, whig.....		
Elial Walker		

In 1842, the county officers were re-elected with the exception of the outgoing commissioner: W. H. Withey took the place of Rodney Robinson on the Board of County Commissioners.

Representative.

Simeon M. Johnson, dem....	650	7
Thomas W. White, whig....	643	
Bethuel Church, lib. & temp..	19	
John Almy.....	1	
James Ballard.....	1	

ELECTION 1843.

Governor.

John S. Barry, dem.....	159
Zina Pitcher, whig	

Congress.

Lucius Lyon, dem.....	*2175
Henry R. Williams, whig...	

Senator.

Wm. A. Richmond, dem.....	†47
---------------------------	-----

Representative.

Henry Pennoyer, dem.....	282	
Thomas W. White, whig.....	353	71
Bethuel Church, lib. & temp....	43	
Henry Bartow.....	14	

County Treasurer.

Sydney Smith, dem.....	312	18
Lovell Moore, whig.....	294	

*In two districts.

†In five districts.

ELECTION 1844.

President.

J. K. Polk, dem.....	564	88
Henry Clay, whig.....	476	
James G. Birney, liberty.....	70	

Congress.

John A. Cihpman, dem.....	559	70
H. W. Taylor, whig.....	489	

Senate.

Flavius J. Littejohn, dem....	563	88
Jos. N. Chipman, dem.....	563	88
F. W. Curtenius, whig.....	475	
Bacon, whig.....	475	

Representative.

A. L. Roof, dem.....	552	49
T. W. White, whig.....	503	

Associate Judges.

Rix Robinson, dem.....	569	
John Almy, dem.....	537	
E. B. Bostwick, whig.....	516	
W. H. Withey, whig.....	482	

Sheriff.

Solomon Withey, dem.....	513	
C. P. Babcock, whig.....	527	14

Clerk.

C. H. Taylor, dem	580	98
S. B. Ball, whig.....	482	

Treasurer.

Sydney Smith, dem.....	577	96
A. H. Smith, whig.....	481	

Register.

Aaron Dikeman, dem.....	531	
Geo. H. White, whig.....	533	2

Probate Judge.

J. A. Davis, dem.....	559	56
J. F. Chubb, whig.....	503	

Surveyor.

Wm. Slosson, dem.....522
K. S. Pettibone, whig.....445

Coroners.

Harry Eaton, dem.....583
Robert Howlett, dem.....578
H. H. Allen, whig.....582
Ebenezer Davis, whig.....451

ELECTION 1845.

Governor.

Alpheus Felch, dem.....500
Steven Vickery, whig.....433
J. G. Birney, lib.....42

Lieut. Governor.

W. L. Greenly, dem.....497
Lamb, whig.....432
Thomas, lib.....40

Senator.

Rix Robinson, dem.....436
E. B. Bostwick, whig.....503
Marsh, lib.....17

Representative.

J. L. Morse, dem.....489
T. D. Gilbert, whig.....451
J. F. Chubb.....28

Treasurer.

James Davis, whig.....536
Wm. G. Mosely dem.....418
James Scott, lib.....1

Associate Judge.

Geo. Coggeshall, dem.....426
Lewis Reed, whig.....513
John Scott, lib.....1

ELECTION 1846.

Congressman.

Edwin Lawrence, whig.....612
Robert McClellan, dem.....687
Chas. E. Stewart, lib.....653

County Judge.

DeWitt C. Lawrence, dem.....687
George Martin, whig.....612
Samuel Howland, whig.....3

Second Judge.

Joshua Boyer, dem.....193
Smith Lapham, whig.....182
Abram Randall, whig.....4

Sheriff.

DeWitt Shoemaker, dem.....715
Wm. H. Withey, whig.....568
Wm. A. Blackney, whig.....3
Addison Tracy, whig.....1

Clerk.

Samuel R. Sanford, dem.....644
David E. English, whig.....572

Treasurer.

77 Harry Eaton, dem.....626
James Davis, whig.....665 39
Levi Bigelow, whig.....4
John Ball, dem.....5
James A. Davis.....1

Register.

John M. Fox, dem.....671 57
Geo. H. White, whig.....614
Jesse Barker.....4
Amos Rathbun.....1
S. Pettibone.....1
67 George White.....3

Surveyor.

Volney W. Caukin, dem.....703 115
Knowlton S. Pettibone, whig.....588
65 Adin Hinds.....3
Thornton S. Pettibone.....1
Allen Wines.....1

Coroners.

Stephen O'Brien, dem.....690
67 Myron H. Balcom, dem.....686
John M. Balcom, whig.....588
Ebenezer Davis, whig.....606

ELECTION 1848.

President.

Lewis Cass, dem.....768 115
138 Martin VanBuren, free soil...653
Zachary Taylor, whig.....337

Congress.

Charles E. Stuart, dem.....796
87 Wm. Sprague, free soil.....959 163

Senator.

Adam L. Roof, dem.....772 90
Whitney Jones, whig.....682
Henry A. Shaw, free soil316

Representatives.

24 Henry C. Smith, dem.....857
Henry Pennoyer, dem.....796
Wm. H. Withey, whig.....702
75 Thomas D. Gilbert, whig.....617
Silas S. Fallass, free soil.....281
Jahiel H. Hurd, free soil.....273

Sheriff.

11 Michael Connolly, dem.....734
Harvey K. Rose, whig.....995 261

Treasurer.

Wm. R. Godwin, dem.....731
147 S. O. Kingsbury, whig.....779 48
Henry Seymour, free soil.....230

Clerk.

Reuben H. Smith, dem.....821 188
Orson B. Galusha, whig.....633
72 Volney W. Caukin, free soil...304
W. L. Coffinberry, whig.... ..8

<i>Register.</i>			
John M. Fox, dem.....	867	212	
Aaron B. Turner, whig.....	655		
Ira Nash, free soil.....	244		
<i>Judge of Probate.</i>			
Solomon L. Withey, dem....	951	368	
Leonard Bement, whig.....	583		
Samuel H. Steele, free soil...	216		
<i>Surveyor.</i>			
Wm. Slosson, dem.....	815	170	
Wm. Thornton, whig.....	645		
K. S. Pettibone, free soil....	311		
<i>Coroners.</i>			
Harry Eaton, dem.....	784		
Jonathan Nash, dem.....	776		
T. J. Daniels, whig.....	670		
Samuel F. Perkins, whig....	667		
Silas Hall, free soil.....	312		
Harlow T. Judson, free soil...	309		
ELECTION 1849.			
<i>Governor.</i>			
Flavius J. Littlejohn, whig...	646		
John S. Barry, dem.....	744	98	
John Cox, free soil.....	6		
<i>Lieut. Governor.</i>			
George A. Coe, whig.....	671		
Wm. M. Fenton, dem.....	755	84	
<i>State Printer.</i>			
H. H. Dunklee, whig.....	674		
R. W. Ingalls, dem.....	751	77	
<i>Senator.</i>			
John W. Longyear, whig....	684		
John Bowne, dem.....	734	50	
<i>Representatives.</i>			
Philo Beers, dem.....	716		
Silas G. Harris, dem.....	741		
Wm. H. Withey, whig.....	681		
Wm. C. Comfort, whig.....	662		
<i>Amendment of Constitution.</i>			
Pro... ..	1237	1229	
Contra.....	8		
<i>Convention.</i>			
Pro.....	1179	1151	
Contra.....	28		
ELECTION 1850.			
<i>Congressman.</i>			
Charles E. Stuart, dem.....	992	58	
Jas. R. Williams, whig.....	934		
Geo. Martin, whig.....	1		
<i>Judges of Supreme Court.</i>			
Warner Wing, dem.....	1024		
Abner Pratt, dem.....	1018		
S. M. Green, dem....	1024		
Charles Draper, whig.....	894		
S. H. Kimball, whig.....	894		
Henry Chipman, whig.....	896		
<i>Auditor General.</i>			
John Sweegles, jr., dem.....	1018	120	
Elisha P. Champlin, whig..	898		
S. J. M. Hammond, free soil.	4		
<i>State Treasurer.</i>			
Bernard C. Whittemore,.....	1022	127	
James Birdsall.....	895		
Delamore Duncan.....	4		
<i>Secretary of State.</i>			
Charles H. Taylor, dem.....	1015	136	
Geo. Martin, whig.....	879		
Ransom C. Luce.....	1		
Isaac Turner.....	1		
Jas. Chedsey.....	5		
<i>Attorney General.</i>			
William Hale	1026	130	
Austin Blair	896		
S. J. M. Hammond.....	1		
<i>Supt. Public Instruction.</i>			
Francis W. Shearman.....	1022	129	
Samuel Barstow.....	893		
DeWitt C. Leach.....	5		
<i>Senator 7th District.</i>			
David Sturgis....	1021	127	
Henry S. Jennings.....	894		
<i>Representatives.</i>			
Thomas B. Church, dem....	983		
Timothy Eastman, dem....	1001		
Isaac Turner, whig.....	935		
Thomas W. Ferry, whig....	894		
<i>County Judge.</i>			
James Davis	789		
Leonard Bement	1056	267	
<i>Second Judge.</i>			
Gaius Stebbins....	946		
Milton C. Watkins.....	956	10	
<i>Delegates to State Convention for Revision of the Constitution.</i>			
Rix Robinson, dem....	488		
Thomas B. Church, dem....	515		
Timothy Eastman, dem....	523		
Isaac Turner, whig....	480		
Arba Richards, whig....	412		
Stephen Munroe, whig	433		
<i>Prosecuting Attorney.</i>			
Edward E. Sargeant, dem	1027	141	
Lovell Moore, whig ..	886		
<i>Sheriff.</i>			
Leonard Snyder, dem	1038	211	
Heman Leonard, whig....	827		
<i>Clerk.</i>			
Reuben H. Smith, dem	1011	111	
John R. Stewart, whig	900		
<i>Register.</i>			
John M. Fox, dem	1138	372	
John Potter, whig	756		
<i>Treasurer.</i>			
Wm. R. Goodwin, dem	854		
Solomon O. Kingsbury, whig	994	140	



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Lyman D. Norris

<i>Surveyor.</i>	
Wm. Slawson, dem	999
Wm. Thornton, whig	913
<i>Coroners.</i>	
Robert Howlett,	940
Solomon Withey,	962
A. D. Proctor,	931
Nath. Emery,	916
<i>Adoption of the Constitution.</i>	
Pro.	1225
Contra.	248
<i>Equal suffrage to colored persons.</i>	
Pro.	442
Contra.	978
ELECTION 1851.	
<i>Governor.</i>	
Robert McClelland, dem ..	748
Townsend E. Gidley, whig	613
<i>Lieut. Governor.</i>	
Calvin Britain, dem	748
Geo. H. Hazleton, whig ..	609
ELECTION 1852.	
<i>Senator.</i>	
Truman H. Lyon, dem	1540
Wm. H. Withey, whig	1320
<i>Representatives.</i>	
DeWitt Shoemaker, dem	819
Hiram Rhodes, whig	674
Henry C. Smith, dem	7
Henry C. Smith, dem	704
Smith Lapham, whig	641
<i>Sheriff.</i>	
Leonard Snyder, dem	1518
Benj. B. Church, whig	1326
<i>Pros. Attorney.</i>	
Johh T. Holmes, dem	1558
Eben. S. Eggleston, whig	1296
<i>Judge of Probate.</i>	
Robert P. Sinclair, dem	1524
Leonard Bement, whig	1330
<i>Clerk.</i>	
Reuben H. Smith, dem	1529
Wm. Ashley, jr., whig	1330
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B. F. H. Witherell, dem	1478
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Abner D. Thomas, dem.....	3885		Geo. H. Dalrymple.....	5	
Jesse F. Wyckoff, rep.....	5357	1472	<i>ELECTION 1870.</i>		
<i>Register.</i>			<i>Congressman.</i>		
James S. Scott, dem.....	3878		Thomas W. Ferry, rep.....	4179	885
William G. Beckwith, rep..	5374	1496	Myron Rider, dem.....	3294	
<i>Judge of Probate.</i>			A. L. Chubb, pro.....	24	
James W. Ransom, dem....	3974		<i>Governor.</i>		
Benj. A. Harlan, rep.....	5251	1377	Henry P. Baldwin, rep.....	3841	225
<i>Clerk.</i>			Charles C. Comstock, dem..	3616	
Jacob Barns, dem.....	3903		Henry Fish, pro.....	49	
Daniel McNaughton, rep....	5347	2444			

<i>Lieut. Governor.</i>		
Morgan Bates, rep.....	4164	851
Jacob A. T. Wendell, dem..	3313	
Emory Curtiss, pro.....	19	
<i>Secretary of State.</i>		
Daniel Striker.....	4170	748
Jonathan W. Flanders.....	3312	
John Evans.....	53	
<i>State Treasurer.</i>		
V. P. Collier.....	4170	759
Andrew J. Bowne.....	3311	
Luman R. Atwater.....	26	
<i>Auditor General.</i>		
William Humphrey.....	4172	860
Charles W. Butler.....	3312	
Charles K. Carpenter.....	26	
<i>Land Commissioner.</i>		
Charles A. Edmunds.....	4171	858
J. G. Hubbingier.....	3313	
James H. Hartwell.....	13	
<i>Attorney General.</i>		
Dwight May.....	4168	860
John Atkinson.....	3308	
<i>Superintendent Public Instruction.</i>		
Oramel Hosford.....	4167	851
Duane Doty.....	3316	
Asa Mahan.....	53	
<i>Board of Education.</i>		
Witter J. Baxter.....	4168	855
W. Irving Bennett.....	3313	
Eben. Hunt.....	20	
<i>State Representatives.</i>		
Julius Houseman, dem.....	1419	
Isaac E. Messmore, dem.....	1326	
Sam. M. Garfield.....	925	
Wm. P. Whitney.....	725	
Asa P. Ferry.....	732	
John L. Covert.....	660	
Wm. R. Davis.....	723	
Nicholas R. Hill.....	797	
<i>Senator.</i>		
Byron D. Ball, rep.....	3993	600
Henry Fralick, dem.....	3393	
<i>Sheriff.</i>		
Jesse F. Wyckoff, rep.....	4135	804
Geo. M. Huntley, dem.....	3331	
<i>Clerk.</i>		
Daniel McNaughton, rep...	4158	900
John H. Withey, dem.....	3258	
<i>Treasurer.</i>		
George Young, rep.....	4168	866
James D. Lyon, dem.....	3302	
<i>Register.</i>		
William G. Beckwith, rep...	4168	8508
Horatio N. Stinson, dem....	3318	
<i>Prosecuting Attorney.</i>		
Andrew J. Reeves, rep.....	4063	675
James Miller, dem.....		3388
<i>Circuit Court Commissioners.</i>		
Omar H. Simonds, rep.....	4173	
James B. Willson, rep.....	4190	
James Blair, dem.....	3302	
C. W. Leffingwell, dem.....	3300	
<i>Surveyor.</i>		
Robert S. Jackson, rep....	4181	861
John B. Colton, dem.....	3320	
<i>Coroners.</i>		
John Brady, rep.....	4205	
Charles G. Hyde, rep.....	4168	
Samuel W. Young, dem....	3275	
Robert Howell, dem.....	3314	
<i>Congressman.</i>		
Wilder D. Foster, rep.....	4757	1041
Wm. M. Ferry, dem.....	3716	
<i>Circuit Judge.</i>		
Birney Hoyt, rep.....	4263	115
James Miller, dem.....	4148	
<i>County Superintendent of Schools.</i>		
Henry B. Fallass, rep.....	4409	451
Andr. J. Eldred, dem.....	3958	
<i>County Drain Commissioner.</i>		
Robert S. Jackson, rep.....	4558	652
John B. Colton, dem.....	3906	
<i>Justice Supreme Court.</i>		
James V. Campbell, rep....	4594	692
D. Darwin Hughes, dem....	3902	
Albert Williams, pro.....	32	
<i>Regents of University.</i>		
Claudius B. Grant, rep.....	4581	
Charles Rynd, rep.....	4577	
John M. B. Sill, dem.....	3904	
Charles B. Fenton, dem....	3902	
ELECTION 1872.		
<i>President.</i>		
U. S. Grant, rep.....	5918	2829
Horace Greeley, lib. rep....	3089	
Charles O'Connor, dem.....	97	
— — — — — pro.....	14	
<i>Congressman.</i>		
Wilder D. Foster, rep.....	6067	5916
And. T. McReynolds, dem...	151	
<i>Governor.</i>		
John J. Bagley, rep.....	5893	2657
Austin Blair, lib. rep.....	3236	
Wm. M. Ferry, nat.....	100	
Henry Fish, pro.....	13	
<i>Lieut. Governor.</i>		
Henry H. Holt, rep.....	5941	2711
John C. Blanchard, dem....	3230	
Charles Woodruff, nat.....	97	
Wm. G. Brown, pro.....	14	
<i>Secretary of State.</i>		
Daniel Striker, rep.....	5940	2723
George H. House, lib. rep...	3217	

Thomas C. Cutler, nat.....	98	
John Evans, pro.....	14	
<i>State Treasurer.</i>		
Victory P. Collier, rep.....	5935	2721
John A. Hollon, dem.....	3214	
Clement A. Davison.....	97	
<i>Auditor General.</i>		
William Humphrey, rep....	5938	2722
Neil O'Hearn, dem.....	3216	
<i>Land Commissioner.</i>		
Leverett A. Clapp, rep.....	5939	2727
Geo. H. Murdock, dem.....	3212	
<i>Attorney General.</i>		
Byron D. Ball, rep.....	5941	2773
D. Darwin Hughes, dem....	3158	
Wm. A. Clark, nat.....	98	
<i>Supt. Pub. Instruction.</i>		
Daniel B. Briggs, rep.....	5940	2707
Wm. Stearns, dem.....	3233	
<i>Board of Education.</i>		
Edward Dorsch, rep.....	5938	2701
Edward Feldner, dem.....	3237	
<i>Representatives.</i>		
E. S. Eggleston, rep.....	2135	
T. B. Church, dem.....	1337	
Sam. M. Garfield, rep.....	1287	
James H. Truax, dem.....	518	
Edward L. Briggs, rep.....	1099	
Ira Ellis, dem.....	719	
Erwin C. Watkins, rep.....	729	
Horatio N. Stinson, dem....	627	
<i>Sheriff.</i>		
Isaac Haynes, rep.....	5784	2331
John B. Colton, dem.....	3453	
<i>Clerk.</i>		
Hobart H. Chipman, rep....	6201	3099
Jeremiah B. Haney, dem....	3102	
<i>Probate Judge.</i>		
Benj. A. Harlan, rep.....	5948	2730
G. Chase Godwin, dem.....	3218	
<i>Register.</i>		
Simeon Hunt, rep.....	5860	2375
Daniel Driscoll, dem.....	3485	
<i>Treasurer.</i>		
Henry Bremer, rep.....	5718	2214
August Schmidt, dem.....	3504	
<i>Prosecuting Attorney.</i>		
Edwin A. Burlingame, rep....	5948	2666
Daniel E. Corbitt, dem.....	3282	
<i>Circuit Court Commissioners.</i>		
James B. Willson, rep....	6035	
Laurens W. Wolcott, rep....	6092	
Charles M. McLaren, dem....	3191	
E. T. Miller, dem.....	3192	
<i>Surveyor.</i>		
Robert S. Jackson, dem....	5956	2674
John B. Manly, rep.....	3282	

Coroners.

John Brady, rep.....	5982
A. L. Pickett, rep.....	5963
C. D. Anderson, dem.....	3265
M. H. Whitney, dem.....	3262

ELECTION 1873.

County Supt. of Schools.

Geo. A. Ransey, rep.....	3689	1582
Jeremiah B. Haney, dem....	2107	

Justice of Supreme Court.

Isaac P. Christianity, rep....	5499	
Andrew T. McReynolds, dem.	5500	1

Regents of the University.

Andrew Climie, rep.....	3405
Edward C. Walker, rep.....	3409
Abner M. Fitch, dem.....	2019
Duane Doty, dem.....	2021

*Congressman---5th Cong. District.**Special Election.*

Charles C. Comstock, dem....	2915	567
Wm. B. Williams, rep.....	2348	

ELECTION 1874.

Congressman---5th Cong District.

William B. Williams, rep....	4597	138
Mark D. Wilbur, dem.....	4459	
James A. McKay, l. & t.....	257	

The great majority of the citizens of Kent voted *no* on the question to amend the Constitution proposed to be discussed by the Legislators that year.

Governor.

J. J. Bagley, rep.....	4608	114
Henry Chamberlain, dem....	4494	
Chas. K. Carpenter, pro.....	265	

Lieut. Governor.

Henry H. Holt, rep.....	4695	288
Frederick Hall, dem.....	4407	
Thomas A. Granger, pro.....	267	

Secretary of State.

Ebenezer G. D. Holden, rep.	4747	421
George H. House, dem.....	4326	
Samuel W. Baker, pro.....	270	

State Treasurer.

Wm. B. McCreery, rep.....	4693	301
Jas. M. Sterling, dem.....	4392	
James I. Mead, pro.....	269	

Auditor General.

Ralph Ely, rep.....	4683	263
John L. Evans, dem.....	4420	
Joseph Newman, pro.....	265	

Land Commissioner.

Leverett A. Clapp, rep.....	4699	290
Chauncey W. Green, dem....	4409	
Thomas S. Skinner, pro.....	268	

Attorney General.

Andrew J. Smith, rep.....	4684	200
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Martin V. Montgomery, dem 4484
Albert Williams, pro..... 266

Supt. Pub. Instruction.

Daniel B. Briggs, rep.....4699 238
Duane Doty, dem.....4461
John Evans, pro..... 268

Board of Education.

Edgar Rexford, rep.....4698 287
Edward W. Andrews, dem.4411
John D. Lewis, pro..... 268

Senator.

Lyman Murray, rep.....4565 79
William P. Whitney, dem..4486
Sherman M. Pearsall, pro.. 250

Representatives.

James W. Ransom, rep.....1907
Isaac E. Messmore, dem....1561
John W. Crebbs, pro..... 307
Archibald L. Chubb..... 156
Samuel M. Garfield, rep.... 850
Wm. T. Adams..... 26
Ed. L. Briggs, rep..... 932
Horace O. Weston..... 913
John L. Clements, dem..... 45
Erwin C. Watkins, rep..... 960
William H. Myers..... 842
Charles Oldfield 77

Sheriff.

Isaac Haynes, rep.....5250 1467
John H. Withey, dem.....3783
Thomas R. Renwick, pro... 242

Clerk.

Hobart H. Chipman, rep....8410 7685
William G. Beckwith, dem. 725

Register.

Simeon Hunt, rep.....4835 579
Henry F. McCormick, dem.4256
Chester C. Bicknell, pro.... 252

Treasurer.

Henry Bremer, rep.....5048 970
John F. Godfroy, dem.....4078
Geo. M. Edison, pro..... 254

Pros. Attorney.

Edwin A. Burlingame, rep..4804 533
Oscar C. Ransom, dem.....4271
Daniel E. Corbitt, pro..... 266

Circuit Court Commissioners.

James B. Willson, rep.....4727
Laurens W. Wollcott, rep..4769
Charles N. Potter, dem.....4363
Joseph H. Wurzburg, dem..4342
Samuel A. Kennedy, pro... 256
Albert Jennings, pro..... 251

Surveyor.

Dorr Skeels, rep.....4692 330
John B. Colton, dem.....4362

Coroners.

DeWitt C. Burch rep4748

Samuel R. Wooster, rep....4738
Henry G. Saunders, dem...4371
Arvine Peck, dem.....4375
Hamilton S. McMaster, nat. 245
Otis Smith, nat..... 244

ELECTION, 1875.

Justices Supreme Court

Benjamin F. Graves, rep...9886
Isaac Marston, rep... ..5290
Lyman D. Norris, dem....4518

Circuit Judge 17th Jud. Cir.

Birney Hoyt, rep.....5063 312
James Miller, dem.....4751

Regents of the University.

Samuel S. Walker, rep.....5305
Byron M. Cutcheon, rep.....5308
Samuel T. Douglass, dem..4486
Peter White, dem4476

ELECTION 1876.

President.

R. B. Hayes, rep.....7403
S. J. Tilden, dem.....5678
Peter Cooper, greenback ...2055
Jer. Black pro 3

Congressman 5th Cong. Dist.

John W. Stone, rep.....7623 82
Myron Harris, dem.....7541

The Constitutional amendments
proposed in 1876 were ap-
proved by a large majority
of the people of Kent.

Governor.

Charles M. Croswell, rep...7402 1638
William L. Webber, dem..5764
Levi Sparks, n. g. l.....2062
Albert Williams, pro..... 3

Lieut. Governor.

Alonzo Sessions, rep.....7191
Julius Houseman, dem....8014 823
Emery Curtiss, pro..... 3

Secretary of State.

Ebenezer G. D. Holden, rep.7479 1795
Geo. H. House, dem5684
Albert Slegiman, n. g. l.....2052
Merritt Moore, pro..... 3

State Treasurer.

Wm. B. McCreery, rep.....7428
John G. Parkhurst, dem....7798 370
Archibald L. Chubb, pro... 4

Auditor General.

Fred. M. Holloway, dem ..7310
Ralph Ely, rep7819 509
Daniel J. Smith, pro..... 3

Land Commissioner.

Benj. F. Partridge, rep....7382 1617
Jas. Brush, dem.....5765
John H. Richardson, n. g. l....2076

<i>Attorney General.</i>			
Otto Kirchner, rep.....	7409	1659	Henry P. Churchill, dem....5649
Martin Morris, dem.....	5750		Lawrence E. Carroll, dem...5643
Albert J. Chapman, n. g. l....	2072		Denis L. Rogers, nat.....2366
Daniel P. Sagerdorph, pro..	3		Frank Kutts, nat.....2200
<i>Supt. Public Instruction.</i>			<i>Surveyor.</i>
Horace S. Tarbell, rep.....	9336	3638	Dorr Skeels, rep... ..7349
Zelotes Truesdell, dem.....	5698		John B. Colton, dem.....5645
Isaac W. McKeever, pro....	3		Robert S. Jackson, nat.....2224
<i>Board of Education.</i>			<i>Coroners.</i>
Witter J. Baxter, rep.....	7403	1647	Charles H. Maxim, rep.....7343
Charles J. Walker, dem.....	5756		DeWitt C. Burch, rep.....7394
Ethan R. Clark, n. g. l.....	2067		Henry W. Strong, dem....5596
Luke R. Damon, pro.....	3		Jacob Bentune, dem.....5673
<i>Senator.</i>			Leonard Covell, nat.....2228
Wesley P. Andrew, rep.....	7393	1858	Arvine Peck, nat.....2200
John M. Matthewson, dem....	5435		
Wm. P. Whitney, n.....	2240		<i>ELECTION 1877.</i>
<i>Representatives.</i>			<i>Justice of Supreme Court.</i>
Clarence W. Prindle, rep...	2926		Thomas M. Cooley, rep....5342
Simeon L. Baldwin, rep.....	2789		Henry F. Severans, dem....3778
James N. Davis, dem.....	2374		<i>Regents of the University.</i>
Adolphus L. Skinner, dem..	2464		Victory P. Collier, rep.....5317
Wm. K. Wheeler, nat.....	998		George L. Maltz, rep.....5308
Allen P. Collar, nat.....	973		Anson E. Chadwick, dem...3795
Welcome W. Johnson, rep..	2145		John Lewis, dem .....3808
Edward Bradfield, dem.....	1653		<i>ELECTION 1878.</i>
Samuel Langdon, nat.....	451		<i>Governor.</i>
Amherst B. Cheney, rep....	2222		Charles M. Croswell, rep....5691
Jonathan E. Nash, dem.....	1788		Henry S. Smith, nat.....6076
Fayette Hough, nat.....	626		Orlando M. Barnes, dem....1633
<i>Sheriff.</i>			<i>Lieut. Governor.</i>
Freeling W. Peck, rep.....	6794	995	Alonzo Sessions, rep.....5894
Israel C. Smith, dem.....	5799		Lysander Woodward, dem..5883
John W. Cribbs, nat.....	2581		Alfred P. Swineford, nat....1711
<i>Judge of Probate.</i>			<i>Secretary of State.</i>
Cyrus E. Perkins, rep.....	7293	1516	William Jenny, rep.....5808
James W. Ransom, dem....	5777		Geo. H. Bruce.....5878
Charles G. Hyde, nat.....	2044		Geo. H. Murdock, nat.....1714
<i>Clerk.</i>			<i>State Treasurer.</i>
Frederick S. Clark, rep....	7044	1536	Benj. D. Pritchard, rep....5796
Arthur Meigs, dem.....	5508		Herman Goeschel, dem....5901
James Cox, nat.....	2501		Alex. McFarlane, nat.....1712
<i>Register.</i>			<i>Auditor General.</i>
Loomis K. Bishop, rep....	6981	1245	W. Irving Latimer, rep....5814
Henry F. McCormick, dem..	5736		Levi Sparks, dem.....5873
Adelmer D. Plumb, nat.....	2250		W. T. B. Schermerhorn, nat.1719
<i>Treasurer.</i>			<i>Land Commissioner.</i>
John A. S. Verdier, rep....	7248	1562	James M. Neasmith, rep....5815
Henry D. Plumb, dem.....	5686		John A. Elder, dem.....5875
Henry D. Wedge, nat.....	2253		George Lord, nat.....1711
<i>Pros. Attorney.</i>			<i>Attorney General.</i>
Stephen H. Ballard, rep....	7125	1330	Otto Kirchner, rep.....5762
Geo. W. Thompson, dem....	5795		Frank Damon, dem.....5878
Frank G. Holmes, nat... ..	2267		Allen B. Morse, nat.....1746
<i>Circuit Court Commissioners.</i>			<i>Supt. Pub. Instruction.</i>
James B. Willson, rep.....	7332		Cornelius A. Gower, rep....5805
Edward M. Adams, rep....	7313		David Parsons, dem.....5874
			Zelotes Truesdell, nat .....1716

Board of Education.

Geo. F. Edwards, rep.....5776
 Geo. E. Hubbard, dem.....5871
 Edwin F. Uhl, nat1817

Congressman.

John W. Stone, rep.....5870
 Charles C. Comstock, dem..6449
 Hiram J. Hoyt, nat.....1036

State Senator.

Wesley P. Andrews, rep....6043
 Milton B. Hine, dem.....7303

Representatives.

L. V. Moulton, nat.....2318
 Eben. G. D. Holden, rep....2222
 William H. Powers, dem...2453
 E. Crofton Fox, rep.....2275
 G. Chase Godwin, dem.....928
 James D. Robinson, dem....807
 Henry F. McCormack, nat...2163
 Welcome W. Johnson, rep...1735
 Amherst B. Cheney, rep....1885
 Ezra E. Chapin ————1508
 Wm. N. Myers, dem.....490

Sheriff.

Freeling W. Peck, rep.....6099
 Albert Thomas, dem.....5620
 Thomas Doran, nat.....1682

Clerk.

Fred. S. Clark, rep.....6489
 Richard M. Slocum, dem....5471
 James B. Taylor, nat.....1435

Register.

Loomis K. Bishop, rep.....6622
 Almon M. Ellsworth, dem...5486
 Charles W. Porter, nat.....1277

Treasurer.

John A. S. Verdier, rep.....6077
 Henry D. Wedge, dem.....5746
 Joseph Berles, nat.....1597

Prosecuting Attorney.

Stephen H. Ballard, rep....5588
 Frank F. Kutts, dem5792
 James Miller, nat.....2001

Circuit Court Commissioners.

Edward M. Adams, rep....5870
 Milton M. Perry, rep.....5748
 Daniel C. Corbitt, nat5820
 James R. Bishop, nat.....5780
 Edwin F. Sweet, dem.....1765
 Evi T. Miller, dem.....1651

Surveyor.

Dorr Skeels, rep.....5848
 Robert S. Jackson, dem....5859
 G. Stewart Johnson, nat....1701

Coroners.

DeWitt C. Burch.....5821
 Charles N. Maxim.....5808
 Horatio S. Holden.....5930

Herman D. Streeter...5867
 Lewis Martin.....1680
 George N. Chappell.....1688

The Constitutional amendments proposed in 1878 were opposed by the great majority of the freeholders of Kent county.

*ELECTION 1879.**Justice of Supreme Court.*

John B. Shipman, coalition..6411
 James V. Campbell, rep....6029

Regents of University.

Geo P. Sanford, dem.....6447
 Henry Whiting, dem.....6445
 James Shearer, rep.....6032
 Eben. O. Grosvenor, rep6027

*ELECTION 1880.**President.*

James A. Garfield, rep.....8314
 W. S. Hancock, dem.....5115
 J. B. Weaver Greenback....3037
 Neal Dow, pro.....58

Senator.

Henry C. Russell, rep.....8549
 Samuel Tobey, dem.....4340
 Milton B. Hine, nat.....3562

The Constitutional amendments were opposed by the large majority of Kent freeholders.

Congressman.

Geo. W. Webber, rep.....7879
 Leonard H. Randall, dem....5395
 John C. Blanchard, nat.....3227

Governor.

David H. Jerome, rep.....7877
 Frederick M. Holloway, dem.5624
 David Woodman, nat.....2933
 Isaac W. McKeever, pro.....68

Lieut. Governor.

Moreau S. Crosby, rep.....8018
 Edward H. Thompson, dem..5476
 Sullivan Armstrong, nat....2965
 Darius H. Stone, pro.....46

Secretary of State.

Wm. Jenney, rep.....8263
 Willard Stearns, dem.....5032
 Ira D. Crouse, nat.....3150
 John Evans, pro.....74

State Treasurer.

Benj. D. Pritchard, rep ...8268
 Isaac M. Weston, dem.....5019
 John M. Norton, nat.....3160
 Arthur S. Power, pro.....70
 David Leggett.....17
 John Evans.....4

Auditor General.

W. Irving Latimer, rep.....8,278

Richard Moore, dem.....5,007
 Sylvester B. Heerlo, nat...3,157
 Watson Snyder,..... 73
 John A. Karns..... 17

Land Commissioner.

James M. Neasmith, rep....8,287 3,277
 James I. David, dem.....5,010
 John A. Elder, nat.....3,169
 Porter Beal, pro..... 73
 Sala Smith..... 17

Attorney General.

Jacob J. Van Riper, rep....8,278 3,264
 Henry P. Henderson, dem..5,014
 William Newton, nat.....3,162
 Milton M. Burnham, pro... 76
 Henry C. Pratt..... 17

Supt. Pub. Instruction.

Cornelius A. Gower, rep....8,280 3,269
 Zelotes Truesdell, dem....5,011
 David Parsons, nat.....3,161
 William H. Moore, pro.... 73
 Jacob Doesburg..... 17

Board of Education.

Edgar Rexford, rep.....8,283 3,270
 Albert Crane, dem.....5,113
 Volney V. B. Marwin, nat..3,164
 Obiah R. Evans, pro..... 74
 H. A. Day,..... 17

Sheriff.

Isaac F. Lamoreaux, rep...7,805 5,167
 John H. Withey, dem.....2,638
 Henry F. McCormack, nat..6,011

Clerk.

Fred. S. Clark, rep.....8,605 4,299
 Charles R. Baxter, dem....4,306
 Everett D. Comstock, nat...3,521

Judge of Probate.

Cyrus E. Perkins, rep....8,314 3,434
 A. T. McReynolds, dem....4,880

Thompson Sinclair, nat....3,255

Register.

Loomis K. Bishop, rep.....8,870 4,520
 Adelbert C. Huntley, dem..4,350
 James H. Weeks, nat.....3,273

Treasurer.

John A. S. Verdier, rep....8,790 1,134
 Jacob W. Walker, dem.....7,656

Prosecuting Attorney.

Fred. A. Maynard, rep.....8,090 3,915
 Wm. Wisner Taylor, dem..4,185
 Frank F. Kutts, nat.....4,098

Circuit Court Commissioners.

James B. Willson, rep.....8,299 68
 Peter O. Voorhies, rep.....8,231
 Lyman D. Follett, dem....8,269
 Charles C. Howell, nat....8,080

Surveyor.

Dorr Skeels, rep.....8,448 314
 Charles E. Cole, dem.....8,134

Coroners.

Daniel A. Laubenstine, rep.....8,173
 DeWitt C. Burch, rep.8,191
 Louis Zunder, dem.....4,764
 Geo. N. Chappel, dem4,783
 Horatio N. Holden, nat.....3,468
 Wm. T. Taplin, nat.....3,153

Representatives.

Nathaniel A. Earle, rep.....3,689
 Clarence W. Prindle, rep.....3,609
 John S. Farr, dem.....2,085
 Samuel O. Dishman, dem.....1,957
 Harry H. Ives, nat.....1,570
 Joseph Schursch, nat.....1,552
 Charles W. Garfield, rep.....2,412
 Wm. P. Whitney, dem.....1,958
 Heman Palmerlee, rep.....2,426
 Jonathan E. Nash, dem.....2,322

ELECTION 1881.

The constitutional amendment relating to the Circuit Courts, was approved in Kent county by a vote of 1,472 for, to 266 contra; the amendments relative to penal fines, by a vote of 1,738 for, to 278 contra; and that relative to the clerks of the Circuit Courts, by a vote of 3,336 for and 187 contra.

The foregoing returns form a most important section of this history. They show that the principles of liberty are understood by the people of Kent, that they possess a good idea of all that is due to the Republic. They have overcome nativeism, sectionalism and all their concomitant evils, leaving little to trammel the cause of Union, or interfere with a magnificent solidarity. Envy, anger, jealousy, pride of party, and, better than all, the irritation, bred by the rebellion of the Southerners, rankle only in the hearts of a few

but as civilization advances day by day, so are the minds of men becoming more expanded, until they look with charity on the faults of others, and seek to atone for their own. Party malice, animosity of nativeism, bigotry under all its hideous shapes, must give way forever to reason. Mercy, justice and patriotism require the citizen heart for tenancy so that all the vices must fall before the appeal of humanity, and let peace rule throughout the land.



CHAPTER XII.

KENT COUNTY IN THE WAR.

The military events of the county have been noticed down to that period in its history when a sacrifice was demanded of the newly settled States, and their political divisions; to that time when the very safety of the glorious heritage bequeathed by the Fathers of the Republic as a rich legacy, was threatened by a fate worse than death—a life under laws that harbored the slave, a civil defiance of the first principles of the constitution.

Kent was among the first counties of the State to respond to the summons of patriotism and register itself on the national roll of honor, even as she was among the first to join in that song of joy which greeted a Republic, made doubly glorious within a century by the dual victory which won liberty for itself and next bestowed the precious boon upon the colored class.

The attack on and the fall of Fort Sumter was the signal for the people of Kent to rouse themselves from slumber and rush to arms. Great numbers of the people maintained their equanimity, with the result of beholding within a brief space of time every section of their county represented by soldiers prepared to fight the good fight to the bitter end in defense of cherished institutions, and for the extension of the principles of liberty and union,—of human right, to all states and classes within the Republic.

The three months' regiment went to the front with a fair representation of the citizens of Kent county in its rank and file. They were present at the first Bull Run before their term of service expired; and the survivors, returning, reported for re-enlistment in the three years' regiments then being organized throughout the State. What terrible ordeals those troops passed through during their long and eventful military career, what magnificent results crowned their service, are best related in an extract from the oration of Dan Dougherty, delivered at the reunion of Veterans, held in June, 1881, at Hartford. He, in his inimitable eloquence, said:—"Victims of swamp and typhus fevers; baffled time and again by the flood; battling at every disadvantage with the flower of the enemy, on a strange soil, with a hostile population; long denied a victory; matured plans jeopardized; fighting all day, marching all night; advancing until they saw the spires of Richmond, then back again within sight of the white dome of Washington; never elated with success, never depressed with defeat; disaster following disaster, they were buoyant to the close. Smiling through tears they parted with their beloved chief; one brave commander gave place to

another, yet gayly they transferred their fealty. Marching to certain death up Mary's Heights on those awful days at Fredericksburg; falling by thousands at Chancellorsville; the waves of war sweeping toward their homes, spreading devastation worse than the track of a tornado—they again gave battle to that exultant invader at Gettysburg, and on that renowned and thrice-sacred field for three long days they fought and won the victory that turned the tide of war and saved the North from desolation. Back again they follow the unyielding foe, drenching the wilderness with gore; for still another year they bleed, until Richmond falls; the Army of Northern Virginians overwhelmed with numbers, and supplies exhausted, capitulates; the confederacy was crushed and the Union preserved! In a few months all that was left of mighty opposing forces—victor and vanquished, officers and privates—returned to their homes, doffed their uniforms, furled their battle flags and passed from the reality to the realms of history.”

The survivors of the war returned, settled down in the homes of peace, and within a few years aided in building up a community, a wondrous community, which casts the old world into shade, and prepares the way for universal liberty. In the following pages the regimental sketches, rosters, casualties, promotions, and other information dealing with the troops sent from this county are given.

HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED.

The sound of the first cannon had scarcely died away beyond Sumter when the wires flashed the tidings of rebellion to this city. Little time was lost in speculation; with a promptitude characteristic of the people, the men of the city assembled in council, realized the situation in which the country was placed, and as quick as thought agreed upon the best and only means of saving the Republic. The old and new military organizations saw the time for mere parade belonged to the past, and were ready to sacrifice to the present. War was on every lip,—flashed from tongue to tongue; it reached the homes of the people without the city, and soon reached throughout the land.

THE FIRST WAR MEETING

was held at Luce's Hall, April 15, 1861, at which were present, Col. A. T. McReynolds, Col. C. W. Leffingwell, Capt. L. Patterson, Revs. S. S. N. Greeley, Courtney Smith, Myron A. Dougherty, E. W. Davis, Geo. Gray and others, who delivered addresses on the occasion. All believed that the citizens of Kent would arm to a man to support the honor and the armies of the National Government.

The ladies of Grand Rapids assembled at Mills & Clancy's Hall, April 23, and organized by appointing Mrs. S. S. N. Greeley, President, and Mrs. S. L. Withey, Secretary. The object of the meeting



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was one of aid to the volunteers, as shown in the following resolution: "That the ladies of the Valley City are not unmindful of the perils which threaten our country; and they appreciate the patriotism which impels their fathers, husbands, brothers and sons to take the field in defense of the Flag of our Union."

A Union meeting was held April 22, which was addressed by E. G. D. Holden, Eben. Smith, T. B. Church, Thomas M. Brady, L. Patterson, E. S. Eggleston, Timothy Foote and others.

Previously, on April 20, the officers of the volunteer companies met at the Guards Armory, with Brig. Gen. Wm. A. Richmond in the chair, and H. J. Hollister, Secretary. On that date a regiment was reported fully organized and uniformed. The resolutions were earnest and to the point. A few days after this meeting the "Valley City Guards" tendered their services to the general Government. The command was made up as follows:

Samuel A. Judd, Capt.
 Fred Shriver, 1st Lieut.
 Charles D. Lyon, 2d "
 John Dennis, 3d "
 Geo. E. Judd, First Sergeant.
 James Cavanaugh, Second Sergeant.
 Miles Adams, Third Sergeant.
 Charles H. Cary, Fourth Sergeant.
 Thomas Greenly, 5th Sergeant.
 Alex. McKinzie, 1st Corporal.
 Edward S. Pierce, 2d "
 E. D. Budington, 3d "
 W. H. Chamberlain, 4th "

Privates.

W. P. Ferris,
 Chester B. Hinsdill,
 Henry A. Buck,
 J. W. McCrath,
 Ray V. Smith,
 John K. Truax,
 L. H. Chase,
 E. Lytle,
 H. P. Colby,

Richard Johnson,
 Don J. Lovell,
 Peter A. Bogardus,
 C. M. Taggart,
 George Nair,
 C. R. Calkins,
 Orson Miller,
 Wm. Jones,
 Emory Moon,
 Edward S. Pierce,
 E. D. Budington,
 Chas. H. Rose,
 E. C. Goodrich,
 Daniel H. Powers,
 Elliott E. Judd,
 B. C. Tracy,
 W. Chamberlain
 John M. Mann
 Daniel Littlefield,
 Wm. Pullen,
 Henry F. Williams,
 H. C. Luce.

The roster was ultimately swelled to large proportions, and every one in readiness to proceed to the field.

April 27 a most enthusiastic meeting was held, and a procession formed. Addresses were delivered by F. W. Kellogg, T. B. Church, J. E. Wyche, Wm. A. Robinson, Rev. Father Brady, Gen. Wm. A. Richmond and others. Miss Ada Webb and a full chorus rendered the "Star-Spangled Banner," the Glee Club sang the "National Hymn", and in all respects the demonstration was a great success.

The Third Regiment, under Col. D. McConnell, mustered in the "*Cantonment* Anderson," to the number of 700 men, May 8, 1861. This *Cantonment* was located on the County Agricultural Society's Grounds. Strict military discipline was enforced, and a truly patriotic desire to leave for the front manifested by the troops.

Early in May a number of young men organized themselves into

a military company, known as the "Cadets." On May 8, they assembled at the armory, changed the title of the command to that of the "Grand Rapids Greys," and elected the following officers: Joseph Herkner, Capt.; H. N. Moore, 1st Lieut.; W. B. Martin, 2d Lieut.; Daniel Powers, Orderly; Geo. Stevenson, 2d Sergt.; Frank Lyon, 3d Sergt.; Silas K. Pierce, 4th Sergt.; Charles Kendall, 1st Corporal; Charles Dean, 2d Corporal; Fred Reynolds, 3d Corporal; Thomas Mitchell, 4th Corporal; Charles P. Calkins, Clerk.

Up to July, 31, 1861, Michigan furnished eight commands to the army in the field, viz.: First Michigan Inf., three months, 780 men; Second Inf., 1,046 men; Third Inf., 1,046 men; Fourth Inf., 1,046 men; Artillery, 117 men; Jackson Guards on service with Mulligan's Brigade, 104 men; Lafayette Light Guards, 89 men; and portions of two companies in Illinois and Missouri, 150 men, aggregating an active field force of 4,378.

The officers and men in rendezvous, ready to respond to the first call, comprised 1,046 men of the 5th Inf.; 1,046 men of the 6th Inf.; and 1,046 men of the 7th Inf.; or, 4,138 men. Recruits at Ann Arbor, 800 men, with 27 companies enrolled, aggregating 2,824. The total number of troops in the field, or ready to enter at the beginning of August, 1861, was 11,140. Of this large number Kent county furnished a large proportion, and otherwise aided by example in creating enthusiasm and confidence.

In the following pages the various commands with which the soldiers of Kent served are historically treated; the names of the commissioned officers are given and their promotions followed up. This portion of the chapter has been specially prepared by the county historian, while the names of the troops discharged have been taken from the reports by an exact copyist.

FIRST ENGINEERS AND MECHANICS.

This important command left Marshall, Dec. 17, 1861, for Louisville, Ky., with a force of 1,032 men and officers. Its services during the year 1862 were never surpassed. A detachment under Gen. Mitchell comprised the first loyal troops to enter the rebel position at Bowling Green, Feb. 14, 1862. The labors of the regiment may be conceived when it is remembered that during June, 1862, it built seven bridges on the Memphis & Charleston railroad line, aggregating in length 2,758 feet, and from 12 to 56 feet in height. During the year the command lost 78 men on the field and by disease. Congress enacted in 1862 that the Michigan Engineers and Mechanics' regiment should be placed on the same footing as the Engineer Corps of the United States' army; and further ordered the force to be raised to 12 companies of 150 enlisted men each. During the years 1863-'4 the continued service of the command was the truest evidence of all that men can suffer and accomplish in the cause of their country. Detachments of the

command were present everywhere, always tending to render the progress of the army free from many, if not all, the obstacles which nature and rebellion placed in its way. Its term of service expired Oct. 31, 1864, when a few officers and men retired. However, the greater number volunteered, and, with the addition of recruits, maintained full strength and performed magnificent service until the close of the war. The command was mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 22; reported at Jackson, Mich., Sept. 25, and was discharged Oct. 1, 1865. Together with its usual duty it participated in the affairs of Mill Springs, Ky., Jan. 19; Farmington, Miss., May 9; Corinth, May 10—31; and Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862. It was present at Lavergne, Tenn., Jan. 1, 1863; at Chattanooga, Oct. 6, 1863; at Atlanta, July 22 to Sept. 2, 1864; at Savannah, Ga., Dec. 11—21, 1864; and at Bentonville, N. C., March 19, 1865.

Officers.

William P. Innes, Grand Rapids, was commissioned Col. Sept. 12, 1861. He mustered out with the command Oct. 26, 1864, and was created Brevet Brig.-Gen. of United States Vol., March 13, 1865, in remembrance of his great services during the war.

Perrin V. Fox, Grand Rapids, was commissioned Captain, Sept. 12, 1861; Major, Dec. 15, 1863; Major U. S. Vet. Vol. Engineers, July 2, 1864; Lieut.-Col. April 17, 1865, and Brevet-Colonel, March 13, 1865, in recognition of his efficient service.

James M. Sligh, Grand Rapids, Q. M. Sergeant, Oct. 28, 1861 was commissioned 1st Lieut., Jan. 1, 1864; Captain, April 25, 1865, and served until the muster out of his command Sept. 30, 1865.

James W. Sligh, Grand Rapids, entered the field as Captain, Sept. 12, 1861. He died at Tullahoma, Tenn., Nov. 15, 1863, from the effects of injuries received in a railroad accident occurring while the train was being attacked by rebels.

James D. Robinson, Grand Rapids, commissioned 1st. Lieut. Sept. 12, 1861; was promoted to a Captaincy Dec. 26, 1862, and mustered out Sept. 22, 1865.

Heman Palmerlee, commissioned Captain Sept. 12, 1861; resigned July 30, 1862.

William S. Nevins, Grand Rapids, Sup. 1st Lieut. Sept. 12, 1861; was commissioned 1st Lieut. Aug. 18, 1862; Captain, Jan. 1, 1864, and mustered out Oct. 26, the same year.

John W. McGrath, Grand Rapids, commissioned 2d Lieut., Sept. 12, 1861; 1st Lieut., May 28, 1863, and Captain, with rank from May 11, 1863; was mustered out Sept. 22, 1865.

Joseph C. Herkner, Grand Rapids, commissioned 1st Lieut. Sept. 12, 1861, and Captain, Jan. 1, 1864; was mustered out Sept. 22, 1865.

Edson P. Gifford, Grand Rapids, Sergeant Co. D; was promoted

1st Lieut. March 1, 1863; Captain, Oct. 1, 1863, and served to the close of the war.

Andrew B. Coffinberry, Grand Rapids, was mustered in as Sergeant of Co. C; was promoted 1st Lieut. Jan. 1, 1864; Captain, Aug. 27, 1864, which position he held when mustered out Sept. 22, 1865.

Baker Borden, formerly of the 3d Infantry, was commissioned Captain First Engineers and Mechanics Sept. 12, 1861, which position he held until his resignation Feb. 14, 1862.

Wright L. Coffinberry, Grand Rapids, was commissioned Captain, Sept. 12, 1861; resigned Dec. 26, 1862.

Chas. T. Wooding, Grand Rapids, Sergeant Co. C, commissioned 2d Lieut. Aug. 27, 1864; 1st Lieut., Nov. 3, 1864; was mustered out Sept. 22, 1865.

Henry F. Williams, Grand Rapids, Sergeant-Major, Sept. 18, 1861; 2d Lieut., March 30, 1862; 1st Lieut., July 30, 1862; was mustered out Oct. 26, 1864.

Albert Wells, Grand Rapids, Sergeant Co. B; Sept. 19, 1861; commissioned 1st Lieut., Jan. 1, 1864; was mustered out Oct. 26, 1864.

Julius W. Smith, Grand Rapids, Sergeant Co. I, Dec. 29, 1863; was commissioned 1st Lieut. Nov. 3, 1864, and mustered out Oct. 1, 1865.

David M. Skidmore, Bowne, commissioned 2d Lieut. Jan. 1, 1864, and 1st Lieut., Nov. 3, 1864; was mustered out Oct. 1, 1865.

Lyman J. McGrath, Grand Rapids, Sergeant Co. D, Sept. 27, 1861, was commissioned 2d Lieut., Sept. 3, 1864; 1st Lieut., Nov. 3, 1864; resigned June 22, 1865.

Albert H. Kimball, Grand Rapids, commissioned 1st Lieut. Sept. 21, 1861; resigned Aug. 18, 1862.

Robert S. Innes, Grand Rapids, 1st Lieut. and Q. M., commissioned Sept. 12, 1861; resigned Dec. 6, 1862.

Charles W. Calkins, Grand Rapids, Sergeant-Major, Sept. 26, 1861; 2d Lieut., July 30, 1862; 1st Lieut., Jan. 1, 1864, and served until mustered out Oct. 26, 1864.

Andrew J. Beers, Grand Rapids, mustered in as Sergeant Co. C, was commissioned 1st Lieut. Nov. 3, 1864, and mustered out with the command Sept. 22, 1865.

Francis D. Adams, of Grattan, entered service with the First Engineers and Mechanics as 2d Lieut., Jan. 1, 1864; promoted 1st Lieut. Jan. 3, 1864, and resigned Aug. 9, 1865.

Robert D. McCarthy, Grand Rapids, commissioned 2d Lieut. Feb. 16, 1864; resigned May 29, 1864.

Horace H. Keyes, Grand Rapids, served as Sergeant Co. F, from Oct. 11, 1861, to Nov. 3, 1864, when he was promoted 2d Lieut.

Walter S. Hubert, Grand Rapids, entered as Sergeant Co. B Sept. 19, 1861; commissioned 2d Lieut. Nov. 3, 1864, and was mustered out Sept. 22, 1865.

William T. Hess, Grand Rapids, commissioned 2d Lieut. Sept. 12, 1861; resigned July 13, 1863.

James M. Eggleston, Grand Rapids, Sergeant Co. D, Sept. 26, 1861; was commissioned 2d Lieut. Nov. 3, 1864, and served until the command mustered out Sept. 22, 1865.

Arthur Connolly, Grand Rapids, commissioned 2d Lieut. Sept. 12, 1861; resigned March 29, 1862.

Edwin Baxter, Grand Rapids, commissioned 2d Lieut. Sept. 12, 1861; was discharged on account of disability, Feb. 16, 1864.

William H. De Camp, Grand Rapids, was commissioned Surgeon, Sept. 12, 1861, and served until mustered out Oct. 26, 1864.

Henry Van Ostrand, Grand Rapids, commissioned Ass't-Surgeon Engineers and Mechanics, Sept. 9, 1863; was mustered out Sept. 12, 1865.

Discharged Men.

Adams, William J	Calkins, Lucius	Deglopper, Martin
Afton, Philip	Campau, Adolph T.	Dennison, Ariel B.
Allen, Balus L.	Carbutt, James J.	Depew, Ralph
Allen, Henry	Chapman, Le Grand C.	Devendorf, Adelbert
Allen, William G.	Chase, Hiram	Devendorf, Nelson
Aldrich, Henry	Chatterdon, William	DeVree, David
Aldrich, William B.	Chergain, Martin	Dildine, John
Andrews, William B.	Child, Earl K.	Dilley, Luther P.
Andrus, William B.	Chipman, William	Dowding, Robert
Apaneer, John	Christie, Lewis	Downer, Wm. E.
Austin, George J.	Clark, Edward H.	Draper, Hezekiah
Austin, George M.	Clark, George H.	Draper, John H.
Austin, Henry	Clark Oraste E.	Dressler, Egnas
Atkins, Mason F.	Clemans, William H.	Dutton, Alfred
Bailey, James J.	Clifton, Charles W.	Dunlap, John H.
Baker, George R.	Clifton, Isaac W.	Dutcher, David W.
Bailey, Orville	Clinton, Charles E.	Eaton, John
Bates, Joel M.	Cobb, Alexis D.	Eddy, Charles C.
Barker, Richard W.	Coger, Jabez D.	Elliott, Daniel S.
Barfield, William E.	Cole, Henry A.	Emons, Simon
Barrett, John	Cole, William F.	Falen, Daniel
Bass, William S.	Cook, Emery	Finch, William
Beard, Linsen, jr.	Cook, Ezra	Fletcher, John B.
Beebe, Charles A.	Cook, John W.	Floyd, Allen C.
Beck, James M.	Cook, Madison	Fluhies, William
Berclay, Charles	Coon, Philip J.	Foote, Aaron L.
Bendway, James	Cooper, Daniel	Foote, Elijah H.
Bieree, Orrin	Crosby, George W.	Freelove, James T.
Blass, Charles A.	Cross, Stephen	French, Hiram W.
Bleumink, Girt	Crawford, John	French, Joseph
Blood, Ephraim	Criseman, Peter M.	Fullington, Geo. B.
Blood, Orrin	Crittenden, Delos L.	Geelock, William
Borden, John C.	Cuddihy, Michael	Gibbs, Abel M.
Boynton, Levi S.	Currier, Arthur W.	Gibbs, William H.
Bramer, Edward	Dailey, Charles	Gibson, Byron D.
Brayman, James H.	Daniels, Jerome F.	Gibson, John A.
Bickford, Alonzo	Daniels, John S.	Gitchell, Willard L.
Brewer, Lucien B.	Dale, John	Gitchell, William W.
Briggs, William R.	Dart, Elijah	Gifford, Charles F.
Brown, Daniel W.	Davis, Alvin	Godfrey, William A. T.
Byers, William	Davis, Luther B.	Gouldsbury, Jerome B.
Byrnes, Walter	Dawson, Elias S.	
Cain, William H.	Deglopper, Peter	

Graves, Albert
 Granger, Francis
 Green, Edwin
 Green, Jonathan J.
 Grey, Samuel
 Griffin, David E.
 Griffis, George
 Grindall, Andrew J.
 Haan, Jacob
 Hagens, John
 Hanes, John R.
 Hall, Francillo
 Hall, Francillo
 Hamilton, Isaiah B.
 Hammer Peter
 Hann, Simeon P.
 Hardy, Albert
 Hard, Alvin B.
 Heath, Jonathan
 Hecox, Francis M.
 Hendricks, Peter
 Herring, Charles
 Hewett, Joseph L.
 Hicks, Nelson E.
 Hickox, William L.
 Hill, Alpheus G.
 Hildreth, Alonzo L.
 Hilton, Hollis L.
 Hilton, Charles B.
 Hilmore, James H.
 Hoag, Myron B.
 Hoch, Jacob
 Hope, James M.
 Hope, Henry D.
 Hope, Joseph
 Houk, Andrew J.
 Hovey, Gurdon E.
 Howard, Andrew W.
 Hunter, Herbert
 Humphrey, William
 Huntley, Adelbert C.
 Huntly, Merritt
 Huntly, Frederick
 Hurlburt, Freeman
 Hyde, George.
 Hyatt, John S.
 Isham, Henry
 Jarse, George W.
 Jaques, Milton J.
 Jewett, Philip L.
 Jewell, Elias H.
 Jones, John H.
 Judson, George W.
 Kalmback, Godfrey
 Keeney, James H.
 Kellogg, Orson B.
 Kenney, James C.
 Kenyon, Ephraim G.
 Keyser, Jacob W.
 Kidder, Mason C.
 King, Charles B.
 King, Julius F.
 King, George
 Kinney, John M.

Kipp, John
 Kniffin, Collossian
 Knickerbocker, Walter
 Kniffin, Chester V. A.
 Kniss, Joseph
 Kryger, Cornelius
 Kusierer, William
 La Clare, Orville
 Lamberton, Austin
 Lampman, Henry
 Laughlin, William H.
 Layton, Thomas
 Lee, Benjamin F.
 Leach, John H.
 Leeland, Edward
 Leathers, Don J.
 Lemreaux, David
 Lindsay, John
 Logan, George W.
 Long, Jacob
 Loree, Moses
 Lovejoy, Julian
 Lucas, Seth A.
 Luce, John
 Marsh, Charles
 Marks, Thomas
 Marvin, Dwight
 McCrath, Charles F.
 McCullough, Hugh
 McDrainiel, Chauncey
 McDonald, John J.
 McGowan, John W.
 McNitt, Alexander A.
 Miller, Charles
 Miller, William S.
 Milmine, Alfred
 Milmine, Alexander
 Mitchell, Chester C.
 Montague, Edwin
 Morman, George
 Motely, William
 Musty, Adrian
 Newhall, Reuben A.
 Nichols, Henry L.
 Orcutt, Samuel
 Orser, Henry F.
 Page, John S.
 Page, John G.
 Painter, Norman J.
 Parish, Asa W.
 Parrish, Mortimer,
 Parks, William M.
 Patterson, Robert B.
 Patterson, James
 Patrick, George E.
 Peel, Charles
 Peel, Thomas
 Peck, Robert H.
 Phillips, Bradford S.
 Post, George C.
 Potter, John N.
 Powers, Henry
 Powell, Silas D.
 Pratt, Luther C.

Prescott, Langford G.
 Probasco, Wallace
 Proper, William
 Provin, Andrew J.
 Quartel, Marcus M.
 Quick, John H.
 Randall, John M.
 Randall, Daniel J.
 Ransom, Hovey G.
 Rarick, Jacob
 Rasa, James A.
 Rase, Frederick R.
 Reed, Thomas M.
 Richards, Salmon S.
 Richard, Alfred S.
 Richmond, Frederick
 Ringuette, Edward
 Robens, Smith
 Rounds, Ambrose
 Roza, James E.
 Russell, Norman G.
 Ryckman, Benjamin
 Ryckman, William H.
 Sampson, Cephas
 Sauers, Cyrus
 Sayles, Elias J.
 Scarr, Francis O.
 Scribner, Charles H.
 Shannon, Phares
 Shangle, James
 Shear, David O.
 Sherman, James H.
 Shimel, Madison
 Sigler, Daniel J.
 Simonds, John H.
 Simms, Lovell James
 Skinner, Lothrop R.
 Smith, Albert G.
 Smith, Alva
 Smith, Charles P.
 Smith, Erastus G.
 Smith James
 Smith, John W.
 Smith, Lewis P.
 Snow, Horace
 Snyder, John D.
 Spencer, John C. M.
 Spraker Fred. W.
 Spring, Daniel W.
 Stage, John J.
 Stewart, Charles R.
 Stocking, Miller
 Stocking, Palmer F.
 Stoddard, George N.
 Stoddard, Peter A.
 Stoneburner, John
 Story, Benjamin
 Stokes, William H.
 Squier, Spencer
 Sullivan, John C.
 Swan, Peter
 Sweet, Samuel
 Tanner, Warren D.
 Teele, Edgar F.

Teeple, Arson D.	VanDermade, John	Whitten, William
Teenstra, Theodore	Van Kuren, John P.	Whitworth, Her bert
-Tenhopen, John H.	Van Stinsel, Ira	Widdicomb, John
Thomas, David H.	Vroman, John C.	Wilkins, James L.
Thomas, John	Wait, James	Williams, Philip
Thompson, Andrew	Ward, Silas	Winchell, Benjamin W.
Thompson, Alexander	Watson, Dwight M.	Winchester, Calvin W.
Thibas, John	Watson, James K.	Winters, Alfred
Thayer, George N.	Waterman, Luther	Wittam, Aaron B.
Tisdell, John S.	Weber, John	Wooding, John
Todd, Morris	Webster, Aaron B.	Wolf, Alonzo
Tower, Rufus C.	Weller, Henry M.	Woodward, Albert P.
Tubbs, Tunis C.	Weller, Mirza	Worden, James M.
Tuttle, Abram S.	Welton, Washington	Youard, John
Turner, Willard S.	Welsh, Elisha	

THE FIRST INFANTRY

(three years) was mustered into service in August, 1861, and completed its organization Sept. 16, 1861, by the addition of two detachments sent forward from rendezvous. From Mechanicsville, June 26, to Fredericksburg, Dec. 13 and 14, 1862, it participated in eight engagements, losing its Colonel, (Roberts), 88 men and 10 officers in those actions.

During the year 1863, the command served in three engagements, eight heavy skirmishes and two reconnoissances, losing 30 men on the field and 16 by disease. In 1864 the continued service of the command resulted in the loss of 23 men in action. During the year this regiment was reorganized, furloughed, and returning played a brilliant part in the campaigns of 1864. Its last important meeting with the enemy was at Appomattox Court-House, April 9, 1865. It was discharged at Jackson, July 12, 1865, having served in 52 battles and won honors in each.

Officers.

William H. H. Kenny, Alton, was Sergeant Co. I, at muster-in Aug. 27, 1861; was promoted 1st Lieut., Nov. 1, 1864, Captain, July 15, 1865, and was mustered out as Lieut., July 9, 1865.

Louis L. Lannier entered service July 8, 1861, as Sergeant Co. H, and was promoted 2d Lieut., Dec. 13, 1862, filling the position until mustered out Sept. 26, 1864.

William Widdicomb, Commissary Sergeant, Sept., 7, 1861; promoted 2d Lieut., June 27, 1862; 1st Lieut., Aug. 30, 1862; resigned March 10, 1863.

Discharged Men.

Alberts, Hiram	Creque, Josiah	Semeyne, Leonard
Allen, John W.	Haviland, Geo. W.	Trieber, Jacob F.
Avery, Henry	Hoyle, Clark	Upton, John G.
Bennett, Wm. H.	James, Francis	Van Liew, D. P.
Bingham, Daniel L.	Miller, John	Wagner, Henry M.
Boyer, John	Nagle, John H.	Wallace, William
Bradford, J. J.	Parker, Simon	Walker, John N.
Buck, Curtis	Peifer, Simon P.	Williams, Levi L.

THE THIRD INFANTRY

was mustered in at Grand Rapids, and left for the Potomac June 13, 1861, with 1,040 men. The force was increased by 123. Like the Second Infantry, it served at Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Charles City, Cross Roads, Malvern Hill and Bull Run. The loss at Fair Oaks was 30 killed; and at Bull Run 20. The losses of the regiment before Fredericksburg were nine wounded; at Chancellorsville 63 men were placed *hors de combat*. At Gettysburg, July 2 and 3, its losses were 41 men. During the latter part of the year it took an important part in many skirmishes, with a total loss of 41 men.

During the year 1864, the command re-enlisted as veterans, received a furlough of 30 days, and returning to the front entered on the year's campaign at Ely's Ford May 5. Its losses during this month were 31 killed, 119 wounded and 29 prisoners. An order from the War Department dated June 13, directed the consolidation of the 3d with the 5th Infantry, and seven days later the regiment was mustered out.

On Oct. 15, the Third Infantry, reorganized, was mustered into service under Lieut. Col. M. B. Houghton, with 879 officers and men. Toward the close of the year it served in Tennessee and Alabama. It was engaged at Decatur, Ala., Oct. 28, 29 and 30, 1864, and at Murfreesboro, Tenn., from Nov. 30 to Dec. 20, 1864. Having performed its duty well, the command was mustered out, and discharged at Detroit, June 10, 1865.

Officers.

Byron R. Pierce, Grand Rapids, Captain, May 13, 1861; Major, Oct. 28, 1861; Lieut.-Col, July 25, 1862; Colonel. Jan. 1, 1863; Brig.-Gen. U. S. Volunteers, May 24, 1864; Brev. Maj.-Gen. U. S. Volunteers, April 6, 1865. Col. Pierce was wounded at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863; again at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863, and lastly near Petersburg, June 18, 1864. His last promotion was in recognition of brilliant service at the battle of Sailors' Creek, April 6, 1865. This soldier was mustered out with well-won honors, Aug. 24, 1865.

Daniel Kennicutt, Grand Rapids, mustered in as Sergeant, Co. F, June 10, 1861; was commissioned 2d Lieut., June 10, 1864; 1st Lieut., Sept. 19, 1864; Captain, Dec. 21, 1864; and Brev. Maj. U. S. Vol., April 9, 1865, for brilliant service in the last campaign against the forces of Gen. Lee.

Stephen G. Champlin, Grand Rapids, commissioned Major 3d Mich., Inf., May 13, 1861; Colonel, Oct. 28, 1861, and Brig.-Gen. of Vols., Nov. 29, 1862. This soldier was wounded at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862, and died at Grand Rapids, Jan. 26, 1864.

Daniel McConnell, Grand Rapids, commissioned Colonel May 13, 1861; resigned Oct. 22, 1861.

Daniel S. Root, Grand Rapids, Sergeant Co. K, June 10, 1861; was commissioned 2d Lieut. Nov. 28, 1861; 1st Lieut., July 1, 1862, and Captain, Feb. 5, 1863. Transferred to the 5th Mich. Inf. with a Major's commission, dated June 12, 1864; he won a Lieut.-Col'cy. Dec. 21, 1864; and, after a term of good service, was mustered out Dec. 5, 1865.

Geo. K. Nairn, Grand Rapids, commissioned 1st Lieut. and Q. M. July 29, 1864; Brevet Captain and Major U. S. Vols., March 13, 1865, for gallant services; was mustered out May 25, 1866.

Michael P. Long, Grand Rapids, commissioned Captain July 29, 1864, and Brevet Major U. S. Vol., March 13, 1865, in recognition of his gallant services; was mustered out May 25, 1866.

Max Van Krout, Grand Rapids, commissioned 1st Lieut. May 13, 1861, and Captain, Aug. 1, 1861; resigned Nov. 28, 1861, resigned on account of disability.

Israel C. Smith, Grand Rapids, commissioned 2d Lieut. May 13, 1861; Adjutant, July 19, 1861; and Captain, Jan. 1, 1862, when he was transferred to the 11th Mich. Cav. He was wounded at Groveton, Aug. 29, 1862, and at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.

Frederick Shriver, Grand Rapids, commissioned 1st Lieut. May 13, 1861, and Captain, Aug. 1, 1861. Owing to wounds received at Groveton, Va., Aug. 29, 1862, he was compelled to resign Oct. 25 following.

Carlton Neal, Grand Rapids, commissioned 2d Lieut. July 1, 1861. He was transferred to Battery L, Light Artillery, with the same rank, Nov. 3, 1862; commissioned Captain of the Battery Jan. 14, 1865; he served with it until dismounted Aug. 22, 1865.

Don G. Lovell entered 3d Inf. as Corporal Co. A, June 10, 1861; promoted 2d Lieut. 6th Cav. Oct. 13, 1862; 1st Lieut., May 9, 1863; Captain, Oct. 22, 1863; and Major, June 21, 1865; was mustered out with the rank of Captain Nov. 24, 1865. Captain Lovell was wounded in the affair of Trevellian, Va., June 11, 1864.

George E. Judd, Grand Rapids, mustered into service as Sergeant of Co. A, June 10, 1861; commissioned 2d Lieut. Aug. 1, 1861; 1st Lieut., Aug. 28, 1861; and Captain, June 23, 1862. He was transferred to the Veteran Reserves Jan. 24, 1864; commissioned Lieut. U. S. Inf. Aug. 19, 1868, and was placed on retired list with rank of Captain, May 28, 1870. Captain Judd lost his left arm during the battle at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.

Edward S. Earle, Grand Rapids, was commissioned 1st Lieut. and Adjutant May 16, 1861; Captain and Asst. Commissary Subsistence U. S. Vols., Sept. 19, 1861, and received discharge April 1, 1863.

Geo. W. Dodge, Grand Rapids, 2d Lieut. Aug. 11, 1861; 1st Lieut., Jan. 1, 1862; Captain, Oct. 25, 1862; received severe wounds at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862, and resigned Feb. 5, 1863.

John J. Dennis, Grand Rapids, was appointed Captain May 13, 1861; resigning Aug. 7, he was commissioned Captain, Battery E, 1st Light Artillery, Nov. 5, 1861, resigning June 9, 1862.

Baker Borden, Grand Rapids, was commissioned Captain, May 13, 1861, but resigned July 29, 1861, on account of disability.

A. E. Birkenstock, Grand Rapids, commissioned Captain May 13, 1861; resigned owing to disability, Aug. 7, 1861.

Frederick L. Barker, Big Rapids, entered service as Sergeant, Co. K, June 10, 1861; wounded at the Wilderness, May 6, 1864; promoted 2d Lieut. 5th Mich. Inf., June 10, 1864; wounded at Boydton Plank Road, Sept. 1, 1864; promoted 1st Lieut. Oct. 14, 1864, and Captain, Nov. 7 of the same year; he was mustered out with the command July 5, 1865.

Felix Zolly, Grand Rapids, was commissioned 2d Lieut., May 13, 1861; 1st Lieut., Aug. 11, 1861, and resigned Jan. 8, 1862.

Benjamin C. Tracy, Grand Rapids, Sergeant Co. F, June 10, 1861; commissioned 2d Lieut., Jan. 1, 1862; 1st Lieut., Sept. 1, 1862; was mustered out June 30, 1864.

John H. Sumner, Grand Rapids, Q. M. Sergeant, June 10, 1861; was commissioned 1st Lieut. and Q. M., Nov. 25, 1863, and mustered out June 20, 1864.

Elisha O. Stevens, Grand Rapids, commissioned 1st Lieut. May 13, 1861; Adjutant, Jan. 1, 1862; was discharged Dec. 31, 1862.

George W. Remington, Grand Rapids, served as Sergeant from June 10, 1861, to Sept. 22, 1862, when he was commissioned 2d Lieut. On Oct. 25, 1862, he was appointed 1st Lieut.; Adjutant, Nov. 23, 1862, which position he held until mustered out June 20, 1864.

Silas M. Pelton, Grand Rapids, was mustered in June 10, 1861, and was commissioned 1st Lieut. Jan. 2, 1862; reported missing in action at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862, he was regained in May, 1863; was wounded at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863, and discharged on account of disability Oct. 22, 1863.

C. P. McTaggart, Grand Rapids, entered as Corporal Co. A, June 10, 1861; was commissioned 2d Lieut. Sept. 24, 1862, and 1st Lieut. March 28, 1863. He was transferred to the Ambulance Corps Dec. 13, 1863.

Franc Muhlburg, Grand Rapids, Sergeant Co. C at the muster in, was commissioned 1st Lieut., and transferred to the 5th Mich. Inf., Feb. 1, 1864. He was wounded in the action of the Wilderness May 5, and again near Petersburg, June 16, 1864.

Peter A. Bogardus, mustered into service as the 2d Lieut. May 13, 1861; was commissioned 1st Lieut. Aug. 11, 1861, and served until the acceptance of his resignation Jan. 1, 1862.

Milton Leonard, Grand Rapids, entered as Corporal Co. F, June 10, 1861; was promoted 2d Lieut. Feb. 5, 1863; 1st Lieut., Nov. 1, 1863, and Captain, April 1, 1864. This soldier was killed at the Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.

Charles D. Lyon, Grand Rapids, commissioned 2d Lieut. May 13, 1861; was promoted 1st Lieut. Aug. 1, 1861, and Captain, Oct. 28, 1861. He resigned Oct. 13, 1862.

Daniel W. Littlefield, Grand Rapids, Corporal Co. A, June 10,

1861; was transferred to 2d Mich. Cav. with the rank of 2d Lieut., Oct. 29, 1862, and promoted 1st Lieut. June 6, 1863. He died of disease at Washington, D. C., Jan. 6, 1864.

Charles Kempster, Grand Rapids, Sergeant Major, Aug. 16, 1864; promoted 1st Lieut. Nov. 28, 1865; was mustered out May 25, 1866.

Alambert A. Griswold, Grand Rapids, entered Co. H, June 10, 1861; was promoted from the ranks to 1st Lieut. April 1, 1864, and was mustered out June 20 of that year.

Theodore Hetz, Grand Rapids, Corporal Co. C, June 10, 1861; 2d Lieut., Jan. 2, 1862; 1st Lieut., Jan. 1, 1863; was mustered out June 20, 1864.

Charles H. Carey, Grand Rapids, entered service June 10, 1861, as Sergeant Co. A; was commissioned 2d Lieut. Oct. 28, 1861; 1st Lieut. Feb. 5, 1863, with which rank he served until his death at Jackson, Miss., July 18, 1863.

Thomas J. Dickenson, Grand Rapids, commissioned 1st Lieut. July 29, 1864; died of disease at Huntsville, Ala., Nov. 13, 1864.

Miles S. Adams entered Co. A June 10, 1861, as Sergeant; was promoted 2d Lieut. July 1, 1862, after recovering from wounds received at the battle of Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862. He resigned Feb. 20, 1863.

Samuel Crotty, Grand Rapids, Sergeant Co. F, June 10, 1861; was promoted 2d Lieut. 5th Mich Inf. May 8, 1865, and discharged July 5 of the same year.

Sidney B. Smith, Grand Rapids, Corporal, June 10, 1861; commissioned 2d Lieut. Jan. 1, 1863; was wounded at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863, and transferred to Vet. Reserve Aug. 20, 1863.

James D. Bennett, Grand Rapids, entered as Sergeant of Co. B. June 10, 1861, was promoted 2d Lieut. Oct. 25, 1862, and discharged Oct. 31, 1863.

Julius D. Fanger, Grand Rapids, Sergeant Co. C, June 10, 1861; 2d Lieut., Sept. 26, 1862; was wounded in the action of Mine Run, Nov. 30, 1863, and discharged on account of disability May 28, 1864.

John Lindsey, Grand Rapids, Sergeant Co. B, mustered in June 10, 1861; was promoted 2d Lieut. Jan. 1, 1862, and resigned May 21, 1862.

Marquis D. L. Chapel, Grand Rapids, entered service Aug. 29, 1864, as Sergeant of Co. B; promoted 2d Lieut. March 19, 1865; resigned July 7, 1865.

Wilard Bliss, Grand Rapids, commissioned Surgeon May 13, 1861; Brigade Surgeon, Sept. 1, 1861; Brevet Lieut.-Col. and Col. U. S. Volunteers, March 13, 1865, for distinguished service during the war; was mustered out with the command Dec. 8, 1865.

James F. Grove, Grand Rapids, 2d Asst. Surgeon, August 15, 1862; was commissioned Surgeon Sept. 11, 1862, and mustered out June 20, 1864.

Zenas E. Bliss, Grand Rapids, was commissioned Asst. Surgeon

May 31, 1861; Surgeon, Oct. 15, 1861; Brigade Surgeon, Sept. 24, 1862, and Brevet Lieut.-Col. U. S. Volunteers, Jan. 26, 1866, seven days previous to the muster out of the command.

Walter B. Morrison, Grand Rapids, Asst. Surgeon, commissioned Aug. 1, 1862; resigned June 14, 1863.

Francis H. Cummings, Grand Rapids, was commissioned Chaplain, May 13, 1861, and resigned April 1, 1862.

Discharged Men.

Allen, Edwin
Anderson Elliott C.
Atwater, Edward A.
August, John
Baker, Mathias
Ballard, Burdge
Barr, Robert T.
Baxter, Charles W.
Bebee, Martin
Beck, James M.
Begebow, S. E.
Blisser, Frank X.
Bracket, Orlow J.
Burbanks, Isaac
Burnham, Henry W.
Cahoon, Joseph B.
Calkins, Henry
Campau, Aldolph
Case, Horace
Cavanah, James
Chaffee, Horace
Chamberlain, William
Chipman, Hobert
Clark, Jacob
Conant, Albert A.
Congdon, James
Crandall, Fred
Craney, Wm. E.
Dailey, James
Derfy, Albert
Doran, Patrick H.
Drake, William H.
Drake, Wm. H.
Eckhoff, Ferdinand
Farr, Vincent W.
Ferris, William P.
Fleusher, John
Foote, Allen K.
Freelove, Timothy
Gates, George W.
Gibson, Myron
Gillespie, James
Granger, Lycurgus E.
Grant, William
Hall, Adelbert
Hall, Isaac
Halsey, William
Hamblin, Eli

Harris, George W.
Harrison, Robert
Hebetertner, John,
Heinrich, Joseph
Helker, Jacob
Henry, Charles E.
Hess, Peter
Hinds, Darius
Hoyer, August
Hinman, Norman C.
Jones, Wilson
Jubb, William J.
Kearney, Hugh
Kearney, Patrick
Kelly, Lee
Kennett, Charles
Kimball, Francis
King, Edmund W.
Koch, George
Koch, William
Koenigsberg, Henry
Lacey Hezekiah
Lawson, Tyler
Lee, Robert
Leeland, Edward
Mapes, James
Marsh, John
Marvin, Henry C.
Mc Clure, John
Mc Connell, John
Mc Intyre, Alex.
Mc Intyre William
Miller, Charles
Miller, Geo. W.
Morgrage, John W.
Morgridge, Wm. C.
Neal, Oscar
Nedry, Warren
Neilson, Martin
Newton, Osier K.
Nolthrope, John
Parker, Albert C.
Parrish, Mortimer E.
Peck, Robert H.
Pelton, Albert
Phillips, Chace E.
Place, Arthur A.
Pool, Henry

Powell, John J.
Prescott, George
Putnam, Thomas
Rathbun, Levi C.
Rawlings, Thomas
Reed, Samuel W.
Reed, William
Richter, Edward
Robinson, Oscar A.
Rounds, Joseph M.
Scoville, John S.
Schawgler, George
Schermerhorn, George
Schmidt, Louis F.
Schmidt, Michael
Scovell, Rufus
Scranton, George
Scranton, Geo. P.
Shickle, Joseph
Sines, Nathan B.
Smith, C. W.
Smith, Erson H.
Smith, James V.
Spaulding, Minor
Spaulding, S. J.
Steeg, Jacob
Stewart, Daniel A.
Swegles, Ashley O.
Taylor, Guilford
Taylor, John
Teele, Edgar
Totten, Levi
Van Dusen, Chauncy B.
Wait, Walter W.
Walrub, Anton
Ward, Francis L.
Warner, David
Warren, George
Wheeler, Franklin
White, jr., Samuel
Wilson, Almon
Wilson, Civilian
Wilson, Merritt
Wilson, Wm. P.
Wood, Joseph B.
Yerrington, Almond

THE FOURTH INFANTRY

left Adrian June 25, 1861, with a force of 1,025 men, increased within the succeeding year to 1,156. This regiment took part in the first Bull Run battle, and subsequently served in the vicinity of Washington. Its heavy losses, sustained in every field, from New Bridge, May 24, to Fredericksburg, Dec. 14, 1862, tell the history of its first year's service. Toward the close of that year its strength was reduced to 753 officers and men.

During the year 1863 it participated in all the brilliant actions of the Potomac and Rappahannock. The loss sustained by death was 81, wounded 135, and prisoners 105.

During the year 1864, the Fourth shared almost in the fortunes of the Third Infantry. Its term of service expiring June 19, it was relieved, and reported at Detroit for muster out June 26-30.

The Fourth Inf., reorganized, was mustered in under Col. J. W. Hall Oct. 14, and left for Decatur, Ala., on the 22d. During its short period of service it lost one killed and four wounded in defense of the town against Gen. Hood, Oct. 28. It participated in the affairs at Decatur on Oct. 28, 29 and 30; in those of New Market, Ala., Nov. 19, 20, and served at Murfreesboro from Nov. 30 to Dec. 20, 1864. The command arrived at Detroit, June 10, 1865, and was discharged.

Francis S. Earle, Grand Rapids, entered the Fourth Inf. as 1st Lieut. and Adjutant May 16, 1861. He received severe wounds at Gaines' Mill, Va., July 1, 1862, and resigned Sept. 26, the same year.

THE FIFTH INFANTRY

left Detroit for Virginia, Sept. 11, 1861, served at Alexandria during the winter months, and entered the Peninsular campaign under Gen. Geo. McClellan, in March, 1862. Its first service in the field was rendered at Pohlick Church, Va., Jan. 9, 1862, and its last before Petersburg, April 3, 1865. In the 39 engagements in which it participated it was signally efficient. It was mustered out at Jeffersonville, Ind., July 5, and discharged honorably at Detroit, July 17, 1865.

William H. Allen, Byron, mustered into service with this regiment as Hospital Steward, Aug. 28, 1861; was commissioned 2d Lieut. June 10, 1864; 1st Lieut. and Q. M., Aug. 28, 1864, and Brev. Capt. U. S. Vol. April 9, 1865. This last promotion was due to his distinguished services in the last campaign against the rebel Gen. Lee.

Discharged Men.

Ackert, Lewis	Gloyd, William H.	Palmer, Owen F.
Babe James	Goff, William H. H.	Parish, Heman
Baird, William H.	Hall, Calvin	Parmiter, Chandler
Baker, Benjamin O.	Hanley, Ralph	Peck, Freeling W.
Bates, Benjamin F.	Hayes, Albert	Pelton, Alfred
Bell, Ambrose D.	Hefner, John	Pelton, Andrew J.
Benter, Conrad	Himelberger, Henry H.	Pew, James S.
Bissolt, Henry	Houseman, George	Powers, George
Bloss, Henry	Howe, Ransom	Pratt, William F.
Bonner, Mortimer	Huntley, Orrin P.	Reed, Merrick. D.
Booth, Henry W.	Kearney, Hugh	Rubelman, Henrick
Botneff, Isaac	Kilpatrick, Andrew J.	Ruscoe, William M.
Briggs, Harvey S.	King, Hiram	Schmidt, Christian
Brooks, John	King, Myron A.	Smith, Riley
Brown, Hiram	Kirshman, Andre	Spaulding, Samuel J.
Burditt, Mason	Laraway, John H.	Spring, James
Burlson, Sidney	Lewis, Oliver	Staunton, John A.
Butterworth, George A.	Long, Michael P	Steffins, Ralph
Carpenter, Almon	Mann, Chester L.	Stockwell, Amos
Castor, Theodore	Marsh, John B.	Swain, Charles R.
Chamberlain, Charles	Marti, Francis	Sweet, William
Chase, Elbert	Martin, Ozias C.	Tanner, Levi
Childs, George A.	Martindale, Abraham A.	Taylor, James
Compton, Silas	McCally, Charles	Teadt, Frederick
Corlis, William S.	McCarthy, Michael	Thorn, Peter
Crandall, Perry	McClure, Orange	Van Wagner, William
Crotty, Daniel G.	McCennell, James K. P.	Wait, Benjamin
Cutler, John J.	McLean, Robert	Waldie, William
Darling, Abram J.	McLenithon, Joel	Warner, Elijah
DeKraker, Meewis	McNab, John	Washburn, Archibald
Dorry, William W.	Milbeck, Joseph	Watkins, Styles A.
Duram, Amasa	Mills, Geo. W.	Wiley, William
Eddy, Charles	Misner, James H.	Wood, William H.
Emmons, David	Moore, Emory P.	Woodan, Abram
Ferris, James M.	Morse, Benjamin	Woodran, Albert
Finch, Charles M.	Mowry, James	Woodruff, George S.
Freet, Rolandus	Nagel, Rudolph	Wright, Charles
Gilden, Benjamin	Nestle, John	Wright, Matthew

THE EIGHTH MICHIGAN INFANTRY

left Detroit for Annapolis, Sept. 27, 1861. Within the year closing Sept. 27, 1862, the command lost 89 killed in battle, 243 *hors de combat*, 55 died of disease, with the usual proportion of deserters, prisoners, etc., etc. Its service with the Army of the Potomac was most efficient, having taken an important part in all the great actions of the Carolina, Georgia, Virginia and Tennessee campaigns. The command left Washington Aug. 1, 1865, and was discharged at Detroit the third day of that month.

Officers.

Hehmann Moore, Grand Rapids, commissioned 2d Lieut. April 21 1862; 1st Lieut. Sept. 1, 1862; Capt. 7th Cav., Nov. 26, 1862; resigned June 30, 1865. This soldier was severely wounded at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862, and when convalescent was transferred to the 7th, Cav., in which he served to the close of the war.

John C. Buchanan, Grand Rapids, commissioned 1st Lieut. Aug.

12, 1861, and Captain, Sept. 1, 1862; was wounded in the brilliant affair of Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862, and resigned May 3, 1864.

Benjamin C. Church, Grand Rapids, commissioned Captain Aug. 12, 1861, was killed in action of James Island, June 16, 1862.

Alfred B. Turner, Grand Rapids, commissioned Captain Aug. 12, 1861, resigned Jan. 9, 1862.

Benjamin F. Porter, Grand Rapids, commissioned 2d Lieut. Aug. 12, 1861; 1st Lieut April 21, 1862; Captain and Asst. Q. M. U. S. Vol., May 14, 1862.

Albert Bainbridge, Byron, entered service as 1st Lieut. Sept. 5, 1861. He resigned July 14, 1862.

Otis Smith, Grand Rapids, entered service Aug. 21, 1861, as Sergeant Co. D; was commissioned 2d Lieut. March 18, 1863, and discharged for disability May 1, 1864.

Geo. C. Beebe, Gaines, mustered into service as Sergeant Co. G, Aug 16, 1861; was promoted 2d Lieut., April 25, 1865, and discharged July 30, the same year.

Samuel R. Wooster, Grand Rapids, was commissioned Asst. Surgeon Aug. 19, 1861; subsequently was Surgeon 1st Cav.

Henry H. Conklin, Tyrone, was commissioned Chaplain June 24, 1864; resigned Jan. 4, 1865.

Discharged Men.

Abram, John
Ackley, Harrison
Arnold, James S.
Aukney, Jonathan
Bell, Daniel D.
Belknap, James A.
Berry, Thomas
Britton, Harley P.
Brown, Perry
Carpenter, Elon J.
Chamberlain, Sewelers
Clinton, Augustus S.
Coburn, Andrew J.
Cook, Abner M.
Cook, George
Cooper, James
Cubley, Byron
Daniels, Nelson H.
Dickenson, Thomas I.
Douglas, George
Durand, William
Elliott, Wm. J.

Goodluck, Enos
Green, Jonathan
Gulmire, Conrad
Gulmire, Nelson
Hankinson, Richard
Harris, George
Herendeen, Welcom
Horan, John C.
Houghton, Francis M.
Idnia, Campu
Idnia, Henry
Johnson, Wm.
Kault, Godfrey
Kilbourn, Joshua R.
Kingsbury, David T.
Knowles, Henry
Knowles, Henry
Mapes, Joseph
Mc Garvey, Hiram
McLain, Armenius
McLain, Jasper
Mc Lelland, Geo. G.

Miller, Jacob
Mohlsta, Henry
Morrell, Andrew T.
Moss, William
Philips, Bradford S.
Plumer, James
Richmond, Charles F.
Seabring, Samuel C.
Sipps, Asa
Smith, Walter D.
Shearer, James
Shoop, Enos H.
Stanley, Isaac W.
Tubbs, Tunis
Tuller, James
Waite, Thomas
Winters, Albert
Wittman, Richard
Woodman, Thornton A.
Young, jr., George

THE NINTH MICHIGAN INFANTRY

left Detroit for Louisville, Ky., Oct. 25, 1861, and was attached to Negley's Division. From Chattanooga, June, 1862, to its closing engagement at Jonesboro, Ga., Sept. 1, 1864, it acted well its part, and was discharged at Jackson, Sept. 27, 1865, the men from this county being John Convoy, Charles J. Cutter, Solomon O. Hunt,

Sewell Mansfield, Addison Smith, David Tower and Freeman Winters.

THE TENTH MICHIGAN INFANTRY

was organized at Flint, November, 1861, which city it left for St. Louis, Mo., April 22, 1862. Its first general action was at Farmington, Miss., May 9, 1862. It afterward participated in 29 engagements, and closed a noble service at Bentonville, N. C., March 20, 1865. The command was paid off at Jackson, Mich. Aug. 1, 1865.

Officers.

Samuel S. Tower, Byron, Sergeant Co. A, Oct. 24, 1861, was commissioned 1st Lieut. Feb. 24, 1865; Captain May 20, 1865, and mustered out July 19th of the same year.

William Pratt, Byron, Sergeant Co. A, Oct. 18, 1861, was commissioned 2d Lieut. May 8, 1865; and 1st Lieut. May 20, 1865; mustered out July 19 of that year.

Geo. A. Allen, Byron, entered service Oct. 20, 1861, as Q. M. Sergeant, 10th Mich. Inf.; was promoted 2d Lieut. June 7, 1865.

THE TWELFTH INFANTRY,

comprising 1,000 officers and men, marched to St. Louis, March 18, 1862. Its first service was at Pittsburg Landing, April 6 and 7, 1862. During the year it participated in the affairs of Metamora, Shiloh and Iuka, losing 47 men killed, 92 wounded, 109 who died of disease, and 106 prisoners at Shiloh. The next year 31 men died or were killed, and six were wounded. The regiment marched 3,000 miles during the year, lost four men in battle, and 109 died of disease. The command re-enlisted in November, 1863, as a veteran regiment; was furloughed at Niles, Mich., Feb. 1, and appeared in the field at Little Rock, April 1, 1864. The duties of the regiment during the year were such as try men's souls; yet such duties were performed with remarkable diligence and thorough faithfulness. The regiment continued in active service until its muster out at Camden, Feb. 15, 1866. It reported at Jackson, Feb. 27, and received its discharge March 6, 1866. The men from this county discharged were: Samuel Allen, David Botsford, Samuel Brown, Hiram J. McClathrie, Marquis D. L. Smith and Nelson Van Doosen.

THE THIRTEENTH INFANTRY

went to the seat of war, from the camp at Kalamazoo, Feb. 12, 1862, with a force of 925 men and officers. It participated in the battle of Pittsburg Landing, and served until the evacuation of Corinth, when it took a prominent part in the pursuit of Bragg's



Geo. L. Briggs

Eng^d by H.B. Hall & Sons, 13 Barclay St. N.Y.

rebel forces. Of the number who went forth to battle 71 died of disease, six were wounded, and 10 were made prisoners. No less than 56 deserters were reported during the year. Nov. 10, 1862, this regiment marched from Silver Springs, Tenn., and formed part of the forces that drove the enemy from Lebanon. Proceeding to Nashville it was then engaged in guarding forage trains and on picket duty from Nov. 25 to Dec. 26, when it marched with the army under Gen. Rosecrans on Murfreesboro. It was deployed as skirmishers, on the 29th, in the advance and suffered some loss. It participated in the bloody engagement at Stone river, Dec. 30 and 31, and Jan. 1 to 3, the regiment going into action with 224 men losing out of this number 25 killed or died of wounds, 62 wounded and eight missing. Dec. 31 it recaptured, by a bayonet charge, two guns which had fallen into the hands of the enemy. After the occupation of Murfreesboro the regiment was engaged in building fortifications at that place and scouting until June 24, when it advanced with the army on Tullahoma, and after the evacuation of that place by the enemy under Braggs, followed in pursuit as far as Pelham, at the base of the Cumberland Mountains, whence it returned to Hillsboro, Tenn., and went into camp at that place. It left Hillsboro on the 16th of August, when the army advanced into Georgia. On the 20th the regiment, with its division, arrived in the valley of the Sequacheo, after a march of 60 miles over the Cumberland Mountains. Two days had been occupied in reaching the summit of the mountains, which here rise to the height of 3,000 feet, the road being so steep and difficult that the guns, baggage and ammunition trains had to be hauled up by hand. The division having crossed the Tennessee at Shell Mound, moved on Chattanooga, and on the morning of the 8th of September that town was taken, the 13th being among the first to enter the city. It participated in the engagements of Sept. 19 and 20 at Chickamauga, where, going into action with 217 officers and men, it lost in killed 14, wounded 68 (of whom 11 died) and 25 missing—total loss 107. During the month of October the regiment was on duty in the trenches before Chattanooga.

During the year 1863, 118 deaths occurred among the men.

During the year 1864 the regiment served with the Army of the Cumberland, losing in battle two, and by disease 38 men.

The command entered its closing campaign Jan. 17, 1865, when it moved into Carolina, and took part in the affairs of Catawba river, Feb. 9; Averysboro and Bentonville, March 16 to 19. At the latter place it lost 110 men killed, wounded and missing. It was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 25, and received its discharge at Jackson, July 27.

Officers.

Silas E. Yerkes, Lowell, 2d Lieut., Oct. 3, 1861; 1st Lieut., May 15, 1862; Captain, Feb. 26, 1863; Brev. Maj., U. S. Vol., March 13, 1865; Major, May 12, 1865; was discharged as Capt

May 15, 1865. He was wounded at Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 10, 1863.

Hiram Terry, Cannonsburg, Sergeant Co. C, Nov. 7, 1861; gazetted 2d Lieut., Aug. 18, 1862; resigned Jan. 2, 1863.

Discharged Men.

Bartlett, Orren M.	Dockeray, Joseph A.	Robinson, Francis E.
Bennett, Edward L.	Eaton, Miles B.	Stillwell, Ira
Bissold Arnold L.	Fox, George W.	Thompson, Henry H.
Burgess, Maynard	Hanna, Kennedy	Tower, Geo. W.
Bush, Horatio N.	Hanna, William	Tower, Isaac C.
Cheetham William	Holmes, Leonidas	Tucker, Henry
Chirquin, Richard J.	Kenyon, Crandall A.	Tuttle, Asa O.
Church, Cephas	Kromer, Augustus	Unger, William
Church, Geo. W.	Landice, Eli	Wells, Richard L.
Clark, William H.	Larkin, Enos R.	Wickom, John D.
Coles, Shepherd B.	Martin, Abner P.	Wilson, Calvin B.
Crissey, Irwin W.	Mozier, Charles H.	Winger, Samuel
Curtis, Charles F.	Randall, Edmund S.	Wolfe, William J.
Cutler, Clark J.	Rexford, Benjamin	Woolley, Arnold A.
Cook, James	Rich, Peter	
Dillenback, George W.	Roberts, James H.	

THE FOURTEENTH INFANTRY

left Ypsilanti for Pittsburg Landing, April 17, 1862, and there was attached to Gen. Pope's division.

The record of this command from Farmington, Miss., May 9, 1862, to Bentonville, N. C., March 20, 1865, was exceedingly brilliant. The regiment was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 18, and disbanded at Jackson, Mich., July 29, 1865.

Officers.

Robert P. Sinclair, Grand Rapids, commissioned Colonel, Sept. 23, 1861; resigned Nov. 10, 1862.

Alfred Pew, Grand Rapids, Sergeant Co. B, June 10, 1861; was commissioned 2d Lieut., May 21, 1862; 1st Lieut., Oct. 20, 1862; Captain, Nov. 1, 1863, and served until the muster out of the command, June 20, 1864.

Edward S. Nixon, Grand Rapids, commissioned Captain, Nov. 18, 1861; was mustered out Jan. 17, 1865.

Arthur E. Magill, Grand Rapids, commissioned 1st Lieut. Nov. 18, 1861, was promoted to a Captaincy June 4, 1863, and resigned July 14, 1864.

Thomas Frawley, Grand Rapids, Sergeant Co. B, Sept. 19, 1861; was commissioned 2d Lieut. July 10, 1864; Captain, Jan. 17, 1865, and served until muster out July 18 of that year. He was severely wounded at Bentonville, N. C., March 19, 1865, yet was present at the muster out of the command four months later.

Patrick Walsh, Grand Rapids, commissioned 1st Lieut. Nov. 18, 1861, and Captain, March 25, 1863; served with distinction throughout the war, and was mustered out Feb. 10, 1865.

Alexander P. Sinclair, Grand Rapids, Commissary Sergeant, Jan. 24, 1862; was commissioned 2d Lieut., June 21, 1862; 1st Lieut., May 23, 1863, which latter position he held until muster out, Feb. 13, 1865.

Patrick Kelly, Grand Rapids, Sergeant Co. C, Sept. 23, 1861; was commissioned 2d Lieut., March 25, 1863; 1st Lieut., Aug. 8, 1863; Captain, March 14, 1865, and was mustered out as 1st Lieut. April 11, 1865.

Calvin C. Porter, Grand Rapids, was commissioned 2d Lieut. Nov. 18, 1861, and resigned Oct. 16, 1862.

William Pheely, Grand Rapids, entered service as Sergeant Co. B, Sept. 30, 1861; was commissioned 2d Lieut. Oct. 26, 1864, serving to July 31, 1865, when he resigned.

Edward Barry, Grand Rapids, mustered into service as Sergeant Co. F, Sept. 19, 1861; was promoted 2d Lieut. July 7, 1865, and mustered out with the regiment, July 18, 1865.

Discharged Men.

Adams, James
Albertson, Richard
Annis, Alexander C.
Bessey, James
Blain, Joseph R.
Blumrich, Richard A.
Brace, Calvin
Brearley, Amos
Briggs, Simeon L.
Bromley, E.
Brown, James
Butler, William
Carleton, William T.
Carmichael, Neil
Carolén, Edward
Cheeney, Zera V.
Clough, Frank H.
Conlon, Patrick
Cook, Joseph N.
Cooley, John N.
Coon, Cyrus F.
Copeland, Joseph
Cranmer, John
Crofty, Sarchfield
Cuddihy, William
Davis, James N.
Denny, Stephen
Donahoe, Thomas
Eby, Jacob
Egan, Charles
Esfield, Homer
Ewrick, Leonard
Fisher, Conrad
Fitzpatrick, James
Fitzpatrick, Jeremiah
Flynn, Christopher
Fogarty, Martin
Fowler, Jesse
Frost, William D.
Gahn, John
Gahan, Patrick M.

Gilmore, Henry
Glopper, Cornelius
Gorman, Joseph
Greg, Thomas
Gregor, Yacob
Hall, Edmond
Halsel, Elijah
Harlem, Hendrick
Haymaker, Isaac
Haynes, Reuben F.
Heenan, Denis
Hefferon, James
Horton, Jesse M.
Ingell, Zadok
Ingraham, Aaron
Jagna, Carles
Johnson, Joseph D.
Johnson, Salem
Johnson, William
Kelley, Patrick
Kinghan, Eugene
Labonta, Peter
Leffingwell, Henry H.
Lockwood, John
Lucas, Hiram
Markham, Bradley
Marshall, Joseph
Maxfield, Allen D.
McCormack, John
McCormack, John
McGrath, Lewis
McDonald, James
McDonnell, Michael
McInerney, James
McInerney John
McNamara, John
Meeker, Jacob
Megley, Delbert
Monahan, Frank
Monroe, Albert
Morehouse, Philo

Morman, Sebastian
Mosher, George
Mullany, Patrick
Murphy, Michael
Nobles, Charles
O'Donnell, John
O'Shea, Daniel
Otterbacher, John
Pheily, William
Plum, Elcanah
Quinn, Christopher
Raymond, Albert
Rose, Henry
Rounds, Henry C.
Salisbury, David
Shields, John
Shyer, Henry
Snyder, Charles
Spaulding, Andrew
Spencer, Almon
Squires, Jason R.
Stringham, Wm. H.
Suckers, Richard
Sumner, Samuel H.
Thomas, Calvin
Thomas, Lewis D.
Tiffany, Alvey
Turner, George W.
Van Liewen, William H.
Wagner, Peter
Webster, Charles B.
Whipple, John,
Whitney, Henry
Whitney, Windous H.
Willson, Otis
Wilson, William
Winchester, Jas. J.
Winters, David M.
Wouch, John

THE FIFTEENTH INFANTRY,

organized at Monroe, left for Pittsburg Landing, March 27, 1862, and arrived there April 5. Participating in the battles of the 6th and 7th of that month, it lost 32 killed, 64 wounded and 7 prisoners. In repulsing the assault on Corinth, Oct. 10, 1862, the command lost 13 killed, 32 wounded and 5 prisoners.

From that point the regiment proceeded to Grand Junction, Nov. 19, to serve as garrison and provost guard. June 5, 1863, it was ordered to Vicksburg, Miss., with the 1st Division, 16th Corps, to which it had been attached since Jan. 1. Arriving at the mouth of the Yazoo, June 11, proceeded up the river and disembarked at Haynes' Bluff. Having been attached temporarily to the 9th Corps, it participated with it in the advance on Jackson on the 4th of July. The Big Black river was crossed on the 6th (this regiment leading), on rafts and by swimming. On the 23d it began its march back to the Big Black. It was here attached to the 2d Brigade, 4th Division, 15th Army Corps. The 15th Corps having been ordered to reinforce the Army of the Cumberland, the regiment arrived at Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 8, and at Corinth, Miss., on the 17th. On the following day it proceeded to Iuka, where it remained until Oct. 25, and Nov. 1, it arrived at Florence, Ala.

During 1863 the regiment lost 38 men by death, and 18 who were made prisoners. This command, like the 14th Inf., re-enlisted as veterans, and returning from furlough, served with distinction under Sherman throughout the Georgia campaign. It lost 18 killed, 18 died of disease, and 79 wounded. In 1865 it served in the Carolina campaign, and was discharged at Detroit Sept. 1, 1865.

Rev. Thomas M. Brady, Grand Rapids, was commissioned Chaplain of this regiment Jan. 1, 1862, mustered out Aug. 13, 1865, and died at St. Mary's hospital, Detroit, from cold and hardships entailed by the war.

Discharged Men.

Adams, Frank
Barry, Henry
Barrett, Smith
Burch, Hyman
Cloman, Stephen
Collins, John
Cooper, Edward
Darling, John

Dawley, John
Derby, Lafayette
Ferguson, Andrew
Henry, Thomas
Mosher, Hartley H.
Reede, Samuel
Rose, Elmer
Rounds, Manly

Saddler, Nathan P.
Shimons, William
Slayton, George
Smith, Daniel P.
Stanlev, Sylvester
Walker, Spence
Walsh, Edward
Welton, Mortimer G.

THE SIXTEENTH REGIMENT,

or Stockton's Independent Regiment, was mustered into service Sept. 16, 1861; served in 51 general engagements, from the siege of Yorktown, April 4, 1862, to Petersburg, Va., April 3, 1865, and was discharged at Jackson, July 25, 1865.

James J. Nellis, Grand Rapids, Sergeant Co. I of this regiment, Sept. 30, 1861; was commissioned 1st Lieut. Aug. 3, 1864; Captain, July 7, 1865, and mustered out July 8, 1865.

Discharged Men.

Almy, David O.	Foster, Charles	Loren, Sebastian
Andrews, William B.	Foster, Charles	Lucas, Alfred
Bailey, Virgil A.	Gattis, Hiram	Mack, Patrick
Bougart, Ralph	Gillfilling, Joseph	Massy, Henry R.
Brackett, Robert	Gillott, George H.	Meade, Lorenzo
Briggs, Silas M.	Grey, Benjamin	Miller, John
Burns, Michael	Haynes, Stephen	Moffitt, Lester C.
Buttrick, Charles	Hennesey, Cornelius	Mosher, George D.
Chapman, Lorenzo	Herman, William	Nichols, Charles A.
Chapman, William	Hestler, Christ	O'Brien, John
Cheyn, Robert	Hildreth, Alonzo	Plumb, Byron
Cheyn, James	Johnson, Joseph	Pranchard, George
Cole, Bradley	Kent, Albert	Robinson, William
Cooper, Solomon	Kerr, Malcomb	Small, William
Davidson, James	King, Thomas	Stocking, Merritt D.
De Kraker, Louis	Kline, John W.	Teeple, Albert
Dexter, James L.	Lobdel, Leroy	Teeple, Seneca
Ellison, Benjamin W.	Long, John R.	Totten, Joseph G.
Evans, M. B.	Love, George A.	Wade, John

THE SEVENTEENTH MICHIGAN INFANTRY

was the first regiment to respond to Lincoln's call to arms in 1862. Under Col. Withington, it left for the field Aug. 27, 1862, took part in the memorable affair at South Mountain, Sept. 14, and subsequently in 29 general engagements, closing a splendid record before Petersburg, April, 1865. This command was mustered out at Tannallytown, June 4, 1865, and disbanded at Detroit, June 7, following.

William Bettinghouse, Grand Rapids, was commissioned Assistant Surgeon for this regiment June 22, 1862; Surgeon, Oct. 14, 1862, and mustered out with the command June 22, 1865.

THE TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY

left Ionia Sept. 12, 1862, for Cincinnati, under Col. A. A. Stevens. The muster roll contained 1,008 names of men and officers, and the entire force participated in the affair at Perryville, Oct. 8, 1862, in which it lost one killed, 23 wounded and three prisoners.

This regiment arrived at Nashville, Nov. 10, 1862, and remained at that place until the general advance of Gen. Rosecrans' Army on Murfreesboro. The Twenty-first left Nashville Dec. 26, with the army, and participated in the five days' battle at Stone river. It sustained a loss in this engagement of 17 killed, 85 wounded, and 37 missing—a total of 139. The regiment remained at Murfreesboro, employed on picket duty, and as guard for forage trains, until June 24, when it advanced with the army on Tullahoma. During July it was stationed at Cowan and Anderson Station, on

the Nashville and Cumberland railroad. Subsequently it occupied Bridgeport, under Gen. Lyttle, who commanded the brigade to which the Twenty-first was attached. Sept. 2, the regiment crossed the Tennessee, and advanced with the Corps of Maj.-Gen. McCook, to Trenton, Ga., from whence it crossed the mountains to Alpine, 30 miles from Rome, thence made a forced march toward Chattanooga, between the mountain ranges, and came into line of battle at Chickamauga, Sept. 19. The following day the regiment participated in the battle of Chickamauga, sustaining a loss of killed, 11; wounded, 58; missing, 35; prisoners, 3; total, 107. Of the missing, 21 were known to be wounded. Among the wounded and captured was the Colonel of the regiment, while the second in command was killed. After the battle the regiment moved into Chattanooga, and subsequently attached to the Engineer Brigade under Gen. Smith. During the year there died on the field 55 soldiers, and in the hospitals 166.

Until June 11, 1864, the command labored with the engineers near Chattanooga. Sept. 27 it resumed the duties attached to infantry, and served with Rosseau in pursuit of the rebel Gen. Forrest.

The 21st Inf. closed its service in North Carolina, March 19, 1865, and returning to Michigan, was disbanded at Detroit, June 22, 1865.

Officers.

Loomis K. Bishop, Cannonsburg, was commissioned 1st Lieut. July 30, 1862; Captain, Feb. 3, 1863; Lieut.-Col., Sept. 20, 1863, and Brev. Col. U. S. Vol., March 18, 1865. He was mustered out with the command June 8 following.

Arthur C. Prince, Grand Rapids, Sergeant Co. E, Aug. 12, 1861; 2d Lieut., Jan. 13, 1863; 1st Lieut., Jan. 31, 1863; Captain, to rank from Jan. 13, 1863; Brevet Major U. S. Vol., March 13, 1865. This last title was offered in remembrance of very efficient service rendered through the closing campaigns of the war.

Benton D. Fox, Lowell, was commissioned 1st Lieut. July 30, 1862; Captain, March 26, 1863, and Major, Oct. 20, 1863. He was wounded at Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862; made prisoner April 11, 1863; paroled during the following month, and in accordance with the terms of parole rejoined his command.

Seymour Chase, Cannonsburg, commissioned Captain July 30, 1862, and Major, Feb. 3, 1863; resigned Oct. 20, 1863.

Alfred B. Turner, commissioned Captain July 30, 1862; was wounded at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862, and resigned Jan. 15, 1863.

Edgar W. Smith, Grand Rapids, commissioned 1st Lieut. July 30, 1862; Captain, Jan. 15, 1863; was wounded at Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 20, 1863, and died from the effects Oct. 16 following.

Rupert R. Robinson, Grand Rapids, was commissioned 2d Lieut.

July 30, 1862; 1st Lieut., Feb. 3, 1863; Captain, Jan. 8, 1863, and served to June 8, 1865.

Charles W. Eaton, Grand Rapids, entered service Aug. 8, 1862, as Sergeant Major; promoted 2d Lieut. Jan. 31, 1863; 1st Lieut. with rank from Jan. 13, 1863, and Captain, Aug. 26, 1864. His service extended to muster out June 8, 1865.

James Cavenaugh, Grand Rapids, was commissioned Captain July 30, 1861, but resigned March 26, 1863.

Charles E. Belknap, Cannonsburg, Sergeant Co. H, Aug. 14, 1862; was commissioned 2d Lieut. Feb. 3, 1863; 1st Lieut., Jan. 8, 1863; Captain, Jan. 22, 1864; served until the command was mustered out June 8, 1865.

Albert Barr, Grand Rapids, was commissioned 2d Lieut. July 30, 1862; wounded at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862; promoted Captain Aug. 24, 1863, and mustered out June 8, 1865.

Benjamin D. Bright, Bowne, was mustered into service as Sergeant Co. E, Aug. 11, 1862; commissioned 1st Lieut. Aug. 26, 1864, and mustered out with the command June 8, 1865.

Robert Wilson, Grand Rapids, Sergeant-Major, July 28, 1862; 1st Lieut., Aug. 24, 1863; was wounded at Bentonville, N. C., March 19, 1865, and mustered out June 8, 1865.

Charles F. Sears, Courtland Center, Sergeant Co. H, Aug. 12, 1862; was commissioned 1st Lieut. Jan. 22, 1864, and mustered out June 8, 1865.

David B. Sage, Cannonsburg, entered Aug. 13, 1862, as Sergeant Co. H; commissioned 1st Lieut. Oct. 1, 1863; was mustered out June 8, 1865.

Edward Dunham, Grand Rapids, commissioned 1st Lieut. July 30, 1862; resigned Jan. 31, 1863.

Allen R. Foote, Grand Rapids, mustered into service with the 3d Mich. Inf. June 10, 1861. He was wounded May 21, 1862, and discharged for disability Dec. 23, 1862. He re-enlisted as a private in Co. B, 21st Mich. Inf., Jan. 2, 1864; was commissioned 2d Lieut. Jan. 26, and mustered out June 8, 1865.

Sandford W. Lyon, Grand Rapids, entered Aug. 9, 1862, as Sergeant Co. B, and was commissioned 1st Lieut. Sept. 24, 1863. He was severely wounded in the battle of Bentonville, March 19, 1865, and was mustered out with the command June 8, 1865.

Edward Dunham, Grand Rapids, was commissioned 1st Lieut. July 30, 1862; resigned, Jan. 31, 1863.

Charles R. Perry, Lowell, commissioned Asst. Surgeon Aug. 26 1862; resigned Feb. 13, 1863.

Discharged Men.

Aldrich, DeWitt
Alconback, Daniel C.
Aldrich, Hiram
Alden, John S.
Anderson, Thomas
Barry, Edward
Bailey, William L.
Bailey, John L.

Bannister, Holton
Beach, William
Beardsley, Wm. L.
Bennett, Sherman O.
Beed, Franklin
Blanchard, Walter D.
Blood, Oscar
Blanchard, Charles

Blakeslee, Buel B.
Brackett, Albert
Bradley, William
Brown, Joseph
Brookes, Thomas
Bradford, Leonard J.
Brainard, Reuben
Brink, Loren

Burgess, Cyrus M.
 Bulkley, Lewis
 Burroughs, Sanford
 Burroughs, Sanford
 Bullen, Francis W.
 Campbell, William L.
 Carleton, Robert
 Canfield, Lewis N.
 Carroll, Joseph
 Carpenter, Chauncy B.
 Carlton, Wm. T.
 Cary, William
 Church, Lucius L.
 Chester, Elijah
 Chamberlain, John H.
 Chase, James S.
 Christensen, John C.
 Clark, Albert B.
 Cleveland, John
 Clackman, Joseph H.
 Clark, Addison
 Clyne, Elias
 Cooley, John N.
 Congdon, Warren H.
 Crakes, George S.
 Crawford, Thomas
 Cranmer, John
 Curtis, Charles H.
 Davis, George W.
 Davis, Truman
 Dawson, Herman
 Dean, Prouty J.
 Dennis, William H.
 Dennison, Marshall
 Deyo, Wm.
 Douglass, Robert
 Dunevan, John G.
 Edmonds, Benjamin
 Fairchild, Eleazer
 Fairchild, Horace
 Finney, James H.
 Fitch, Dwight
 Fox, Thomas
 Fuller, B. W.
 Fuller, George
 Gibson, Charles R.
 Gibson, William
 Glann, John
 Gould, Nathaniel
 Hall, Oscar
 Hall, Sylvanus C.
 Hardy, Benjamin C.
 Havens, Nathaniel
 Helsel, Joseph
 Hemmingway, Moses S.
 Hemingway, Gabriel
 Hoffman, Hugh
 Houghtalen, Francis
 Hunt, Willard
 Jazna, Nelson
 Jeffards, M. W.
 Johnson, Horace
 Johnson, William
 Johnson, Dwight
 Johnson, Ezra D.

Jones, William H.
 Jones, Charles W.
 Kelley, William H.
 Kent, Albert
 Kent, Cryus
 Kent, James
 Keser, Joseph
 Kingsbury, Gaius
 Kingin, Oliver
 Kremer, Russell
 La Barge, Stephen H.
 La Barge, William
 La Barge, Benjamin
 Lampman, James
 Lindson, William
 Lockwood, Stephen
 Loomis, Alvin C.
 Lovejoy, Benjamin F.
 Lyon, William A.
 Mauker, Henry
 Mapes, Jesse
 Mapes, Thomas J.
 Marsh, Philetus S.
 Martin, James H.
 Morris, Joy T.
 Mc Connell, John S.
 Mc Donald, Andrew
 Mead, Edward
 Mead, Edward
 Medler, Charles S.
 Mc Ewen, Patrick
 Mc Intyre, Fayette
 Mc Lane, David C.
 Mc Lane, John H.
 Mc Lane, David C.
 Mc Kinney, Wm. H.
 Mc Namara, James,
 Mc Namara, Martin,
 Mills, Daniel W.
 Morgan, Walter
 Mouton, James
 Murphy, Michael
 Newman, John W.
 Newson, Horace S.
 Newson, Wm. A.
 Nichols, Henry C.
 Nippres, Wm. H.
 Niven, Walter M.
 O'Brien, Thomas
 Ohler, Adam
 Palmer, Alex. A.
 Palmer, Waldo W.
 Parker, Charles F.
 Porter, Sabine
 Patterson, Addison L.
 Patterson, James M.
 Parrott, Clement
 Peck, Devastus
 Peakes, Samuel L.
 Perry, Martin
 Platter, George
 Palmer, Geo. F.
 Palmer, Mortimer L.
 Pile, John F.
 Plumb, John

Potter, Joseph C.
 Potter, Benjamin F.
 Randall, Milo G.
 Reed, Thomas E.
 Reed, Lyman H.
 Reed, Gibson D.
 Richards, Francis
 Robinson, Rufus
 Robinson, Edgar C.
 Robinson, Nathan C.
 Robbins, George
 Roys, John E.
 Rodgers, Charles M.
 Rolf, Allen A.
 Rous, Samuel
 Sabien, James O.
 Sawyer, Charles F.
 Sayles, Alonzo
 Scranton, Albert H.
 Schoffer, Theodore
 Scott, Mellen J.
 Shaddock, Horton
 Shaw, John C.
 Shepherd, Lawrence B.
 Shepherd, Warren
 Smith, Louis S.
 Smith, Philip
 Smith, Walter
 Smith, Alva J.
 Smith, Peter K.
 Sneden, Herman W.
 Starke, Myron
 Steketee, Peter
 Stephenson, George
 Stedman, Joseph
 Steadman, D.
 Stebbins, Andrew J.
 Stevens, Nathan B.
 Stiter, George
 Stow, Christopher
 Taylor, Edward L.
 Taylor, George E.
 Thomas, John M.
 Thomas, Wm. H.
 Topping, Charles T.
 Vanstein, James
 Wakeman, Clark W.
 Walling, Charles W.
 Washborn, James
 Webster, Hiram
 Welch, Andrew
 Wheeler, Joseph
 Winegarden, Isaac B.
 Whipple, William W.
 Whipple, Alfred E.
 Whitbeck, Benjamin
 Widdicomb, Henry
 Wilcox, Lewis E.
 Wileman, Frederick
 Wilson, Solomon
 Williams, George W.
 Wood, Pomeroy
 Zeizenfuss, David J.

THE TWENTY-THIRD MICHIGAN INFANTRY.

This command entered its first battle-field at Paris, Ky., July 29, 1863; served subsequently on 24 well-contested fields, and closed an active, honorable career at Goldsboro, N. C., March 22, 1865. The 23d was mustered out at Salisbury, June 28, 1865, and returned to Detroit for discharge July 7, 1865.

Officers.

John Carland was commissioned Capt., Aug. 1, 1862, and Major, Dec. 29, 1864; 2d Lieut., U. S. Army, March 7, 1867; 1st Lieut., Dec. 31, 1868, which rank he held at the beginning of 1881.

Benjamin F. Briscoe, Caledonia, commissioned 1st Lieut. Aug. 1, 1862; promoted to a Captaincy Feb. 24, 1864; was mustered out with the command Jan. 8, 1866.

James H. Anderson, Caledonia, was mustered in as Sergeant Co. H, Aug. 9, 1862; commissioned 2d Lieut. March 11, 1864, and 1st Lieut., Oct. 6, 1864; transferred to the 28th Mich. Inf., June 28, 1865, and was mustered out as 1st Lieut. Aug. 17, 1865.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY

was organized at Kalamazoo under Commandant of Camp, H. G. Wells, and left Sept. 29, 1862, under Col. Orlando Moore, for Louisville, Ky., with a muster of 896 men and officers.

June 10, 1863, five companies, under the commanding officer of the regiment proceeded to Lebanon, and thence marched to Green River bridge, near Columbia. On the 4th of July, these companies, numbering in the aggregate 200 men, were attacked by a rebel division under Gen. John H. Morgan, who summoned them to surrender. The Colonel replied that "the 4th of July was not a proper day to entertain such a proposition," and the fight lasted three and a-half hours, when the rebels retired with a loss of over 50 killed, among whom were a colonel, two majors, five captains and six lieutenants), and 200 wounded. The contest was one of great obstinacy, and at times the enemy occupied one side of the temporary breastworks of fallen timber, while the men of the 25th held the other. After the battle, the enemy, under a flag of truce requested permission to bury their dead, which was granted. For this defense, the thanks of the Kentucky Legislature were tendered unanimously and by acclamation to Col. Moore and his comrades of the Twenty-fifth, whose repulse of Morgan at this crisis, by which that leader lost thirty hours of time, "had saved Lebanon and Louisville," as was stated, "from sack and pillage."

During the year eight men died in action, 82 of disease, and 23 were wounded. This regiment served the summer of 1864 in the Georgia campaign with the Army of the Ohio, losing 20 men in battle, 33 by disease and 87 wounded.

The 25th Inf. was present at Nashville on Dec. 15 and 16, 1864, and subsequently rendered good service in the pursuit of Gen. Hood's forces. In 1865 it acted under Gen. Schofield in the Carolinas until mustered out at Salisbury, June 24, 1865. The regiment received its discharge at Jackson, July 2, 1865.

Asa W. Slayton, Grattan, was commissioned 2d Lieut. of this regiment Aug. 10, 1862, and resigned June 19, 1864.

Discharged Men.

Abbey, Malone
Andrews, James H.
Barnard, Obed W
Brooks, Phineas M
Copper, Solomon L
Cutter, Henry M.
Ford, Jacob A.

Ford, Orrin
Hardy, John N.
Helmer, Henry
Jakenay, Ammi
Newton, Henry
Paine, John H.
Potter, Joshua

Purdy, Elijah
Slayton, Charles W.
Slayton, Chester M.
White, John R.
Wood, W. H.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY

was organized at Jackson in September, 1862, and left for Washington, Dec. 13, with a force of 903 men and officers, under Col. Judson A. Farrar.

Soon after the arrival of this regiment at Washington, in December, 1862, it was ordered on provost duty at Alexandria, Va. It remained thus employed until April 20, 1863, when the regiment proceeded to Suffolk, Va. It participated in the several expeditions subsequently made to the Blackwater. In one of these, May 23, a portion of the regiment became engaged in a skirmish in the vicinity of Windsor, in which it lost one officer mortally wounded. June 20, the regiment moved to Yorktown, and formed part of the command of Gen. Keyes, that marched to Bottom's Bridge on the Chickahominy, and returned to Yorktown July 11. The day following the return of the expedition to Yorktown, the regiment was ordered to Washington, and thence to the city of New York to assist in sustaining the laws during a draft in that city. It remained at New York, and in the defenses in the harbor during the progress of the draft, and Oct. 13 the regiment was ordered from Fort Richmond, on Staten Island, where it had been stationed, to the Army of the Potomac. On its joining that army it was assigned to the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 2d Army Corps.

The deaths reported as occurring in 1863, numbered 73. One died in action, four were accidentally shot, and 68 died of disease.

The 26th won great honors in 1864. In the terrific charges on the rebel position at Po river, May 11 and 12, it lost 30 killed and 123 wounded, and was the first to hoist its colors on the captured works. During the year 81 men fell in action, 38 died of disease and 242 were wounded. During the campaign of 1865, it participated in almost every action of the Virginia Army from White Oak Swamp, Aug. 16, 1864, to Appomattox Court-House, April 9, 1865. Returning, it was discharged at Jackson, June 16, 1865.

Officers.

Leonard H. Hunt, Lowell, commissioned 2d Lient. Sept. 1, 1862; 1st Lient., Dec. 23, 1863, and Captain, Sept. 26, 1864; was wounded at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864, and discharged for disability March 16, 1865.

Earl W. Avery, Lowell, was commissioned Captain Sept. 1, 1862, and served until his resignation, April 26, 1864.

Charles H. Holden, Grand Rapids, commissioned 1st Lient. Sept. 26, 1862, and Q. M., March 13, 1863; resigned April 4, 1864.

Joel Wolcott, Lowell, Sergeant Co. I, Aug. 11, 1862; 2d Lient., June 9, 1865; was wounded at Spottsylvania May 12, 1864, and died from the effects at Washington, May 24, 1864.

Arvine P. Hunter, Lowell, Commissary Sergeant 26th Mich. Inf., Aug. 9, 1862; 2d Lient., June 9, 1865; was discharged about the same time.

Discharged Men.

Blanding, Alexander H.	Hildreth, Lester C.	McCabe, Henry C.
Camfield, Bradford	Huggins, George	Miner, Albert
Carter, Theodore B.	Hocumb, Martin A.	Pellit, Simon
Campbell, James	Hunter, Arvine P.	Pratt, William H.
Chaydue, Samuel	Johnson, William	Richardson, Theodore
Davis, William	Kinyon, Job W.	Roberts, Eli E.
Filkins, Alphonso	Kinyon, Joseph	VanDusen, Alfred B.
Fowler, George M.	Langs, James M.	White, George T.
Hall, Reuben S.	Lee, Benjamin J.	Worth, Alexander A.

The 30th Mich. Inf. claimed one representative of Kent county on its official list. George Cathey, Cannonsburg, Sergeant Co. C of this regiment Nov. 11, 1861, was promoted 2d Lient. May 12, 1865, and served until mustered out of the command. The men from this county discharged were John Betts, Lemuel Blondin, Oscar Cook, Frank Eastman, George Tufts and William L. Williams.

THE FIRST CAVALRY

was organized at Detroit in August, 1861, by Col. F. Brodhead, and left for the seat of war Sept. 29, the same year. During the first year of its service, ending at Bull Run Aug. 30, 1862, the command lost 30 men on the field, 170 prisoners, and 60 who died of disease. Col. Brodhead was mortally wounded Aug. 30, 1862. C. H. Town was commissioned Colonel, Sept. 2, 1862. From Winchester, Va., March 23, 1862, to its garrison of Camp Douglas and Fort Bridger, Utah Territory, March 10, 1866, its long term of service was characterized by gallant conduct. The conduct of the War Department in its connection with the last services of this command was opposed to every point of justice and honor. Its consolidation with the 6th and 7th Mich. Cav. Regts., as the First

Regt. Mich. Vet. Cav., Nov. 10, 1865, and the imposition of continued service in the West were opposed to all the articles of enlistment.

Officers.

George K. Johnson, Grand Rapids, commissioned Surgeon, under date Aug. 22, 1861; resigned Feb. 25, 1863. He was breveted Lieut.-Col. and Medical Inspector U. S. Army Feb. 9, 1863, and Brevet-Colonel, Sept. 30, 1865, in recognition of his professional services.

Samuel R. Wooster, commissioned Surgeon Feb. 26, 1863, was mustered out Oct. 18, 1864.

Discharged Men.

Averil, Charles R.
Baird, Wm. R.
Barrett, Loren M.
Blood, Abel J. P.
Briggs, Thomas W.
Carlysle, John
Cornell, Josiah
Fallass, Edwin
Fasbury, Henry
Fullerton, Simon S.
Gibbon, Byron D.
Gilbert, Lorain
Geehan, Adolph

Hays, Daniel
Hayward, James C.
Hazelton, Orlando
Huff, Isaac
Hunting, Isaac M.
Hyer, Frederick
Johnson, Daniel
Johnson, George M.
Kettle, Matthew
LeClair, Ransom
Long, Wilbur F.
Lucas, Isaac W.
Livingston, George

Mead, Charles H.
McDowell, James
Neall, Harrison
Norcutt, Daniel
Perry, Arthur E.
Peck, Horace
Rappleyea, John
Slater, James
Smith, Lewis F.
Spicer, John E.
Vase, Samuel R.

THE SECOND MICHIGAN CAVALRY

was mounted at Grand Rapids by Col. Francis W. Kellogg, and left for the front Nov. 14, 1861, with a muster roll of 1,163; it served on garrison duty in Missouri until March, 1862, when it moved into Tennessee, where it remained on duty until June; it was then ordered to join the Mississippi campaign. During the war it took a prominent part in 70 general engagements, and after a term of continuous duty for nearly four years, was mustered out at Macon, Ga., Aug. 17, 1865, and discharged at Jackson on the 26th.

Its battles and skirmishes were: in 1862, Point Pleasant, Tiptonville, New Madrid, Island No. 10, all in Missouri; Pine Hill, Monterey, Farmington, Siege of Corinth, Boonville, Blackland, Baldwin and Rienzi, in Mississippi; Perryville, Harrodsburg, Lancaster, Rocastle River, Bacon Creek and Glasgow, Ky.; Estillville and Jonesville, Va.; Blountsville, Zollicoffer, Watanaga, Tenn.; in 1863, Milton, Dechard, Chickamauga, Anderson Cross-Roads, Sparta, Dandridge, Mossy Creek, Gainesville, Spring Hill, Columbia, Hillsboro, Brontwood, McGarvick's Ford, Triune, Rover, Middletown, Shelbyville and Elk River Ford, all in Tenn.; in 1864, Dandridge, Pigeon River, Ackworth, Nashville, Campbellsville,

Franklin, Cypress River, Raccoon Ford, Shoal Creek, Lawrenceburg, Columbia, Spring Hill, Bethesda Church, Richland Creek, Pulaski and Sugar Creek, all in Tenn.; and Dug Gap, Red Clay and Ettowa River, Ga.; in 1865, Priceton Yard, Tenn.; Corinth, Miss.; and Tuscaloosa, Trion, Bridgeville and Talledega, Ala.

Officers.

George Lee, Grand Rapids, commissioned Battalion Adjutant Sept. 2, 1861; Regimental Adjutant and 1st Lieut., May, 1862; Captain and Asst. Adjutant-General U. S. Vol., March 11, 1863; Brevet-Lient.-Col. U. S. Vols., March 13, 1865; Major and Asst. Adjt. Gen. U. S. Vol., May 19, 1865, on Gen. Phil. Sheridan's Staff; and 1st Lieut. 21st U. S. Infantry July 28, 1866. This soldier died at New Orleans, La., Oct. 29, 1867.

Henry C. Whipple, Grand Rapids, commissioned 1st Lieut. Sept. 2, 1861; 1st Lient and Adjutant, April 15, 1863; Assistant Adjt.-Gen. U. S. Vols., Sept. 15, 1863; resigned April 26, 1865.

Leonidas S. Scranton, Grand Rapids, was commissioned 1st Lieut. Sept. 2, 1861; Captain, April 29, 1862, and Major, Oct. 26, 1862. His resignation was accepted Nov. 9, 1864.

Charles P. Babcock, Grand Rapids, entered service as Major, Sept. 2, 1861, and served with this command until Oct. 26, 1862.

Arvine Peck, Lowell, commissioned Captain Sept. 2, 1861; resigned April 29, 1862.

Alphonso E. Gordon, Grand Rapids, commissioned Battalion Adjutant 2d Cav. Sept. 2, 1861; 1st. Lieut. on the same date; Captain, May 7, 1863, which position he held until June 6, 1864, the date of his resignation.

Peter S. Schuyler, Grand Rapids, commissioned 1st Lieut. and Adjutant Sept. 2, 1861; Captain, April 11, 1862; resigned Sept. 23, 1864. He was made prisoner at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862, and on being exchanged June 1, 1863, returned to his command.

Peter A. Weber, Grand Rapids, commissioned Battalion Adjutant Sept. 2, 1861; was mustered out June 1, 1862, and subsequently served with the 6th Cavalry.

Edwin Hoyt, jr., Grand Rapids, Sergeant Major, Sept. 2, 1861; 2d. Lieut., Sept. 20, 1862; 1st. Lieut., Aug. 1, 1863; Adjutant, March 1, 1864; was mustered out Nov. 30, 1864.

Henry Gould, Grand Rapids, Sergeant Major, Sept. 30, 1861; 2d Lieut., July 3, 1865; 1st Lieut. and Adjutant, July 31, 1865; was mustered out Aug. 17, 1865.

William Tenney, Grand Rapids, Sergeant Co. F, Sept. 30, 1861; commissioned 1st Lieut. Oct 22, 1864; was mustered out Aug. 17, 1865.

Stewart B. McCray, Grand Rapids, commissioned 1st Lieut. Sept. 2, 1861; resigned April 14, 1862.

Abraham Jones, Byron, entered Sept. 15, 1861, as Sergeant Co. I; promoted 2d Lieut. July 3, 1865; 1st Lieut., July 31, 1865, and was mustered out of the ranks Aug. 17, 1865.

John S. Corlis, Grand Rapids, appointed Sergeant of Co. D, Sept. 3, 1861; 1st Lieut. Feb. 27, 1865; was mustered out with the command.

Duncan Ross, Bowne, Sergeant Co. D, Sept. 20, 1861; was commissioned 2d Lieut., Oct. 7, 1864; 1st Lieut., July 31, 1865, and mustered out without rank Aug. 17, of that year.

Hugo B. Rathbun entered the field as Sergeant Co. D, Sept. 11, 1861. He was commissioned 1st Lieut. March 1, 1864, and served until muster out, Feb. 2, 1865.

Simeon W. Dickenson, Grand Rapids, appointed Sergeant Co. E, Sept. 13, 1861; 2d Lieut. May 2, 1863; 1st Lieut., March 1, 1864; Captain, Jan. 28, 1865; was mustered out as 1st Lieut., May 15, 1865.

John G. Snyder, Grand Rapids, Sergeant Co. C, Sept. 2, 1861; commissioned 2d Lieut. July 31, 1865, and mustered out with the ranks Aug. 17, 1865.

Shirk Miller, Grand Rapids, Sergeant Co. F, Sept. 16, 1861; was commissioned 2d Lieut., July 31, 1865, and discharged Aug. 17, 1865.

Darwin B. Lyon, Grand Rapids, commissioned 2d Lieut., 2d Mich. Cav., Sept. 2, 1861; resigned Jan. 21, 1862.

Thomas F. Brown, Grandville, served as Sergeant of Co. C from Sept. 9, 1861 to July 31, 1865, when he was commissioned a 2d Lieut. He was discharged Aug. 17, 1865.

Charles S. Henderson, Grand Rapids, was commissioned Surgeon Sept. 2, 1861, and resigned Oct. 19, 1862.

Orestus Watkins, Grand Rapids, Hospital Steward, Aug. 26, 1861; commissioned Asst. Surgeon July 31, 1865; was mustered out in the ranks Aug. 17, 1865.

Francis Drew, Grand Rapids, commissioned Chaplain Sept. 2, 1861; resigned Sept. 3, 1862.

Discharged Men.

Arnold, George
Arnold, Joseph B.
Austin, Nelson F.
Averill, George
Averill, Henry
Barber, Levi
Barnard, Martin
Bailey, William
Barnes, Augustus M.
Barrows, Corydon
Beach, Valentine
Beman, Joel S.
Blanding, C. H.
Bolton, Francis
Briggs, Barney W.
Briggs, Samuel B.
Brooks, Samuel E.
Brown, Thomas A.
Brown, William
Burr, Frank

Butler, Edward
Carlisle, Martin V.
Chamberlain, Frank
Chapin, Thales L.
Chase, Edgar B.
Cheesbro, William J.
Cook, John C.
Davies, Marion
DeGraw, Osborn
DePuey, Theodore J.
Dingman, James W.
Dingman, Kenzie
Dixon, Thomas
Duffee, Samuel L.
Dunham, Charles
Edmonds, John D.
Fayant, Alfred
Fenney, Jacob A.
Fenton, Lewis K.
Finch, Anson

Fox, Erastus J.
Fox, Thomas
French, Andrew J.
Gardner, Julius
Grant, Alfred
Gill, Buel
Godley, Elder
Goodman, Samuel
Gould, Henry
Gue, Frank W.
Haas, Benjamin F.
Hadden, James H.
Haight, Peter
Haines, Charles E.
Hall, Seymour N.
Halpen, James
Harrington, Nathaniel
Harrison, William H.
Hawkins, William
Heaton, James

Henry, Andrew S.	Nichols, R. M.	Snyder, John G.
Henshaw, Charles J.	Ohlar, Jacob J.	Snyder, John M.
Henshaw, Henry H.	Palmenter, Sylvanus	Sours, William P.
Herren, David	Pardee, Ira	Spaulding, Isaiah
Hildreth, William C.	Pardee, Wayne F. W.	Stinson, Washington L.
Hogan, Michael	Parker, Ezekiel W.	Stone, Andrew
Horning, William G.	Peck, Horace	Thompson, James M.
Howard, George	Peck, Mander W.	Thurston, John
Huntley, Jonathan	Peck, Munson F.	Tibbett, H.
Irons, Henry	Peck, Philo T.	Totten, Samuel C.
Irwin, David	Perkins, Francis M.	Trill, David P.
Jackson, Edwin H.	Philo, Fitch	Tubbs, Kenneth W.
Johnson, Samuel	Picket, Lucius W.	Tuttle, Abram S.
Jones, Abraham	Picket, Miner	Utter, William
Justin, George	Post, Jacob	Van Amburg, Eugene
Knickerbocker, Decatur	Post, Lansing	Vanlieu, William
Knight, Kenry	Post, Phillip	Vanvalkenburg, Dan'l W.
Lamoreaux, Joseph W.	Post, William	Wason, John
Lewis, George R.	Potter, William M.	Welch, Samuel T.
Light, William	Powers, Michael H.	Wells, Daniel
Loomis John H.	Preston, Samuel C.	Wells, Daniel C.
Lovell, Nathan	Rassic, William H.	Welsh, John
Martin, William B.	Reinshagen, John	Wendover, Henry
McCarn,	Richards, L.	Westerhouse, Henry
McCullough, James M.	Rosegrant, Edward	Wheeler, William W.
Mason, William R.	Ross, Duncan	White, Robert
McDonald, William P.	Rowe, William C.	Whitney, Geo. B.
McIntyre, Uriel B.	Ruthart, George	Williams, Daniel
McLain, David C.	Sabin, James B.	Williams, Reuben
McMullin, Alexander	Sailers Alexander	Willson, Merritt
McNamara, Patrick	Sawyer, Joseph	Wilson, Charles G.
McNaughton, Alexander	Shaw, Eugene T.	Willson, William
McNaughton, John J.	Shipman, Frank	Winegar, Burdick M.
Meiger, John F.	Skinner, Frank	Winters, David M.
Miller, Shirk	Skinner, Lafayette	Winters, David M.
Moody, Watson D.	Sleight, George D.	Winters, John W.
Morey, Alonzo	Smith, Charles T.	Wood, Clayton C.
Morse, Peter	Smith, Ozro J.	Wood, George D.
Morton, Benjamin F.	Smith, Jacob	Wood, Leonard
Myers, Andrew P.	Snider, Paul	Wyman, John K.
Nash, Daniel L.	Snyder, John	Young, Truman

THE THIRD MICHIGAN CAVALRY

was organized under Colonel F. W. Kellogg, at Grand Rapids, and left the rendezvous Nov. 28, 1861, 1,163 strong, for St. Louis, Mo. During the first year of its service the command lost 104 men by disease, seven on the field, 45 wounded and 59 prisoners. During the same period it captured three rebel lieut.-colonels, three majors, 13 captains, 19 lieutenants, and 1,249 "ordinary rebels." The year 1863 was one of continued duty for this command. During 1864 and 1865 it garrisoned Brownsville, scouted along the line of the Memphis & Little Rock railroad, and foraged in the vicinity. At Brownsville Station the regiment erected complete winter quarters and stables, so neatly and tastefully arranged as to present the appearance of an important town, which attracted so much attention as to result in a change of its name from "Brownsville Station" to "Michigan City." Only three per cent. were on the sick list. In the spring of 1865 it went

by the way of New Orleans to Mobile, Ala., and after the surrender of the latter place it was employed on outpost duty until the end of the war. After scouting around in the Southwest for about a year it was ordered home, and March 10, 1866, was disbanded at Jackson, Mich. Its principal engagements were New Madrid and Island No. 10, Mo.; and the following in Mississippi: Farmington, Siege of Corinth, Spangler's Mills, Bay Springs, Iuka, Hatchie, Holly Springs, Hudsonville, Lumkins' Mills, Oxford, Coffeeville, Brownsville, Clifton, Panola, Grenada, Byhalia, Wyatt's Ford, Ripley, Orizaba, Ellistown, Purdy and Jack's Creek.

Officers.

William W. Cantine, Grand Rapids, commissioned 1st Lieut. and Q. M. Sept. 7, 1861; Captain and Asst. Commissary Subsistence Volunteers, July 17, 1862; Brevet Major, U. S. Vols., Aug. 29, 1865; was mustered out Oct. 9, 1865.

Obed H. Foote, Grand Rapids, commissioned Major Sept. 7, 1861; resigned Feb. 26, 1862.

William H. Dickenson was commissioned 1st Lieut. Sept. 7, 1861; Captain, Feb. 27, 1862; resigned, May 24, 1862. He was subsequently brevetted Lieut.-Colonel, 4th Mich. Cavalry.

Lansing K. Jennie, Grand Rapids, commissioned Battalion Adjutant Sept. 7, 1861; resigned Feb. 26, 1862.

Adrian Yates, Grand Rapids, Commissary Sergeant, Aug. 28, 1861; commissioned 2d Lieut. Feb. 16, 1863; 1st Lieut. and Q. M., Sept. 7, 1864, and was mustered out Feb. 12, 1866.

Henry Jewett, Grand Rapids, Battalion Q. M., commissioned under date Sept. 7, 1861; resigned March 21, 1862.

Mortimer L. Hopkins, Grand Rapids, commissioned Battalion Q. M. Sept. 7, 1861; was mustered out June 1, 1862.

Chauncey C. Douglass, Grand Rapids, Battalion Q. M., Sept. 7, 1861; was mustered out June 1, 1862.

C. D. Johnson, Grand Rapids, commissioned Asst. Surgeon April 4, 1865; resigned Jan. 15, 1866.

Discharged Men.

Beebe, David R.
Bowler, Morris
Bragg, Elmour
Case, Elijah
Chase, William A.
Collins, Martin J.
Cummlirs, James H.
Dobson, Thomas
Dole, Samuel E.
Haynes, George

Houdley, Orville
House, Ansel C.
James, Henry
Kenney, James
Mann, John J.
Mills, Edgar W.
Moll, Cornelius
Porter, John E.
Potter, Wallace

Rapalye, Erastus
Roberts, Richard
Sage, George A.
Shackleton, John N.
Shuart, Chauncey
Strong, Return
Sullivan, Daniel
Soundsberry, Jared D.
Weeden, William W.

THE FOURTH CAVALRY

was ordered to be raised July 1, 1862; went into rendezvous at Detroit July 29, and was mustered into service one month later. Fully armed and equipped, it left for Louisville, Ky., with a force of 1,233 men and officers, under Colonel R. H. G. Minty. What



E. B. Phillips

eminent services this command rendered to the Union cannot be over-estimated. From the attack on Morgan's position, at Stanford, and the pursuit of his notorious guerrillas, to the capture of Mr. Jefferson Davis, near Irwinsville, Ga., May 10, 1865, the record of the Fourth is brilliant above all precedent. The regiment was mustered out at Nashville, July 1, 1865, and reported at Detroit for discharge on the 10th of that month.

Officers.

William H. Dickenson, commissioned Lient.-Col. Sept. 1, 1862; resigned Feb. 18, 1863.

Silas K. Pierce, Grand Rapids, entered as Sergeant Co. H, Aug. 15, 1862. He was commissioned 2d Lieut. Feb. 25, 1864, and won the honor of being gazetted Brevet Captain U. S. Vol., July 22, 1865. His term of service closed July 21, 1865.

Herbert A. Backus entered service as Sergeant, Co. H. He was promoted 2d Lieut. Aug. 23, 1863, and 1st Lieut., Nov. 26, 1864, and served until muster out, July 1, 1865.

Frank Burr, Grand Rapids, commissioned 1st Lieut. Aug. 13, 1862; resigned Dec. 19, 1862.

Arthur Wood, Grand Rapids, commissioned 2d Lieut. Aug. 13, 1862; resigned Dec. 24, 1863.

George E. Corbin, Grandville, was mustered in the ranks of Co. F, Second Cavalry, Sept. 12, 1861; promoted 2d Lieut., Fourth Cavalry, Aug. 13, 1862, and resigned Feb. 18, 1863.

Frank Sylvester, Grand Rapids, commissioned 2d Lieut. Sept. 1, 1862; resigned Jan. 29, 1863.

Discharged Men.

Atherton, S.
Atherton, Sylvanus
Backus, Herbert A.
Ballou, Asa W.
Beebe, S. M.
Bement, Joseph W.
Bement, Theodore H.
Blackall, Charles
Bolt, Albert
Bragg, Nathan L.
Case, Augustus R.
Chase, William
Crothy, Daniel O.
Cummings, C.
Dalenbeck, Frank C.
Davenport, W. O.

Devendorf, John C.
Dillenback, Jackson D.
Earle, James J.
Graw, Augustus
Hartland, John L.
Heath, Horace
Hill, Homer
Horan, Martin
Hovey, Asa M.
Mann, Jacob F.
Maybee, Edwin
Moorman, Wm. T.
Myers, Benjamin
Nelson, Peter
Pierce, Silas K.

Sauer, John
Sauer, Johnson
Simmons, W. H.
Stone, Frank C.
Thomas, Oscar
Thurston, Byron
Tobey, Seth
Van Etten, George W.
Van Etten, Samuel
Warner, Francis
Warner, Horace
Warner, Van Rensselaer
Wegal, Augustus
Welton, Daniel
Wilson, W. O.

THE FIFTH MICHIGAN CAVALRY

was organized by Col. J. T. Copeland, of the 1st Cavalry, and mustered into service Aug. 30, 1862. The command, with the 9th Battery, proceeded to the seat of war, and was attached to the

Army of the Potomac, with which it continued service until transferred to the Army of the Shenandoah. Its record of battles contains 67 names, beginning with Hanover, Va., June 30, 1863, and ending with Appomattox Court-House, Va., April 9, 1865. Consolidated with the 1st and 7th Mich. Cav., the entire command was ordered to Fort Leavenworth, and mustered out there June 22, 1865, and reported at Detroit for discharge eight days later.

Officers.

Hanson H. Rogers, Alpine, was Sergeant Major, Aug. 16, 1862; 2d Lieut., Feb. 5, 1864; 1st Lieut., March 7, 1865; Brevet Major U. S. Vol., March 13, 1865, and gazetted Captain April 13, 1865. He received a severe wound in the action of July 3, 1863.

William G. Beckwith, Grand Rapids, entered service as Sergeant Co. B., Aug. 21, 1862; was promoted 1st Lieut. April 14, 1865. Owing to illness he was absent at the date of muster out, and was not reported in the general discharge as an officer.

Discharged Men.

Martin Blackford, jr., Elias Hall, Roderick McQueen, Philetus Parish, Charles Van Berg and Henry S. Winks.

THE SIXTH MICHIGAN CAVALRY

was organized under authority granted to Col. Francis W. Kellogg, and mustered into service at Grand Rapids, Oct. 13, 1862, under Col. George Gray, and Lt.-Col. Russell A. Alger. The command left for Washington Dec. 10, with a force of 1,229 men and officers, fully equipped and mounted. Attached to the Army of the Potomac, and subsequently with Sheridan's command, the two first years of its service formed a period of severe and continuous duty, well performed.

Nov. 1, 1864, this regiment was with the Cavalry Corps of the Army of the Shenandoah, and lay at Camp Russell, near Winchester, Va., making preparations to go into winter quarters, and was engaged in the usual picket service, and in scouting, until Feb. 27, 1865, when it formed part of the force with which Gen. Sheridan made his movement against Gen. Early's army, and on the rebel communications in the direction of Gordonsville and Richmond, and at that date moved with the Cavalry Corps towards Staunton. March 8, the regiment participated in an engagement with a part of the rebel cavalry, under Gen. Rosser, near Louisa Court-House, and assisted in routing it, and in capturing the town, in which a large amount of property was destroyed, including the railroad depot, with rolling stock and telegraph office. It also participated in taking up the track and destroying the railroad property on the line of the Lynchburg & Gordonsville railroad, and in the destruction of the locks, aqueducts and mills on the line of the James River canal. The command having

reached White-House Landing March 19, in time to take part in the final battles of the Army of the Potomac, soon after, with the Cavalry Corps, took position on the left of the line of that army, and on the 30th the regiment became engaged with the rebel cavalry and assisted in driving them within their works at Five Forks. After the surrender of Lee, the rebel Gen. Pickett, who was taken prisoner in one of these engagements, spoke of a charge made by this regiment, which he witnessed, as being the "bravest he ever had seen." After Lee's surrender the regiment moved with the Cavalry Corps to Petersburg, Va., and then made an expedition into North Carolina; from thence it marched, *via* Petersburg and Richmond, to Washington, D. C., and May 23 participated in the review of the Army of the Potomac. Immediately thereafter, with the Michigan Cavalry Brigade, it was ordered west, to Fort Leavenworth. At that point it received orders to cross the Plains, which produced much justifiable dissatisfaction in the command; but the regiment, recollecting its noble record, and adhering to its former high degree of discipline, and faithful observance of orders, and keeping in view the honor of its State, commenced its march across the Plains, and marched to Fort Laramie. At that point the regiment was divided into detachments, by order of Gen. Connor, one to constitute a part of the "Left Column Powder River Expedition," one to remain at Fort Laramie, and the other to escort a train to the Black Hills. The Powder River detachment, on reaching that point, found that the Indians, for whom it had been sent in search, had managed to escape, and while there it built a fort, known as Fort Reno. On that expedition Captain O. F. Cole, of Co. "G," lost his life; having heedlessly strayed a long way from the column, he was surprised by Indians, and shot to death with arrows. From this point a small detachment of the command was sent to guard a train to Virginia City, Montana, and falling in with a large war party of Arrapahoe Indians, became surrounded by them, and were "corralled" for 12 days, but finally succeeded in getting intelligence of their condition to Gen. Connor, when reinforcements were sent to their relief. Sergt. Hall, of Co. "L," and Private Evans, of Co. "F," having volunteered, succeeded in carrying the intelligence referred to, a distance of 50 miles, through a wild and to them an unknown country, swarming with hostile Indians, and thereby saved the detachment. Sept. 17, the men whose term of service would not expire before Feb. 1, 1866, were formed with the 1st Mich. Cav., while the regiment was ordered to Fort Leavenworth for muster out, which took place Nov. 24, 1865.

Officers.

George Gray, commissioned Col. Oct. 13, 1862; resigned command of that regiment May 19, 1864.

Harvey H. Vinton, Vergennes, commissioned 1st Lieut. Oct. 13, 1862; Captain, March 16, 1863; Major, May 19, 1864, and

Lieut.-Col., June 6, 1864; mustered out with the command, Nov. 24, 1865.

Henry E. Thompson, commissioned Captain Oct. 13, 1862; Lieut.-Col., June 10, 1863; Brevet Col. U. S. Vol., March 13, 1865; was wounded at Hunterstown, Pa., July 2, 1863, and discharged on account of disability, June 6, 1864.

Elijah D. Waters, Grand Rapids, commissioned Major, Oct. 13, 1862; resigned May 7, 1863.

Manning D. Birge, Grand Rapids, was commissioned 1st Lieut. Oct. 13, 1862; Captain, June 10, 1863; Major June 6, 1864. The last position he held at muster out June 21, 1865.

Charles W. Watkins, Grand Rapids, entered the ranks Aug. 29, 1862; was commissioned 2d Lieut. 10th Cav. May 25, 1864; 1st Lieut. and Adjutant June 16, 1865; Brevet Captain U. S. Vol., March 13, 1865; was mustered out Nov. 11, 1865. The service of this soldier was decidedly efficient if not actually brilliant.

James W. Kellogg, Grand Rapids, Supernumerary 2d Lieut. Oct. 13, 1862; 2d Lieut., March 16, 1863; 1st Lieut., May 1, 1863, and Captain, May 23, 1865; was mustered out May 24, 1865.

William Hyser, Plainfield, commissioned Captain Oct. 13, 1862; was discharged for disability Oct. 22, 1863. He received a similar commission dated March 16, 1864, and continued in the service until discharged March 21, 1865.

Albert T. Henshawe, Bowne, Sergeant Co. H, Sept. 2, 1862; was promoted 2d Lieut. May 1, 1863; Captain, July 1, 1864, and received his discharge July 10, 1865.

Hobart H. Chipman, Grand Rapids, Sergeant Co. F, Sept. 18 1862; 1st Lieut., Oct. 22, 1863; Captain, Dec. 10, 1864; was mustered out Nov. 24, 1865.

Henry L. Wise, Caledonia, commissioned Captain Oct. 13, 1862; subsequently of the Eleventh.

Peter A. Webber, commissioned Captain, Oct. 13, 1862, was killed in the action of Falling Waters, Md., July 14, 1863.

Joel S. Sheldon, sup. 2d Lieut., Oct. 13, 1862, was commissioned 1st Lieut. and Commissary, March 16, 1863. He was discharged on account of disability, Dec. 10, 1863.

Horace H. Richards, Paris, commissioned 2d Lieut. Oct. 13, 1862; 1st Lieut., March 16, 1863, which position he held at the date of resignation, April 24, 1864.

Charles H. Patten, Grand Rapids, commissioned 1st Lieut. and Q. M., Oct. 15, 1862; resigned on account of disability Dec. 11, 1864.

John Molloy, Grand Rapids, Sergeant Co. G, entered service Oct. 14, 1862, was commissioned 2d Lieut., July 17, 1863; 1st Lieut., Dec. 10, 1864; transferred to 1st Vet. Cav., Sept. 17, 1865, and died during the service in Utah Territory, Feb. 12, 1866.

Allen M. Hulett, Bowne, Sergeant Co. M, Sept. 9, 1862; 1st Lieut., July 1, 1864; died at Annapolis, Md., Nov. 4, 1864.

Sessions P. Curtiss, Vergennes, Sergeant-Major, Sept. 14, 1862, and commissioned 1st Lieut., Dec. 10, 1864; was mustered out with the command Nov. 24, 1865.

Warren C. Comstock, Grand Rapids, commissioned 1st Lieut., Oct. 13, 1862; resigned March 23, 1863.

Jacob Chapman, Lowell, commissioned 1st Lieut. and Commissary Oct. 15, 1862; was discharged March 9, 1863.

Caleb W. Robinson, Grand Rapids, was commissioned 2d Lieut., Oct. 13, 1862, and discharged March 6, 1863.

Cyrus North, Grand Rapids, Sergeant Co. F, Sept. 10, 1862; was commissioned 2d Lieut., May 23, 1865. Transferred to the 1st Vet. Cav., Nov. 17, 1865; he was mustered out with the command May 11 following.

Malcolm M. Moore, Grand Rapids, Supernumerary 2d Lieut., Oct. 13, 1862; 2d Lieut., March 16, 1863; 1st Lieut., May 23, 1865; Brevet Major U. S. Vol., March 13, 1865; was mustered out as 2d Lieut. Nov. 24, 1865. This soldier was made prisoner at Charleston, Va., Oct. 18, 1863; escaped April 1, 1864, and served with distinction to the end of the war.

James E. Johnson, Alpine, entered as Sergeant Co. B, Sept. 6, 1862; was promoted 2d Lieut., Dec. 10, 1864, and mustered out with the command.

John T. Gould, Plainfield, entered Sept. 8, 1862, as Sergeant Co. F; was promoted 2d Lieut., Jan. 5, 1865, was mustered out Nov. 24, the same year.

Thomas A. Eddie, Lowell, Sergeant Co. A, July 8, 1862; was commissioned 2d Lieut., June 10, 1863. He was killed in the battle of Meadow Ridge, May 12, 1864.

Geo. W. Crawford, Plainfield, Supernumerary 2d Lieut., 6th Cav., Oct. 13, 1862; 2d Lieut., May 9, 1863; was wounded at Falling Waters, Md., July 14, 1863, and discharged on account of disability Feb. 17, 1864.

Stephen H. Ballard, Grand Rapids, was commissioned 2d Lieut., Oct. 13, 1862; promoted 1st Lieut. June 10, 1863; made prisoner at Hunterstown, Pa., July 2, 1863; exchanged September of the same year, and served until his muster out as 2d Lieut., June 21, 1865.

James Sleeth, Byron, was commissioned Assistant Surgeon, March 1, 1863, and served until muster out Nov. 7, 1865.

Stephen S. N. Greeley, Grand Rapids, commissioned Chaplain Oct. 15, 1862, and resigned June 26, 1865.

Discharged Men.

Adams, William H.
Almy, William
Amy, Samuel
Angel, Heber
Annis, William
Arsenoe, James
Arbor, Merrill T
Auble, Isaac E.
Auble, James

Averill, Latham H.
Baker, Thomas N.
Barris, Ransom J.
Barris, William B.
Barclay, Abraham C.
Baxter, Solon W.
Beebe, Martin
Bentley, Solon M.
Blanchard, Eber

Bradley, Croninger
Brockilite, Albert
Brooks, James A.
Bryant, Samuel
Buck, Eli S.
Buck, Serapha
Bunker, Edwin A.
Button, Charles O.
Buttner, R. B.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| Case, Justus | Jewell, Reuben W. | Sennett, John |
| Carpenter, Benj. | Johnson, Abram H. | Spaulding, Ezra |
| Carter, Francis | Johnson, James | Spaulding, Orleanes |
| Cornwell, Walter | Johnson, Nelson | Sharp, George |
| Caywood, David | Johnson, Perley W. | Sweetman, Stephen F. |
| Chaffer, Ezra N. | Joies, Charles | Smith, Barnhart |
| Clay, Henry | Jonathan, jr., Thomas | Smith, Harvey |
| Cobb, Haniford E. | Keater, James | Smith, James K. |
| Cole, Henry | King, Alvin B. | Smith, John H. |
| Connelly, James | Knowles, Henry | Smith, Jonathan |
| Cornell, James | Konkle, Amos | Smith, Maverick |
| Conklin, Egbert S. | Lake, John P. | Smith, Pliny |
| Cowell, G. R. | Lobdell, Abram D. | Stage, John J. |
| Crawford, Francis M. | Lamberton, Archibald | Stanton, Lorenzo D. |
| Cowell, William K. | Lawrence, Richard W. | Stevens, Josiah R. |
| Cranston, Gordon | Lawrence, Richard W. | Stevens, Benjamin F. |
| Cross, Henry D. | Le Clear, Thomas | Stewart, David |
| Crocker, Ulric L. | Lewis, Josiah | Stewart, Henry W. |
| Daniel, Dunham | Long, Joseph | Stewart, William H. |
| Davis, James M. | Long, Samuel F. | Stone, William H. |
| Davis, Martin | Magoon, Aaron C. | Stout, Ira |
| Dean, George S. | Martenbrock, Cornelius | Stout, Oscar |
| DeGraw, Isaac | Martin, Josiah | Teeple, Marcus |
| Dudley, J. M. N. | Marsush, Lewis | Teeple, Perry |
| Duffey, Jacob | Maxfield, John A. | Thurston, Amos B. |
| Eastes, Mathias | McClure Jay | Tobey, Albert |
| Eastman, Charles | McFall, Jonathan | Turk, Zohn |
| Ecollister, Henry | McKee, Franklin | Tunks, John |
| Ecker, William J. | McLean, David E. | Vandersluise, Francis O. |
| Emmons, Charles | Meabie, John F. | Vanorder, Wm. V. |
| Fairchild, Leill L. | Merrill, James H. | VanWagoner, John |
| Field, Chauncey B. | Mills Samuel | VanWagoner, Sydney |
| Fluent, Andrew | Morris Edwin A. | Wade Elijah H. |
| Fountain, Benjamin | Morse, Peter | Walters, Neal |
| Fox, Nelson G. | Moss, William | Workman, Jeremiah |
| Gardner, Earles W. | Neal, James R. | Warner, Edgar |
| Gordon, George O. | Norris, Jonah | Warner, George W. |
| Godfrey, Jefferson H. | Odell, O. B. | Washburn, Wilson N. |
| Gooseman, Peter | Olds, Edwin | Washburn, George J. |
| Gould, John T. | Palmer, Amos | Watkins, Charles W. |
| Grant, John | Palmer, Sylvester H. | Welch, Cyrus S. |
| Greenman, Martin R. | Parkinson, Robert W. | Wells, George H. |
| Gross, Reuben | Pease, Allen D. | Wells, Orville G. |
| Gross, William | Pease, Lester H. | Wheeler, Emory |
| Hakes, George W. | Perry, James | White, William |
| Hall, John | Peters, D. R. | Whitford, Silder |
| Hallock, Edmund R. | Phelps, Count P. | Whitney, Frank |
| Hart, Luther | Pollock, John | Wild, Peter |
| Hartford, Nicholas F. | Post, Amos | Williams, Charles |
| Hartley, John | Powell, Chauncey O. | Wilkinson, Oliver B. |
| Haywood, James C. | Proper, Francis M. | Wilson, Alvin R. |
| Hayward, Minor C. | Purple, Thomas | Wise, C. M. |
| Hayward, William C. | Rosenkrans, Argales | Wing Gideon |
| Helsel, John | Rosenkrans, Jephtha | Winks, Charles |
| Helsel, Philip | Rector, Henry E. | Wisner, John S. |
| Hendrick, Lewis | Rennols, Curtis | Wood, Abraham |
| Herrington, Erwin | Robins, John | Wood, Wilson |
| Hicks, Frederick W. | Robinson, Edwin | Woolvern, Harvey H. |
| Holcomb, Edwin R. | Rolf, Edgar F. | Woolvern, Lewis D. |
| Hoyt, Barney | Rowe, Walter | Yale, William L. |
| Holley, Orlando | Russell, George | Young, Newton F. |
| Huff, John | Sanders, George | |
| Jacobs, William S. | Scott, Graham G. | |

THE SEVENTH MICHIGAN CAVALRY

was recruited at Grand Rapids in September, 1862, under Col. F. W. Kellogg. Eight companies of the command left for Washington, Feb. 23, 1862. In May following, its strength was increased by the addition of recruits, and the regimental roll raised to 1,028 men and officers. Its first services were rendered in connection with the army of the Potomac, and in November, 1863, advanced with that army corps toward the Rappahannock. With the aid of the 6th Cavalry it repelled the large rebel force at Winchester, Aug. 11, 1864, and again at Cedar creek, Oct. 19, performed gallant service. Toward the close of 1864, it was still with Gen. Sheridan's Army of the Shenandoah, and with it moved on Staunton, Feb. 27, 1865. This formed the first move in Sheridan's ride to James river. The discomfiture of rebel Rosser's cavalry corps at Louisa Court-House March 8; the capture of that position and the destruction of everything useful to the enemy along the James river canal, closed its course under Sheridan as a raider. On March 22, the command re-joined the Army of the Potomac. It participated in almost all the brilliant affairs characterizing the close of the war, and completed a grand record of service in defense of the Union at Appomattox Court-House, April 9, 1865.

Its subsequent service through Virginia and North Carolina, and its participation in the great review of the Army of the Potomac, May 23, 1865, may be said to close its war record proper. The command was ordered west for service with the Michigan Cavalry Brigade at Fort Leavenworth. There the troops learned that the command was to move to the Rocky Mountains. They were justly indignant; yet when the order was given they obeyed with a military precision deserving of a more just command, and moved across the plains to Camp Collins. In the far West those gallant soldiers who had served the Republic faithfully and well were subjected to all the miseries of official inability. The officers denied them every just privilege demanded. Major-Gen. Upton, commanding at Denver, declined to make any provision for transportation. The men hired their transportation in mule trains, of which there were several returning to Fort Leavenworth, and which the Government might have hired.

The men paid for this transportation \$25 each, from their own private funds. At Fort Leavenworth the regiment was mustered out, the final papers made, and then was ordered to Michigan. It arrived at Jackson, Mich., the 20th, and was paid off and disbanded Dec. 25.

Officers.

Farnham Lyon, Grand Rapids, commissioned 1st Lieut. and Q. M., Oct. 27, 1862; Asst. Q. M. U. S. Vols., May 18, 1864; Brevet-Major U. S. Vol., March 13, 1865,—the latter in honor of distinguished service; was mustered out March 20, 1866.

Henry W. Granger, Grand Rapids, commissioned 1st Lieut. N. Y. Lincoln Cav. Aug. 14, 1861; and subsequently Major of 7th Mich Cav., being appointed Dec. 20, 1862; was killed at Yellow Tavern, Va., May 11, 1864.

Daniel W. Dunnett, Grand Rapids, commissioned Captain July 31, 1861; was transferred to the 1st Mich. Cav. Nov. 17, 1865, and mustered out March 10, 1866. He entered the service Feb. 21, 1863, as Sergeant Co. D, and was promoted 2d Lieut. March 28, 1864.

Daniel McNaughton, Plainfield, Q. M. Sergeant, Aug. 28, 1862, was commissioned 1st Lieut. and Q. M., May 18, 1864, which post he filled until muster out Dec. 15, 1865.

Charles Lyon, Grand Rapids, commissioned Supernumerary 2d Lieut., Oct. 15, 1862; was subsequently mustered out, and re-entering as a private soldier, Jan. 14, 1864, was promoted 2d Lieut. March 22, 1864, and 1st Lieut., May 24, 1865. This position he held at muster out Dec. 15, 1865.

Andrew N. Buck, Grand Rapids, was mustered into service as Sergeant, Co. F; was promoted 2d Lieut. May 24, 1865; 1st Lieut. with rank from May 19, 1864; was transferred to 1st Mich. Cav. Nov. 17, 1865, and mustered out with the command March 10, 1866.

Henry M. Nevins, Grand Rapids, Sup. 2d Lieut., Jan. 1, 1863; was mustered out at reorganization.

George H. Martin, Grand Rapids, Sergeant Co. I, Jan. 12, 1863, was commissioned 2d Lieut. Oct. 1, 1863, and being transferred to the 14th Battery Light Artillery, was re-commissioned Feb. 11, 1864. He resigned Feb. 20, 1865.

Isaac W. Lucas, Sergeant Co. K., Feb. 19, 1863; was promoted 2d Lieut. March 22, 1864, and discharged without rank, June 16, 1865.

Marion A. Shafer, Grand Rapids, was commissioned Asst. Surgeon July 7, 1863, but was not mustered in.

Discharged Men.

Aisnoe, Peter
Bates, Francis P.
Bennett, Harley
Bodell, Moses A.
Brown, Peter
De Groff, Ephraim

Finch, James
Forrest, David
Mead, Stephen D.
Patterson, James A.
Price, Luther G.
Schmul, Albert

Smith, Elijah
Thies, Nicholas
Toms, Alyn L.
Toms, Oscar M.
Wolcott, Warren J.

THE TENTH CAVALRY

was raised under authority of the Provost Marshal General, given to Col. F. W. Kellogg, June 23, 1863, and left the camp at Grand Rapids for Lexington, Ky., Dec. 1, the same year, whence it moved to Camp Nelson, Dec. 13, 1863. Its services during the Tennessee Campaign were exceptionally efficient. From Kinsbro's Cross Roads Jan. 16, 1864, to Stone Mountain, Ga., Sept. 13, 1864, it won distinction on every field. Nov. 16, the rebel General

Bainbridge attacked the Union position of Strawberry Plains, heavy fire was kept up for four days from his position on the Holston river, while his large cavalry force harassed the troops; but he was driven back on the 24th, and retired.

The remainder of the year was occupied by this command in the construction of fortifications, in the destruction of the Saltville Salt Works, the battle of Kingsport, Dec. 12, of Bristol, Dec. 14, and of Saltville, Dec. 20. The close of the campaign was inaugurated Jan. 10, 1865, by a skirmish with the enemy at Chucky Bend. Subsequently the command served in East Tennessee, North Carolina and Alabama.

The command participated in 56 battles and minor actions during its term of service in the field. Entering the action of House Mountain, Tenn., and leaving after the affair of Newton, N. C., it arrived at Jackson, Nov. 15, 1865, for final discharge. The following is a list of the battles and rencounters in which the regiment participated :

House Mountain, Tenn., January, 1864; Bean's Gap, Tenn., Mar. 26, 1864; Rheatown, Tenn., March 24, 1864; Jonesboro, Tenn., March 25, 1864; Johnsonville, Tenn., March 25, 1864; Watanga, Tenn., March 25, 1864; Powder Spring Gap, Tenn., April 28, 1864; Dandridge, Tenn., May 19, 1864; Greenville, Tenn., May 30, 1864; White Horn, Tenn., May 31, 1864; Morristown, Tenn., June 2, 1864; Bean's Station, Tenn., June 16, 1864; Rogersville, Tenn., June 17, 1864; Kingsport, Tenn., June 18, 1864; Cany Branch, Tenn., June 20, 1864; New Market, Tenn., June 21, 1864; Moseburg, Tenn., June 23, 1864; Williams' Ford, Tenn., June 25, 1864; Dutch Bottom, Tenn., June 28, 1864; Sevierville, Tenn., July 5, 1864; Newport, Tenn., July 8, 1864; Morristown, Tenn., Aug. 3, 1864; Greenville, Tenn., Aug. 4, 1864; Mossy Creek, Tenn., Aug. 18, 1864; Bull Gap, Tenn., Aug. 21, 1864; Blue Spring, Tenn., Aug. 23, 1864; Greenville, Tenn., Aug. 23, 1864; Strawberry Plains, Tenn., Aug. 24, 1864; Flat Creek Bridge, Tenn., Aug. 24, 1864; Rogersville, Tenn., Aug. 27, 1864; Bull Gap, Tenn., Aug. 29, 1864; Greenville, Tenn., Sept. 4, 1864; Sweet Water, Tenn., Sept. 10, 1864; Thorn Hill, Tenn., Sept. 10, 1864; Sevierville, Tenn., Sept. 18, 1864; Jonesboro, Tenn., Sept. 30, 1864; Johnson Station, Tenn., Oct. 1, 1864; Watanga Bridge, Tenn., Oct. 1, 2, 1864; Chucky Bend, Tenn., Oct. 10, 1864; Newport, Tenn., Oct. 18, 1864; Irish Bottoms, Tenn., Oct. 25, 1864; Madisonville, Tenn., Oct. 30, 1864; Morristown, Tenn., Nov. 20, 1864; Strawberry Plains, Tenn., Nov. 23, 24, 1864; Kingsport, Tenn., Dec. 12, 1864; Bristol, Tenn., Dec. 14, 1864; Saltville, Va., Nov. 20, 1864; Chucky Bend, Tenn., Jan. 10, 1865; Brabson's Mills, Tenn., March 25, 1865; Boonville, N. C., March 27, 1865; Henry Court-House, Va., April 8, 1865; Abbott Creek, N. C., April 10, 1865; High Point, N. C., April 10, 1865; Statesville, N. C., April 14, 1865; Newton, N. C., April 17, 1865.

Officers.

Israel C. Smith, Grand Rapids, transferred from 3d Michigan Infantry, with the rank of Major, to the 10th Mich. Cav., Aug. 23, 1863; was commissioned Lieut.-Col., Feb. 18, 1865; Colonel, Sept. 2, 1865; and Brev. Brig.-Gen. U. S. Vol., Mar. 13, 1865; his service continued until mustered out Nov. 11, 1865.

Thaddeus Foote, Grand Rapids, entered the service as Major 6th Mich. Cav., Oct. 13, 1862, and was commissioned Col. of the 10th Cav., Sept. 5, 1863. His resignation on account of disability took place July 25, 1864.

Elliott F. Covell, Grand Rapids, mustered in as Q. M. Serg., First Engineers and Mechanics, Oct. 3, 1861; Supernumerary 2d Lieut. 6th Cav., Oct. 13, 1862; commissioned 2d Lieut., March 16, 1863, and Captain, 10th Mich. Cav., July 25, 1863, continuing in service until he resigned March 17, 1864.

James L. Smith, Plainfield, mustered in the ranks 8th N. Y. Inf., April 12, 1861; Sergeant 47th N. Y. Inf. Aug. 6, 1861; transferred with the rank of Captain, to the 10th Mich. Cav. July 25, 1863, and resigned April 7, 1864.

Franklin B. Sherman, Grand Rapids, commissioned 1st Lieut. July 25, 1863; Adjutant. Dec. 21, 1864; Captain, Sept. 2, 1865; was mustered out Nov. 11, 1865.

F. Covell Elliott, Grand Rapids, commissioned Captain, July 25, 1863; resigned on account of disability March 17, 1864.

Don A. Dodge, Grand Rapids, commissioned 1st Lieut. and Commissary, Aug. 24, 1863; resigned March 28, 1865.

John L. Wild, Caledonia, chief trumpeter, Sept. 10, 1863; 2d Lieut., April 1, 1864; 1st Lieut., Jan. 7, 1865; was mustered out Nov. 11, 1865.

Oliver M. Taylor, Grand Rapids, was commissioned 1st Lieut. and Q. M., Sept. 3, 1863; and was mustered out Sept. 2, 1865.

Robert G. Barr, Grand Rapids, entered service as 2d Lieut. July 25, 1863; was promoted to a 1st Lieut'cy, Jan. 6, 1865, and mustered out Nov. 11, 1865.

Frederick N. Fields, Grand Rapids, was commissioned 1st Lieut. July 25, 1863. During the affair at Henry Court-House, Va., April 8, 1865, he received severe wounds and fell into the hands of the rebels, by whom he was held until the surrender of Gen. Lee, when he was regained and mustered out with the command, Nov. 11, 1865.

Samuel N. Edie, Lowell, Sergeant, Co. C, was commissioned 2d Lieut. Nov. 2, 1863, and discharged Nov. 11, 1865, with the rank and file.

Henry L. Covell, Grand Rapids, entered service as Sergeant Co. C, Oct. 23, 1863; was promoted 2d Lieut. Aug. 3, 1865, and mustered out with the command.

Jeremiah W. Boynton, Grand Rapids, was commissioned 2d Lieut. July 25, 1863, which post he resigned Dec. 12, the same year.

Samuel White, jr., Grand Rapids, Sergeant Co. D, commissioned 2d Lieut. Nov. 5, 1864; resigned Aug. 26, 1865.

Walter A. Palmer, Grand Rapids, Q. M. Serg., Sept. 25, 1863; was commissioned 2d Lieut. Oct. 19, 1865, and mustered out Nov. 11, same year.

Discharged Men.

Anderson, Charles
Anderson, William
Beech, Franklin J.
Brown, Perry
Brown, Lorenzo
Berry, George
Blakely, Egbert
Beckwith, George H.
Beckwith, Edgar L.
Bigelow, Charles L.
Burdi, Joseph
Bishop, George S.
Bennett, William W.
Butler, James
Bush, William H.
Brooke, Barney A.
Callahan, James O.
Cole, Edward O.
Carlton, Nelson
Carlton, William
Casper, Nelson F.
Camp, John
Cronkite, Henry M.
Cramp' on, Charles
Crissman, Amos
Cavill, William
Collar, Abram
Coffee, William H.
Clark, Daniel
Davis, Daniel
Davis, Minor
Delaney, Patrick
Darune, Joseph
Douglass, James
Drew, Frank E.
Durham, Andrew T.
Dunning, E. W.
Edwards, Hiram P.
Elkins, Augustus W.
Ellis, John
Emens, David R.

Ellison, John W.
Edie, Samuel N.
Evens, William
Fish, Samuel
Fisk, Whitney E.
Fox, William
Free, William
Gibbs, Alfred O.
Gould, Jonathan
Green, Jonathan
Hall, George W.
Hartman, Charles S.
Hamilton, Amos H.
Holden, William W.
Hildreth, Cyrus C.
Holt, Samuel A.
Howell, Joshua
Irwin, Jared
June, James H.
June, William M.
Kennedy, Alonzo
Kenney, Patrick
Lamberton, John
Light, DeWitt C.
Long, Henry
Love, Charles
Lovell, Joseph B.
Luce, Hiram C.
Luman, Cornelius
Margrider, John W.
Middlemist, Joseph
McCormick, Daniel A.
Miller, Nelson
McLanifan, Robert C.
Minor, Caleb
Moore, John R.
Nestell Lyman D.
Nelson, Peter
Newton, Gifford
Norton, John
Norton, James T.

Orlop, John
Packard, John
Page, Enos
Paterson, Franklin
Parker, Ernest L.
Pierce, Warren S.
Phillips, Martin
Rapp, George
Ranel, William G.
Reed, Lemuel
Rist, Josiah
Rowland, William A.
Rogers, Frederick
Sisco, Charles E.
Stanley, John
Smith, Harmon B.
Schrader, William
Sparks, Albertus
Smell, Jefferson
Spaulding, Minor
Stevenson,
Stenson, Washington S.
Smith, James M.
Shepherd, Kasey P.
Tappin, Robert
Trill, Samuel
Van Stat, Martin
Van Orden, J. H.
Wheeler, Edmund A.
Williams, John J.
Williams, Lewis
Wilson, William P.
Woodman, Neil
Williams, Sidney
Williams, Jesse B.
White, George
Whitney, Charles J.
Williams, George B.
Worden, Aldelbert E.
Wylie, George P.
Young, Wesley

THE LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Owing to the number of batteries furnished to the Union armies by this State, and the lengthy history which each claims, it is impracticable to deal with them in detail. The names of the soldiers and officers who won honors during their services with this branch of the army, are here given. The fact that each one did his duty has been fully substantiated. The batteries raised in this county comprised the 2d, 3d, and 13th, references to which are here made:

The Second Battery was formed at Grand Rapids as a part of the 2d Cavalry. It left for Pittsburg Landing, Dec. 17, 1861, and at the battle of April 6, 1862, lost four guns and 60 men and officers. That portion escaping formed with a Missouri battery for a short period until reorganized in November, 1862.

The officers and men made prisoners, were exchanged, and reorganizing at Detroit left for Kentucky, Dec. 25, 1862.

During the first two months of 1863 it served in Tennessee and Mississippi, where that portion which was attached to the 1st Missouri Artillery in 1862 joined it. During the remainder of the year it was stationed at Bethel and Corinth.

In 1864 it participated in the action at Rome. On Oct. 26, it rendered good service in the affair at Cave Springs, Ga. During the year it lost 11 men by disease and five wounded. Subsequently, the battery participated in the battles of Turkey Ridge, Ala., Griswold, Ogechee river, and Savannah, Ga.; Salkehatchie River and Columbia, S. C.; Cox's Bridge and Bentonville, N. C. The last action took place March 21-22, 1865. June 14, 1865, the battery reported for discharge at Detroit, and was disbanded.

The Third Battery was raised at Grand Rapids, and left for the front Dec. 17, 1861. It participated in the siege of Corinth, and the battle of Iuka, losing during its year of service one man killed, 13 who died of disease, and three prisoners. Marching from Corinth, Miss., Nov. 2, 1862, encamped at Grand Junction on the 4th, and on the 11th marched to Davis' Mills. On the 29th, one section engaged the enemy at Lumpkins' Mills, disabling two of the rebel guns, and, with the cavalry brigade, forced the enemy into their earthworks at the Tallahatchie river. Dec. 11, the battery was encamped at Oxford, Miss.; thence it proceeded to La Grange, and returned to Corinth, Jan. 7, 1863, where it was stationed until May 13. April 20, one section accompanied Gen. Dodge on an expedition into Alabama, and engaged the enemy's cavalry at Town creek, returning to Corinth May 2. May 13, the battery proceeded to Memphis, Tenn., where it formed part of the garrison until Oct. 18, when it marched to Iuka, and was there stationed. During 1864, this battery was present in Georgia, and participated in the movement on Atlanta. Of its members one fell in action, 11 died of disease, and four were wounded. From December, 1864, to March 21, 1865, the battery was engaged in the field for seven days—at Savannah, Cheraw, Fayetteville and Bentonville. From May 31, 1862, to March 21, 1865, it participated in 19 battles. After over three years of useful service it was mustered out at Detroit, June 22, 1865.

The Thirteenth Battery was organized at Grand Rapids, and was mustered into the United States service, Jan. 20, 1864, with 160 names on its rolls. It left Grand Rapids Feb. 3, and arrived at Washington, D. C., on the 7th. It went into camp near Washington, where it was employed perfecting itself in drill until May 14. It was then ordered to Fort Slemmer, D. C. During the re-

mainder of the year the battery was stationed at Fort Slemmer, and in other fortifications in the neighborhood of Washington. July 11, 12, 1864, it assisted in the defense of Fort Stevens against the attack of the rebel Gen. Early's forces. During the year its losses from disease were nine men. In February, 1865, it was mounted and detached for duty with the 13th New York Vol. Cav. in Maryland. After the assassination of President Lincoln, it scoured the country in quest of the conspirators, and succeeded in capturing Judd and Arnold. Subsequently the battery was dismounted and placed on garrison duty at Fort Reno, which post it evacuated by order, June 19, and left for Jackson, where it arrived for discharge on the 22d of that month, 1865.

Officers.

John J. Ely, Grand Rapids, commissioned 1st Lieut. Battery E, 1st Light Artillery, Nov. 1, 1861. Captain, June 9, 1863; Major, March 15, 1864; and ultimately Brevet Lt.-Col., U. S. Vol., June 20, 1865; was mustered out July 29, 1865.

George D. Jewett, Grand Rapids, 1st Lieut. 13th Battery, Light Artillery, appointed March 3, 1864; was mustered out July 1, 1865.

Wm. J. Cheeney, Grand Rapids, Sergeant Battery E, Dec. 3, 1861; was commissioned 2d Lieut. March 27, 1865, and served with that rank until mustered out July 20, 1865.

Frederick J. Dean, Grand Rapids, mustered into service Aug. 1, 1862, as Sergeant in the Chicago Board of Trade Battery; commissioned 2d Lieut. of 13th Battery Sept. 13, 1864; 1st Lieut., Jan. 2, 1865; resigned June 5, 1865.

Discharged Men.

Annis, De Forest S.
Barber, William O.
Beasley, Thomas D.
Beckley, Everett, A.
Bigelow, Levi H.
Biggs, Alfred
Biggs, William
Boyer, John
Carpenter, Leander C.
Caswell, John S.
Champion, James D.
Clilson, Newman
Carney, William
Crigne, Josiah
Collison, Almon E.
Crowley, Jeremiah
Dunbour, Adrian
Fenton, Samuel
Hilton, Henry
Holmes, Andrew
Houslee, Henry P.
House, William H.
Hoyt, Charles F.
Hughes, Joseph E.

Johnson, Joseph
Kelsey, Theron A.
Kerr, James
Lewis, Jacob
Lewis, James
Lewis, John
Lowry, Samuel B.
Marham, Bradley
Martin, Orrin C.
McConnell, Daniel W.
Miller, John
Page, James
Pierce, Warren H.
Porter, Curtis
Quigley, Joseph M.
Rice, Newhall
Rounds, Joseph
Rouse, William H.
Smith, William
Steadman, Ben F.
Sours, Edward S.
Sours, Lawrence
Stilwell, Cyrus
Stoddard, George S.

Stone, Alfred W.
Stowers, Ashley P.
Stowers, Wesley
Tallman, Levi P.
Tann, Andrew J.
Tenney, James A.
Trueby, Edwin E.
Uppinear, James
Verstay, Ira
Verstay, Charles
Verstay, Cornelius
Webster, Horatio
Wallace, William
Williams, Levi L.
Wheeler, John R.
Webber, John P.
Whitford, Rufus
Wood, George A.
Whitney, Solomon
Wilkinson, Almon C.
Wilson, Madison T.
Wise, David
Wyle, Henry H.

Discharged Men.

Second Battery.—Sylvester Curtis, Charles Robertson, James, Rounds and Henry Simmons.

Third Battery.—Wm. Thompson and Levi L. Williams.

Fifth Battery.—Joseph Amiot, Benj. R. Cole, Jacob De Vries and Charles W. Frink.

Thirteenth Battery.—Lewis H. Barnes, Felix and Jabez Chamberlain, Silas Mills, Lorenzo D. Pickard, Abraham and Henry Replogle, Albert A. Richmond, Wm. H. Roberts, James O. Shepard, Samuel C. Totten, Erastus W. Tower and Orsinus Wyman.

THE SHARPSHOOTERS.

In June, 1862, a company of Michigan troops organized as Company D, of the regiment of Western Sharpshooters. During the last six months of 1862 this company took part in the capture of Fort Donelson, the affair at Shiloh, and the siege of Corinth.

Co. I, of the 1st Reg. U. S. Sharpshooters was organized in March, 1862; Co. C, in August, under Capt. J. H. Baker, and Co. K, under Capt. W. H. Nash, July 7. The three companies served with the 1st U. S. Sharpshooters at Hanover Court-House, before Richmond, and in the neighborhood of Washington.

Company B, of the 2d U. S. Sharpshooters, served with the command, under McDowell, on the Potomac.

The company under Capt. Kin S. Dygert, organized in September 1861, served with the 16th Infantry in 1861-'2-'3.

Officers.—James F. Covell was commissioned 1st Lieut., First U. S. Sharpshooters, Co. I, March 5, 1862, and Captain, Feb. 4, 1863.

Joseph Dick, Grand Rapids, was Sergeant 1st Co. Sharpshooters with 16th Inf., Oct. 16, 1861; promoted 2d Lieut. July 7, 1865, and received discharge the day following.

Discharged Men.—Luther Barter, Amos P. Bogue, Ezra Bogue, Wm. L. Cowan, Hiram Gallup, John F. Hennessy, Samuel A. Morey, John Reynolds and Warren Samberton.

U. S. AND STATE OFFICERS RESIDING IN THIS COUNTY.

The following were appointed general officers, or on the staff of the U. S. Volunteers and the regular army, during the war:

Charles P. Babcock, Grand Rapids, was appointed Major and Paymaster of Volunteers Feb. 19, 1863. This commission was revoked Aug. 25, 1863.

Henry C. Grout, Grand Rapids, was appointed Major and Paymaster July 22, 1863; Brevet Lieut. Col. of Vol., Oct. 6, 1865, and mustered out Nov. 1. 1865.

Christopher W. Leffingwell, Grand Rapids, was commissioned Captain and Asst. Q. M. of Vol., Sept. 10, 1861, and served until Dec. 6, 1865.

Col. F. W. Kellogg, one of the first and most energetic supporters of the war policy, and member of Congress from Michigan, was commissioned to organize the volunteers of Kent and neighboring counties.

Charles A. Babcock was born in New York, June 12, 1833; appointed from Michigan April 8, 1850; attached to sloop "John Adams," coast of Africa, 1850-'53; brig. "Bainbridge," Brazil Squadron, 1853-'55; Naval Academy, 1856; Passed Midshipman, June 20, 1856; Coast Survey, 1857; Master, Jan. 22, 1858; "Vandalia" Pacific Squadron, 1858-'59; Lieut., Oct. 2, 1859; "Macedonian," 1861; executive officer "Wachusett," on James and York rivers, Va., 1862; Lieut. Commander, July 16, 1862; Commander U. S. S. S. "Morse," N. A. Blockade Sq., 1862-'64; defeated rebels at City Point, Va., May, 1863; repulse of Wade Hampton and Fitzhugh Lee Cavalry, June 20, 1864; Fleet Capt. Miss. Squadron, 1864-'5; Supt. Ordnance Building Dept., June, 1865; Navy Yard, Portsmouth, 1867-'8; commander "Nyack," South Pac. Squadron, 1868-'9; Commander Oct. 28, 1869; Light-House Inspector, 1870-'72; Com. U. S. S. S. "Guard" 1872-'3, and Com. U. S. monitor "Canonicus," N. A. Squadron, 1875-'76. After a brilliant term of general service, this soldier died at New Orleans, La., June 29 1876.

P. R. L. Pierce, Commissioner, and Almon M. Ellsworth, Surgeon, were commissioned by the Governor to execute the provisions of the proclamation ordering a draft, so far as Kent county was concerned. The number of men in the county September, 1862, subject to service was 3,934. Before the draft of February, 1863, Kent had offered her full quota.

Under the United States Act of March, 1863, this Congressional district was erected into an "enrollment district," with Norman Bailey, of Hastings, as Provost Marshal. During the summer no less than 2,795 men enlisted, aged between 20 and 35 years, and 1,811 men of the second class.

Previous to Nov. 1, 1864, the whole number of men reported liable to military service in this county was in the field, aggregating without the three months' men, 3,908, together with 306 volunteers and drafted men furnished from November, 1864, to April 14, 1865, aggregating 4,214 men.

E. R. Ellis and L. DePuy were among the surgeons who volunteered their services from this State.

The military election commissioners of 1864 were Wm. A. Robinson, who took the vote of the 10th and 14th Inf. Regts. then stationed near Atlanta, Ga.

Hon. T. D. Gilbert and Maj. Gen. Pierce, of this county, were among the directors of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument Association organized Aug. 11, 1865.

Hon. E. G. D. Holden, of Grand Rapids, was among the projectors of the Military Museum.

OTHER COMMANDS.

In the other commands the representation of Kent county was limited in number. In referring to them it will be necessary only to give the names of officers and men from this county who served with them.

THE FIRST MICHIGAN COLORED INFANTRY

or 102d U. S. Colored Regiment, took an active part in 10 general engagements during the war. The colored population of Kent county was represented in its ranks under the following named officers: Thomas M. Barker, Grand Rapids, commissioned Captain April 9, 1864; mustered out with the command Sept. 30, 1865. Gilman T. Holmes, Gaines, commissioned 1st Lieut. Nov. 7, 1863, and Q. M., May 6, 1865; resigned June 30, 1865.

Henry S. Burton, Leonard Harrod and Charles Jones were privates in this regiment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following were honorably discharged from their respective regiments as noted: Hewitt Tyler, 2d Inf.; Morris E. Spencer, 7th Inf.; Charles Darby, 10th Inf.; James Cheeseman, and Lyman W. Liscomb, 24th Inf.; David P. Kimball and Avery J. Pool, 27th Inf.; Joseph Rounds, 1st Mich. Sharpshooters; John Doyle, Stanton Guards; Wm. I. Tompkins, James Way, Henry Hackett and Wellington Fitch, 1st U. S. Sharpshooters; Edwin Meade, Jacob Maner, John J. Burch and Orlando Thomas, 8th Cav.; Wm. A. Sanford, 9th Cav.

Among the officers from Kent county attached to regiments wherein the rank and file furnished by the county was sparsely represented, if represented at all, were the following:

Lafayette L. Johnson, Grand Rapids, 1st Lieut. 9th Mich. Cav. Nov. 3, 1862, was promoted to a Captaincy Nov. 30, 1863, and mustered out July 21, 1865.

Henry L. Wise, commissioned Major 11th Cav. Aug. 31, 1863, was mustered out Aug. 10, 1865.

Charles Clutz, Grand Rapids, was commissioned Chaplain 11th Mich. Cav., Aug. 31, 1863, and served until mustered out Aug. 10, 1865.

Hiram L. Mason, Grand Rapids, Sergeant Co. C, 7th Inf., Aug. 22, 1861; was commissioned 1st Lieut., Oct. 5, 1864, and Captain, Nov. 4, 1864, which position he held until July 5, 1865.



Allen Surfee

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

In the following pages the names of Kent county soldiers who were reported killed or deceased through results of imprisonment or field hardships, are given. Unfortunately, the number is so very large that it is not practicable to place each soldier's name after his respective regiment; however, the alphabetical arrangement will make reference easy, and render this section of the military history acceptable.

Aickley, Hezekiah, 5th C., Co. B. Stevensburg, Va., April 12, 1864.
 Andrew, James, 6th C., Co. H. Winchester, Sept. 19, 1864.
 Arnold, Henry L., 10th C., Co. E. Somerset, Ky., Feb. 9, 1864.
 Ames, George, 5th I., Co. E. March 23, 1865.
 Aldrich, Silas, 25th I., Co. B. Bowling Green, April 8, 1863.
 Alcott, Richard, 1st C., Co. L. Cedar Mountain, Aug. 9, 1862.
 Andrews, Orlin A., 3d I., Co. K. Yorktown, Aug. 19, 1862.
 Austin, Benj. A., 3d I. Co. F. Seven Pines, May 31, 1862.
 Andrew, Chandler, 3d I., Co. K. Harper's Landing, Aug. 2, 1862.
 Bateman, James G., 21st I., Co. I. Nashville, Jan. 27, 1863.
 Baxter, Ira C., 21st I., Co. I. Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 20, 1863.
 Barr, Charles E., 21st I., Co. B. Nashville, May 2, 1864.
 Barnes Geo. H., 21st I., Co. B. Nashville, April 17, 1863.
 Brown, James, 14th I., Co. B. Columbia, Tenn., Jan. 1, 1864.
 Bruce, James, 3d I., Co. A. Wilderness, May 8, 1864.
 Baird, John, E. & M., Co. C. Chattanooga, June 8, 1864.
 Brown, Albert, 1st Lieut., Artillery, Co. L. Kentucky, March 1, 1864.
 Bishop, Abraham, 5th C., Co. B. Hawes' Shop, May 28, 1864.
 Benson, S., 7th C., Co. L. Alexandria, Va., Nov. 20, 1863.
 Bates, Wm. F., 7th C., Co. L. Sept., 1864.
 Brockway, Wm. F., 6th C., Co. H. Middletown, Va., Oct. 19, 1863.
 Baxter, Theophilus B., 2d C., Co. F. Knoxville, April 1864.
 Bates, Austin, 2d C., Co. F. Jackson, Tenn., 1864.
 Bailey, Jutson D., 2d C., Co. E. St. Louis, Feb. 10, 1862.
 Bain, John, 2d C., Co. D. St. Louis, April 10, 1862.
 Bingham, Loren C., 9th I., Co. C. April 7, 1865.
 Bush, Simeon, 10th C., Co. M. Camp Nelson, Va., March 17, 1865.
 Bullis, M., 6th C., Co. M. Harper's Ferry, April 25, 1865.
 Briggs, Wm. H., 21st I., Co. F. Nashville, April 22.
 Blood, Hiram, 3d I., Co. I. Gettysburg, July 3, 1863.
 Brown, Charles H., 21st I., Co. E. April 14, 1863.
 Blackmore, Alonzo, 6th C., Co. H. Washington, May 21, 1863.
 Bement, James, 1st Lieut., Art. Kentucky, July 14, 1863.
 Bell, Robert, 6th C., Co. H. Culpepper, Sept. 22, 1863.
 Bacon, Truman J., 6th C., Co. F. Falling Waters, July 14, 1863.
 Burness, Charles B., 3d I., Co. A. Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.
 Bessey, Amos, 2d Battery. Pittsburg Landing, April 30, 1862.
 Brockway, Wm. M., 6th C., Co. H. Raccoon Ford, Va., Sept. 16, 1863.
 Briggs, Alvin, 26th I., Co. I. Washington, June 30, 1864.
 Balsaw, Charles, 6th C., Co. B. Falling Waters, July 14, 1863.
 Buck, Charles E., 18th I., Co. C. Decatur, Ala., Aug. 20, 1864.
 Brockway, William F., 6th C., Co. H. Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864.
 Butler, E., 6th C., Co. M. City Pt., Va., Aug. 12, 1864.
 Bryant, George, 6th C., Co. H. Andersonville, June 19, 1864.
 Berry, Joseph, 25th I., Co. B. Nashville, December 15, 1864.
 Bylsma, Oscar, 21st I., Co. H. Nashville, Dec. 15, 1864.
 Buckley, Lorenzo, 2d C., Co. F. Keokuk, March 18, 1863.
 Black, Moses H., 25th I., Co. B. Centerville, Nov. 27, 1864.
 Barnard, William N., 13th I., Co. C. Dunlap, Tenn., Aug. 23, 1863.
 Blackall, James, 21st I., Co. B. Fayetteville, N. C., March 13, 1865.
 Bailey, Jonathan, E. & M., Co. B. Washington, June 14, 1865.

- Butters. Edwards, 6th C., Co. M. Trevilian, Va., June 11, 1864.
 Barber, Andrew, 3d I., Co. D. Portsmouth Hosp., Sept. 22, 1862.
 Bloomis, Theodore, 21st I., Co. E. Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862.
 Berry, Alonzo S., 3d I., Co. A. Huntsville, Ala., March 3, 1865.
 Barclay, Marcus H., 16th I., Co. I.
 Bennett, Henry A., 14th I., Co. F. Cincinnati, Ohio, Aug. 6, 1862.
 Beach, Henry, 13th I., Co. C. Nashville, Aug. 2, 1862.
 Beasler, Jacob, 1st C., Co. L. Nov. 21, 1863.
 Burt, Barnett, E. & M., Co. I. Nashville, May 21, 1862.
 Bailey, Charles A., 8th I. Wilmington, April 16, 1862.
 Bloss, Charles, 8th I., Co. F. Hilton Head, Nov. 26, 1862.
 Burhame, Henry C., 2d C., Co. B. Farmington, Miss., July 14, 1862.
 Bailey, Jutson D., 2d C., Co. E. Benton Bar, Feb. 20, 1862.
 Bliss, Rufus W., 2d C., Co. E. Jan. 24, 1862.
 Beckwith, Henry P., 3d I., Co. K. Groveton, Va., 1862.
 Bell, Emir A., 3d I., Co. F. Groveton, Va., Aug. 29, 1862.
 Bullen, Cyrus W., 3d I., Co. K. Groveton, 1862.
 Browman, Charles, 4th C., Co. H. Andersonville, June 20, 1864.
 Bugel, Daniel, 3d I., Co. F. Groveton, Aug. 29, 1862.
 Barker, Geo. H., E. & M., Co. C. Covington, Ky., May 8, 1862.
 Behler, Christian, 2d C., Co. F. Commerce, Md., March, 1862.
 Burns, Patrick, 3d I., Co. D. Nashville, June 18, 1865.
 Bruton, Robert, 3d I., Co. D. New Market, Tenn., March 3, 1865.
 Boynton, Seth A., 15th I., Co. A. St. Louis, May 1, 1862.
 Brewer, L. Byron, Lieut. Berdan's Sharpshooters, Co. C. Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.
 Blackall, James, killed.
 Carroll, John, 14th I., Co. B. Rough and Ready, Ga., Sept. 7, 1865.
 Cowan, James, 1st Ind. Co. Laurel Hills, Va., May 11, 1864.
 Clark, Josiah F., 13th I., Co. C. Chattanooga, Tenn. Dec. 30, 1863.
 Case, Alonzo, 5th I., Co. F. Virginia, Oct. 27, 1864.
 Conger, Thomas, 5th I., Co. E. Washington, July, 1864.
 Coughtry, William L., 3d I., Co. B. Wilderness, May 5, 1864.
 Coon, A. H., 6th C., Co. A. Trevilian, Va., June 11, 1864.
 Cathcart, A. I., 5th C., Co. B. Grand Rapids, July 6, 1864—of wounds.
 Cramer, David A., 10th C., Co. E. Wilsonville, Tenn., June 6, 1864.
 Church, Howard P., 4th C., Co. H. Chattanooga, Tenn., Feb. 1, 1864.
 Clarke, J. P., 6th C., Co. F. July 30, 1864.
 Classon, Amos C., 2d C., Co. F. Nashville, March 8, 1864.
 Culver, George, 3d I., Co. K. Wilderness, May 5, 1864.
 Carpenter, Henry W., 2d C., Co. F. Alexandria, Va., Jan. 11, 1864.
 Camp, Isaac, 10th C., Co. L. Kentucky, April 6, 1864.
 Clark, Julius H., 10th C., Co. L. Cascade, Mich., April 25, 1864.
 Cresfield, Abraham, 2d C., Co. A.
 Clute, Albert, at home.
 Campbell, James, 2d C., Co. D. St. Louis, June 25, 1862.
 Cheney, Rufus, 2d C., Co. D. N. Madrid, Mo., April 12, 1862.
 Cheney, Alphonso D., 21st I., Co. A. Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863.
 Campbell, Julius O., 21st I., Co. H. Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863.
 Carter, Job, 21st I., Co. I. Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863.
 Camp, Henry, 10th I., Co. B. Washington, May 29, 1865.
 Canton, Nicolas, 5th I., Co. I. Detroit, Jan. 2, 1865.
 Cutter, Silas W., 3d I., Co. B. Murfreesboro, Dec. 12, 1864.
 Clark, Henry, 8th I., Co. D. Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864.
 Christopherson, James, 3d I., Co. B. Knoxville, Tenn., April 1, 1865.
 Cheesbro, Geo. S., E. & M., Co. B. Goldsborough, April 4, 1865.
 Curtis, Harvey S., 6th C., Co. M. Richmond, Va., Feb. 15, 1864.
 Cole, Alex., 21st I., Co. E. Of wounds, Jan. 20, 1863.
 Corwin, Anson B., E. & M., Co. F. Harpeth R., Tenn., Oct. 3, 1863.
 Cadwell, A., 2d C., Co. F. Franklin, Tenn., March 7, 1863.
 Coykendall, John W., E. & M., Co. D. Lavergne, Tenn., Jan. 1, 1863.
 Caper, Wm. L., 25th I., Co. B. Mumfordsville, Ky., Jan. 3, 1863.
 Chapin, Theodore A., 21st I., Co. H. Nashville, June 8, 1863.
 Cranston, Wm. H., 21st I., Co. B. Murfreesboro, Tenn., March 20, 1863.

Crysler, John F., 3d I., Co. K. Falmouth, Va., May 13, 1865.
 Culber, Oliver, 3d I., Co. K. Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.
 Coon, Jesse, 3d I., Co. K. Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
 Crawford, Francis M., 6th C., Co. F. Falling Waters, July 14, 1863.
 Crauss, Charles, 6th C., Co. A. Hunterstown, Pa., July 2, 1863.
 Cox, Hugh, 1st Sharpshooters, Co. C. In Michigan, June 12, 1862.
 Cantwell, John, 3d C., Co. G. Grand Rapids, July 1, 1862.
 Coats, F. M., 26th I., Co. I. Cold Harbor, June 7, 1864.
 Cluts, Geo. W., 26th I., Co. I. Washington, May 25, 1864.
 Coburn, P., 8th I. James Island, July 10, 1862.
 Cline, David, 26th I., Co. I. Feb. 1, 1864.
 Cary, Jeremiah, 26th I., Co. I. Washington, July 18, 1864.
 Carroll, James, 14th I., Co. B. Ypsilanti, Mich.
 Campbell, August, 21st I., Co. H. Nashville, Dec. 8, 1862.
 Coykendall, Newell, E. & M., Co. G. Nashville, Sept. 21, 1862.
 Carlton, Septimus, 21st I., Co. H. Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862.
 Congdon, James, 3d I., Co. B. Groveton, Va., Aug. 29, 1862.
 Cusser, Richard, 13th I., Co. C. Louisville, March 15, 1862.
 Casner, Noah, 16th I., Co. G. Washington, June 6, 1865.
 Corporan, Geo., 21st I., Co. E. Walker, Mich., March 19, 1863.
 David, Orson O., 27th I., Co. K. Wilmington, N. C., March 3, 1865.
 Dart, Byron J., 42d Ill. I. Jan. 1, 1864.
 DuKruif, John P., 1st Ind. Co. Alexandria, Va., June 29, 1864.
 Drew, Edward S. 10th C., Co. C. Knoxville, Tenn., Oct. 12, 1864.
 Davis, Thomas A., 1st Lt. Art., Co. B. Rome, Ga., June 1, 1864.
 Delano, Eben, 2d C., Co. C. Nashville, July 4, 1864.
 Dennison, David A., 10th C., Co. E. Kentucky, Jan. 23, 1863.
 DeGrot, John L., 5th I., Co. I. Michigan, Aug. 8, 1865.
 Davis, Wm. D., 3d I., Co. C. San Antonio, Tex., Sept. 29, 1865.
 Deal, Frederick, 13th I., Co. D. Nashville, Sept. 26, 1863.
 Draper, Wm. P., 5th I., Co. A. Toledo, O., March 4, 1865.
 Dees, Abraham, 7th C., Co. K. In prison, 1864.
 Durham, Emery, 7th C., Co. K. Richmond, Feb. 15, 1864.
 Dean, Isaac, 21st I., Co. H. Gallipolis, O., Feb. 13, 1863.
 Douglass, Asa, 8th I., Co. B. Milldale, Miss., July 18, 1863.
 Draper, Daniel, 6th C., Co. E. Warrenton Junc., Aug. 10, 1863.
 Dillenback, Geo., 26th I., Co. I. Petersburg, Va., June 16, 1864.
 Davis, Wm. M., 26th I., Co. I. Deep Bottom, Va., Aug. 11, 1864.
 Dexter, James, 3d I., Co. A. Green Lake, Texas, Sept. 1, 1865.
 Davis, John E., E. & M., Co. C. Nashville, April 27, 1862.
 Dodge, Samuel, 3d I., Co. A. Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862.
 Daily, Hiram, 3d I., Co. A. Ft. Monroe, April 10, 1862.
 Daniels, Wm. H., 3d I., Co. A. Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862.
 Eddie, Thomas A., 2d Lieut. 6th C. Meadow Ridge, May 12, 1863.
 Ensign, Milo, 1st Lieut. 1st Light Art., Co. E. Tecumseh, Ala., 1862.
 Evans, Lyman, 26th I., Co. I. Andersonville prison, Oct. 20, 1864.
 Ewing, Stephen W., 21st I., Co. H. Nashville, Feb. 1, 1863.
 Ewing, John W., 21st I., Co. H. Nashville, Feb. 11, 1863.
 Emmons, James W., 21st I., Co. B. Nashville, Dec. 26, 1862.
 Eddy, James, 3d C. Rienzi, Miss., June 21, 1862.
 Ellis, Henry, 1st C., Co. L. Cedar Mountain, Aug. 9, 1862.
 Filkins, Henry E., 3d I., Co. F. North Anna, May 25, 1864.
 Fuller, Alvin, 10th C., Co. M. Knoxville, Tenn., April 8, 1864.
 Filly, Hiram, 2d C., Co. D. Farmington, Miss., July 15, 1862.
 French, Geo. W., 1st Light Art., Co. E. Shiloh, May 1, 1862.
 Fox, John A., 4th C., Co. H. Mitchellville, Tenn., Nov. 16, 1862.
 Frost, Charles H., E. & M., Co. B. July 18, 1862.
 Fullington, Lucien B., 2d C., Co. F. St. Louis, Sept. 5, 1862.
 Francis, Isaac, 3d I., Co. D. Of wounds, Nov. 1, 1862.
 Ford, Alvin R., 8th I., Co. D. James I-land, June 16, 1862.
 Francisco, Wm. A., 25th I., Co. B. Nashville, Dec. 16, 1864.
 Farnum, David A., 3d I., Co. A. Nashville, Feb. 10, 1865.
 Freeman, Albert, 5th I., Co. I. Macon Ga., May 12, 1864.
 Fox, Wm. H., 7th C., Co. M. Winchester, Va., Sept. 20, 1864.

Frederick, John, 21st I., Co. E. Of wounds.
 Free, John L., 10th C., Co. C. Knoxville, Tenn., July 19, 1865.
 Fay, Geo. W., 6th C., Co. H. Trevilian, Ky., June 11, 1864.
 Fitch, Morris E., 2d C., Co. F. Franklin, Tenn., March 25, 1863.
 Ford, Allen, 21st I., Co. B. Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 30, 1863.
 Greenman, Martin, 3d I., Co. K. Wilderness, May 5, 1864.
 Graves, Lebbeus P., 10th C., Co. E. Detroit, Aug., 1864.
 Grain, Lafayette, 6th C., Co. M. City Point, Va., Aug. 12, 1864.
 Gore, Henry L., E. & M., Co. I. Bridgeport, Ala., March 17, 1864.
 Gillam, Eugene, 3d I., Co. A. Knox, March 21, 1865.
 Girdler, Geo., 3d I., Co. B. Fair Oaks.
 Gouldsberry, Judson A., 21st I., Co. I. Goldsboro, N. C., March 26, 1868.
 Goble, Henry, 3d I., Co. E. Accident, Alexandria, Va., 1862.
 Godfroy, Morey, 21st I., Co. I. Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 12, 1863.
 Gilman, Charles B., 21st I., Co. H. Stone River, Jan. 1, 1863.
 Gingery, John, 3d I., Co. D. Murfreesboro, Tenn., Dec. 15, 1864.
 Gunigal, James, 5th I., Co. F. Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 27, 1865.
 Griffin, Henry W., 13th I., Co. D. Bentonville, March 19, 1865.
 Garrett, Solon H., 2d C., Co. C. Andersonville prison, May 20, 1864.
 Gilden, Robert, E. & M., Co. A. Fayetteville, N. C., March 17, 1865.
 Green, Warner, 2d C., Co. F. Nashville, Dec. 4, 1864.
 Godfroy, William, Indiana R. Coming home.
 Gitchill, Benj. F., 21st I., Co. G. Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863.
 Gruths, August, 3d I., Co. B. Washington, D. C., Dec. 17, 1862.
 Godfroy, Isaac W. Killed by Indians, May 20, 1865.
 Godfroy, A. C., 26th I., Co. I. Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864.
 Godfroy, Warren D., Nevada Cav. At home.
 Green, William, 6th C., Co. B. Alexandria, Va., Aug. 12, 1863.
 Gold, William P., 14th I., Co. F. Farmington, Miss., July 15, 1862.
 Gardner, Joel W., 5th I., Co. E. Washington, D. C., July 1, 1864.
 Harwick, Geo. 2d C., Co. G. Chattanooga, July 13, 1864.
 Helsel, Elisha, 8th I., Co. D. Fredericksburg, Va., May 12, 1864.
 Hickox, Henry H., 2d C., Co. D. Evansville, Ind., Aug. 16, 1862.
 Hydan, D. L., 6th C., Co. A. Oct. 28, 1863.
 House, Martin, 6th C., Co. M. Hawes' Shop, May 28, 1864.
 Hoadley, Cyrus, E. & M., Co. K. Chattanooga, Feb. 29, 1864.
 Hildreth, Frank P., 4th C., Co. H. Danville, Ky., Nov. 2, 1862.
 Hamblin, Eli, 3d I., Co. F. Washington, Sept. 18, 1862.
 Hartman, Lewis, 3d I., Co. C. Army Hosp., Oct. 21, 1862.
 Herrendon, Welcome E., 27th I., Co. D. Washington, June 15, 1864.
 Hilton, Charles G., 21st I., Co. B. Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862.
 Holt, Estil W., 26th I., Co. I. Washington, June 17, 1864.
 Harrington, Jared. Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862.
 Hilliard, George.
 Hoose, James, 4th C., Co. H. Bowling Green, Ky., January 17, 1863.
 Hartwell, Francis I., 21st I., Co. H. Perryville, Ky., April 1, 1862.
 Himmelberger, Wm., 1st C., Co. L. Sandy Hook, Md., Sept. 30, 1863.
 Hall, Clark, 8th I., Co. D. Chantilly, September 1, 1862.
 Hollington, Thos., E. and M., Co. C. Corinth, Miss., May 25, 1863.
 Hooper, Jos. E., 2d C., Co. E. New Madrid, Dec. 11, 1862.
 Harrison, Jared V., 3d I., Co. A. Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862.
 Holden, Americus, 21st I., Co. H. At home, August 30, 1864.
 Halsey, William, 3d I., Co., K. October 4, 1862.
 Hawk, Abram V., 21st I., Co. B. Lowell, Mich., January 31, 1865.
 Harper, John, 21st I., Co. H. Washington, May 12, 1865.
 Harger, Harrison, 4th C., Co. H. Sparta, Tenn., August 11, 1863.
 Harger, Wm., 4th C., Co. H. Sparta, Tenn.
 Harlan, Wm. C., 5th I., Co. F. July 12, 1863.
 Hilton, Rufus A., E. and M., Co. D. Beardstown, Ky., Sept. 1, 1863.
 Hardenburg, Henry, 3d I., Co. C. Keokuk, Iowa, March 13, 1865.
 Herrington, Wm. N., 3d I., Co. B. April 11, 1865.
 Hayes, Daniel, 21st I., Co. H., Bentonville, N. C. March 19, 1865.
 Holcomb, Alpheus, 21st I., Co. H. Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863.
 Heald, Warren, E. & M., Co. C. Ogeechee, Ga., Dec. 7, 1864.

- Holmes, Washington, E. and M., Co. C., Portsmouth, May 19, 1865.
 Hughes, Samuel, 6th C., Co. F. Andersonville Pris., July 21, 1864.
 Helmer, Charles, 6th C., Co. M. Andersonville Pris., Aug. 5, 1864.
 Heffern, James, 21st I., Co. H. Bowling Green, Jan. 14, 1863.
 Helsill, Ira, 21st I., Co. E. Murfreesboro, Tenn., May 10, 1863.
 Hanna, John, 6th C., Co. A. Hanover, Va., May 8, 1864.
 Hamblin, Wm., 5th I., Co. F. June 18, 1864.
 Hinkle, John, 3d I., Co. C. Nashville, July 5, 1865.
 Harrington, Samuel, 16th I., Co. I. Washington, June 1, 1865.
 Irons, Judson W., 14th I., Co. F. Big Springs, Miss., July 3, 1862.
 Irons, Charles W., E. & M., Co. D. Nov. 16, 1862.
 Irons, Burdell C., E. & M., Co. F. New York, May 16, 1865.
 Jewell, Leander, 6th C., Co. A. Hanover, Va., May 28, 1864.
 Jinks, John, 6th I., Co. B. New Orleans, Aug. 14, 1864.
 Johnson, Richard, 3d I., Co. A. Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.
 Jenner, Casper, 5th I., Co. I. Grand Rapids, May 27, 1865.
 Jonnson, Edward, 13th I., Co. A. Detroit, May 14, 1865.
 Johnson, Guy, 21st I., Co. H. Lookout Mt., Aug. 19, 1864.
 Johnson, Wm. W., 6th C., Co. M. Washington, Oct. 11, 1864.
 Jacobs, Jasper, 3d I., Co. F. Groveton, Aug. 29, 1862.
 Johnson, Mark, 13th I., Co. A. David's Island, N. Y., May 16, 1865.
 Johnson, Harvey, 13th I., Co. C. Stone River.
 Kugers, Jacob, 3d I., Co. F. Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864.
 Keeny, Curtis L., 2d C., Co. F. St. Louis.
 Kennedy, Charles E., 26th I., Co. I. Farmville, Va., April 7, 1865.
 Knapp, John M., 21st I., Co. B. Bent, N. C., March 21, 1865.
 Kearney, Hugh, 5th I., Co. A. Detroit, April 6, 1865.
 Kennedy, John, 8th I., Co. H. Petersburg, April 2, 1865.
 Kettle, Fred. S., 6th C., Co. B. Harper's Ferry, Jan. 3, 1865.
 Kniffin, Webster J., 3d I., Co. A. Camp S., Va., June 1, 1863.
 Kimbert, Henry F., 10th C., Co. F. Flat Creek, Tenn., Aug. 27, 1864.
 Konkling, Andrew I., 6th C., Co. B. Oct. 26, 1862.
 Kennedy, John, E. & M., Co. B. Accident, Fayetteville, N. C., March 14 1865.
 Knapp, Wm. J., 26th I., Co. I. Andersonville, Pris., October 20, 1864.
 Kelly, Francis, 6th C., Co. A. Prisoner, 1863.
 Lynch, John, 2d C., Co. F. Cleaveland, Tenn., April 2, 1864.
 Lock, Henry C., 21st I., Co. H. Nashville, Dec. 7, 1862.
 Lee, Robert, 3d I., Co. C. Sparta, Mich.
 Lyon, Geo. R., 21st I., Co. B. Louisville, Nov. 30, 1862.
 Linsley, Erastus R., 21st I., Co. E. Louisville, Oct. 30, 1862.
 Lynch, Dennis, 14th I., Co. B. Nashville, October 28, 1862.
 Lewis, Anson, 3d I., Co. A. Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862.
 Lozo, Joseph, 21st I., Co. B. David's I., N. Y., May 17, 1865.
 Lovell, Isaac, 25th I., Co. B. Alcantra, Ga., August 6, 1864.
 Lynd, John, 16th I., Co. E. Field, Va., June 4, 1865.
 Lind, James, 6th C., Co. H. Andersonville Pris., Sept. 25, 1864.
 Leach, John B., 4th C., Co. H. Nashville, Dec. 25, 1862.
 Louder, Charles H., 2d C., Co. E. Nashville, May 4, 1865.
 Lawyer, Abram A., 21st I., Co. H. Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862.
 Lawyer, Henry, 3d I., Co. A. Wilderness, May 6, 1864.
 Lamberton, Robert H., 24th I., Co. I. October 6, 1862.
 Leclaire, John, 4th C., Co. H.
 Livingston, Monroe, 6th C., Co. F. Falling Waters, July 14, 1863.
 Livingston, John, 6th C., Co. F. Fairfax, June 22, 1863.
 Martin, Thomas A.
 McLean, Neil, 3d I. Nashville, Feb. 27, 1865.
 McLean, Peter, 6th C. Richmond, Va., May 28, 1864.
 McDermott, D., 26th I., Co. I. Hanover, Va., May 24, 1862.
 Marsh, Orville, 7th C., Co. D. Sept. 4, 1864.
 Morey, Charles B., 2d C., Co. H. In Michigan, May, 1864.
 Mathews, James, 8th I., Co. D. In Michigan, Feb. 4, 1864.
 Mormon, Mortimer W., 10th C., Co. A. Pt. Isabel, Ky., March 22, 1864.
 Morey, Benj. F., 13th I., Co. C. Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 19, 1863.

- Mead, John, E. & M., Co. D. Chattanooga, Feb. 21, 1864.
 Mashkum, James, 1st Sharpshooters, Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864.
 McNaughton, Duncan, 2d C., Co. E. N. Madrid, April 20, 1862.
 McFall, Jacob, 6th C., Co. F. Berryville, Va., Sept. 5, 1864.
 McCarty, Charles, 26th I., Co. I. Andersonville Pris., Aug. 18, 1864.
 Murray, William, 26th I., Co. I. Deep Bottom, Va., July 27, 1864.
 Merryfield, Milton M., 21st I., Co. B. Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862.
 McLain, Ivan, 21st I., Co. E. Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862.
 Marvin, John W., E. & M., Co. D. Nashville, Nov. 2, 1862.
 Myers, Charles, E. & M., Co. C. Nashville, Oct. 12, 1862.
 Murony, John, 14th I., Co. F. Campbell, O., May 19, 1862.
 Mc Dougal, Arthur, 8th I., Co. H., Washington, Oct. 29, 1861.
 McGrath, Michael, 3d I., Co. D. Groveton, Aug. 29, 1862.
 Mead, Harvey H., 3d I., Co. K. Groveton.
 Morse, Joseph, 2d C., Co. F. Nashville, Sept. 23, 1863.
 Morgan, Homer H., 3d I., Co. B. July 21, 1861.
 McFall, Jonas, 16th I., Co. H. Washington, April 30, 1865.
 Mc Garvey, Adam, 3d I., Co. K. Ft. Lyon, Oct. 18, 1861.
 McNitt, Horace, 4th C., Co. H. Nashville, Jan. 19, 1863.
 Mc Lenathan, Joel, 5th I., Co. A. Detroit, Jan. 28, 1865.
 Mitchell, Lieut. Thomas N. V., 14th C. Wounds. Murfreesboro, Dec., 1862.
 Merryfield, Oakland.
 Mc Murray, Samuel, 5th I., Co. E. Jan. 2, 1865.
 Miller, Geo. W., 3d I., Co. A. Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862.
 Mc Call, Berdan, 8th I., Co. D. Petersburg, Jan. 30, 1865.
 Marsh, David A., 13th I., Co. E. Savannah, March 3, 1865.
 Myers, Henry I., 16th I., Co. B. Washington, June 9, 1865.
 Mc Connell, Thomas C., 10th C., Co. D. Knoxville, March 14, 1865.
 Montague, Samuel, E. & M., Co. D. Washington July 8, 1865.
 Mc Hugh, John, 26th I., Co. I. New York, Aug. 15, 1863.
 Mallory, Nathan E., 21st I., Co. F. Chattanooga, March 28, 1865.
 Myers, Charles F., 6th C., Co. H. Andersonville prison, July 25, 1864.
 Misner, James, 6th C., Co. F. Andersonville prison, Aug. 17, 1864.
 McLane, Stewart J., 21st I., Co. E. Murfreesboro, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862.
 McPhearson, Finley, 6th C., Co. F. Cumberland, Tenn., May 5, 1865.
 Morse, Allen, 6th C., Co. M. Andersonville prison, Oct. 1, 1864.
 Miller, Robert W., 6th C., Co. E. Plainfield, Mich., Jan. 20, 1865.
 Miers, Jacob, 6th C., Co. M. Richmond, Aug. 1, 1864.
 Moffit, John, 21st I., Co. H. Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 3, 1863.
 Matthews, Anthony D., E. & M., Co. D. Murfreesboro, April 15, 1863.
 Morris, John M., 21st I., Co. B. Nashville. Tenn., Dec. 29, 1862.
 Miller, Charles, 3d I., Co. B. Virginia, March 18, 1863.
 Murphy, Michael, 3d I., Co. B. Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1873.
 Munthorn, David, 6th C., Co. E. Campbell hospital. 1863.
 Mayfield, O., 6th C., Co. B. Falling Waters, July 14, 1863.
 McDonald, I., 6th C., Co. F. Falling Waters, July 14, 1863.
 Mosher, Timothy J., Washington, 1883.
 Moore, Alfred D., E. & M., Co. A. Chattanooga, April 19, 1864.
 Mauranski, Augustus 21st I., Co. B. Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862.
 Misner, Walter, 6th C., Co. F. Washington, Aug. 30, 1863.
 Martin, Alonzo R., 6th C., Co. B. Falling Waters, July 14, 1863.
 Mil'er, Abraham. At home, of wounds.
 Nellis John, 6th C., Co. H. Nov. 18, 1864.
 Noble, David, E. & M., Co. C. Tuscumbia, Ga., June 22, 1862.
 Neal, Flavius J., 6th C., Co. B. Falling Waters, July 14, 1863.
 Norman, Otheviah F., 6th C., Co. M. Andersonville prison, Sept. 26, 1864.
 Newton, Merritt, 13th I., Co. C. Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862.
 Nesbitt, Henry J., 21st I., Co. H. Lookout Mt., Aug. 20, 1864.
 Newton, Wm., 5th I., Co. A. Virginia, Oct. 27, 1864.
 Nicols, Miner S., 21st I., Co. H. Murfreesboro, May 11, 1863.
 Nash, Ira A., 26th I., Co. I. Alexandria, Va., Jan. 25, 1863.
 Newson, James W., 21st I., Co. E. Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 17, 1863.
 Osgood, Samuel B., 2d C., Co. D. Golconda, Sept. 13, 1862.
 Oneans, Elon, 2d C., Co. E. New Albany, Sept. 30, 1863.

- O'Brein, John, 14th I., Co. B. Nashville, Jan 31, 1863.
 Provin, Charles E., E. & M., Co. B. Atlanta, Oct. 15, 1864.
 Potter, John, E. & M., Co. H. Tennessee, Jan. 29, 1864.
 Page, Charles F., 8th I., Co. I. Wilderness, May 6, 1864.
 Petty, Reuben, 10th C., Co. A. Knoxville, April 27, 1864.
 Porter, Fred, E. & M., Co. H. Tennessee, Jan. 29, 1864.
 Propardet, Frederick, 3d I., Co. F. Philadelphia, Sept. 2, 1862.
 Pelton, Francis, 6th C., Co. B. Falling Waters, July 14, 1863.
 Pearsall, John B., E. & M., Co. E. May 10, 1862.
 Provin, James I., 6th C., Co. F. Smithfield, Va., Feb. 5, 1864.
 Pixley, Austin, 6th C., Co. A. Aqua Creek, Va., June 15, 1864.
 Parker, Geo. W., 3d I., Co. F. Huntsville, Ala., Feb. 1, 1865.
 Pool, Henry, 3d I., Co. A. Virginia, June 25, 1862.
 Pyle, George W., 21st I., Co. B. Bentonville, March 13, 1865.
 Plaster, Jacob, 1st C., Co. L. Washington, Nov. 22, 1861.
 Piersons, Aaron R., 15th I., Co. E. Chattanooga, June 12, 1865.
 Potter, Wm. W., 21st I., Co. E. Nashville, April 13, 1863.
 Pierce, James B., 3d I., Co. E. Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.
 Peterson, Theodore F., 3d I., Co. A. Philadelphia, April 22, 1863.
 Patten, George F., Falling Waters, July 14, 1863.
 Potter, Henry B., 6th C., Co. B. Falling Waters, July 12, 1863.
 Prindle, Wm., 4th I., Co. F. Florence, S. C., Nov. 11, 1864.
 Phillips, Bennett, Washington, Aug. 5, 1863.
 Powley, John.
 Russell, Otis H., E. & M., Co. D. Chattanooga, July 6, 1864.
 Ramsar, Purdy, E. & M., Co. D. Chattanooga, June 19, 1864.
 Russell, Charles A., 10th C., Co. F. Flat Creek, Tenn., Aug. 17, 1864.
 Rennells, Joel, 25th I., Co. B. Knoxville, July 8, 1864.
 Rathbun, Edwin, 21st I., Co. E. Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862.
 Rykert, Peter, E. & M., Co. K. Chattanooga, March 17, 1864.
 Randall, Lafayette, 13th I., Co. C. Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862.
 Richmond, Charles H., 8th I., Co. D. Washington, September, 1862.
 Richards, Charles L., 2d C., Co. D. St. Louis, Jan. 30, 1862.
 Rathbun, Almeron D., 21st I., Co. I. Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862.
 Robertson, George, E. & M., Co. D. Nashville, May 11, 1862.
 Rhodes, Oliver, 8th I., Co. D. Chantilly, Sept. 1, 1862.
 Reed, Henry S., 2d C., Co. E. Farmington, July 7, 1862.
 Riordan, Edmond, 3d I., Co. F. Groveton.
 Rice, Samuel L., 3d I., Co. B. Fair Oaks.
 Roberts, Isaac W., 3d I., Co. F. Seven Pines, May 31, 1862.
 Robinson, James, 3d C., Co. M. Lagrange, Tenn., Sept. 20, 1863.
 Rogers, Ezra J., 3d I., Co. B. Murfreesboro, Dec. 28, 1865.
 Rosel, Abram, 6th C., Co. B. Falling Waters, July 14, 1863.
 Rowly, Cady, E. & M., Co. K. Marshall, Mich., April 13, 1865.
 Rectenwald, Jacob, 4th C., Co. H. Nashville, Dec. 15, 1862.
 Reed, Luman O., 14th I., Co. F. In the field, Georgia, July 5, 1864.
 Rolands, Richard, 6th C., Co. M. Andersonville, prison, April 16, 1864.
 Roswell, Wm. R., 21st I., Co. H. Nashville, Jan. 13, 1863.
 Randall, Alfred A., 21st I., Co. H. Nashville, Jan. 4, 1864.
 Richmire, Abram, 21st I., Co. E. New Albany, Dec. 22, 1862.
 Rogers, Rennes, 6th C., Co. B. Falling Waters, of wounds, July 30, 1863.
 Richardson, Francis D., 6th C., Co. F. Falling Waters, July 14, 1863.
 Rexford, John, 21st I., Co. B. Nashville, Feb. 14, 1863.
 Richards, Luther
 Soules, Thomas C., E. & M., Co. F. Bridgeport, Ala., June 24, 1864.
 Smith, Capt. Edgar W., 21st I., Co. D. Wounded at Chickamauga, Oct. 1, 1863.
 Steele, Elisha, 2d C., Co. C. Andersonville prison.
 Smith, Erson H., Libby prison, Sept. 12, 1863.
 Steneca, H., 7th C., Co. M. Washington, June 22, 1864.
 Sapwell, Thomas A., 1st Light Art. Rome, Ga., June 22, 1864.
 Sherman, Hiram, 13th I., Co. C. Tusculumbia, Ala., June 16, 1862.
 Smith, Amos M., 26th I., Co. I. Washington, Oct. 10, 1864.
 Sligh, Capt. James. Tullahoma, Nov. 15, 1863.

Soules, James H., 4th C., Co. H. Mitchellville, Tenn., Dec. 2, 1862.
 Spearback, Geo. W., 8th I., Co. D. Wilm. Is., April 16, 1862.
 Simmons, William S., 14th I., Co. F. Farmington, Miss., July 20, 1862.
 Shriver, Frederick, 3d I., Co. B. Groveton, Aug. 20, 1862.
 Story, Geo. W., 2d C., Co. E. New Madrid, March 24, 1862.
 Sliter, Joseph T., 6th C., Co. B. Falling Waters, July 14, 1863.
 Sims, James W., 14th I., Co. A. Franklin, Tenn., Feb. 28, 1864.
 Smith, Eugene, 3d I., Co. K. Fair Oaks.
 Smith, Charles D., 3d I., Co. A. Fair Oaks.
 Stevenson, Morris, 21st I., Co. I. Newbern, N. C., May 24, 1865.
 Soules, Harrison C., 3d I., Co. A. Annapolis, 1862.
 Squiers, Ethan E., 21st I., Co. F. Detroit, Feb. 3, 1865.
 Steele, Cyrus B., 16th I., Co. G. Washington, June 27, 1865.
 Schenk, Wm. F., 2d C., Co. E. St. Louis, Dec. 11, 1862.
 Sliter, Geo. H., 21st I., Co. H. Dansville prison, April, 1864.
 Stanton, Thomas, 3d I., Co. D. Nashville, June 29, 1865.
 Shoff, Frank, 3d I., Co. F. Nashville, April 11, 1865.
 Seymour, Wilson B., 7th C., Co. B. Dakota T., Sept. 3, 1865.
 Smith, Chauncey, 5th I., Co. F. Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 22, 1864.
 Shoemaker, Wm., 5th I., Co. I. Petersburg, June 18, 1864.
 Smith, Geo. W., 3d I., Co. C. Nashville, July 5, 1865.
 Strong, Henry, 3d I., Co. C. Nashville, April 8, 1865.
 Scagel, Dennis, 16th I., Co. B. Gravelly Run, Va., March 31, 1865.
 Stanley, Reuben F., 14th I., Co. E. Nashville, Jan. 13, 1865.
 Smith, Alfred E., 26th I., Co. I. Washington, Feb. 10, 1865.
 Smith, Denton, 16th I., Co. A. Washington, June 6, 1863.
 Sterling, Richard, 1st C. Nov. 1, 1864.
 Sears, James, 6th C., Co. H. Point of Rocks, Aug. 23, 1865.
 Sibley, Wm. F., 21st I., Co. B. Lookout Mt., Nov. 1, 1864.
 Smoke, Horace B., 6th C., Co. H. Andersonville prison, Aug. 15, 1864.
 Smith, Daniel, 6th C., Co. F. Richmond, Jan. 15, 1864.
 Shirk, Alfred, 2d C., Co. B. New Albany, Sept. 15, 1863.
 Slayton, Wm. I., 25th I., Co. B. Louisville, July 22, 1863.
 Stark, Jacob, 6th C., Co. M. Grand Rapids, Nov. 28, 1862.
 Stilwell, Lyman D., 4th C., Co. M. Andersonville prison, May 2, 1864.
 Smith, Wm., E. & M., Co. D. Nashville, Jan. 25, 1863.
 Stewart, John H., 21st I., Co. E. Bowling Green, Nov. 25, 1862.
 Smalley, John, 21st I., Co. F. Murfreesboro, Tenn., March 17, 1863.
 Sleigh, Robert, Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.
 Spaulding, Cornelius, 6th C., Co. H. Washington, Jan. 19, 1863.
 Streeter, Seth, 6th C., Co. H. Washington, Aug. 2.
 Soules, Warren V., 4th C., Co. H. Murfreesboro, Tenn., May 1, 1863.
 Squiers, Samuel C., 21st I., Co. H. Murfreesboro Tenn., Jan. 1, 1864.
 Smith, Lucas M., 1st Ind. Co. Detroit Oct. 1, 1864.
 Slater, Major. E. & M., Co. C. Chattanooga, July 24, 1864.
 Treadway, James R., 14th I., Co. F. Field, Ga., July 5, 1864.
 Towsley, Dwight, 5th I., Co. F. Of wounds, July 1, 1864.
 Thayer, Allen, 3d I., Co. F. Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864.
 Truax, L. C., 6th C., Co. M. City Point, Va., Aug. 12, 1864.
 Tubbs, Almon H., 3d C., Co. K. Oxford, Miss., Dec. 10, 1862.
 Trescit, Geo., 21st I., Co. G. Louisville, Dec. 1862.
 Tole, Samuel T., 26th I., Co. I. Deep Bottom, Aug. 16, 1864.
 Tabor, James A., 5th I., Co. E. Washington, April, 18, 1865.
 Thurston, Henry H., 1st Lt. Art., Co. E. Drowned, May 2, 1865.
 Tancred, Matthew, 14th I., Co. K. Andersonville prison, May 25, 1864.
 Tubbs, Lorenzo D., 13th I., Co. G. Bentonville, March 19, 1865.
 Tower, George, 13th I., Co. C. Stone River, Dec. 31, 1863.
 Tower, Henry C., 13th I., Co. C. Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 1863.
 Taylor, Orange, 8th I., Co. D. Washington, 1863.
 Tyler, John W., 6th C., Co. A. Fairfax, May 6, 1863.
 Upson, Wm. D., E. & M. Nashville, March 4, 1865.
 Van Norman, Benj., 10th C., Co. A. Greenville, Tenn., Aug. 24, 1864.
 Van Dusen, James, 2d C., Co. D. St. Louis, Dec. 5, 1862.

Vanlieu, Cornelius 6th C., Co. F. Andersonville prison., July 14, 1864.
 Vandecan, E., 26th I., Co. I. Washington June 4, 1864.
 Vincent, Chester, 21st I., Co. I. Bowling Green, Nov. 16, 1862.
 Van Dusen, Philip, 3d I., Co., D. Groveton Aug. 29, 1862.
 Van Wie, George, 3d C., Co. L. Jackson, Tenn., April 25, 1863.
 Van Eiten, Hogan, 3d I., Co. B. Gulf of Mexico, Nov. 13, 1865.
 Van Dusen, James, 16th I., Co. F. Coming home, Feb. 27, 1865.
 Van Eiten, Van Buren, 4th C., Co. H. Tennessee Dec. 28, 1862.
 Wolf, Abram E. & M., Co. D. Chattanooga, April 24, 1864.
 Wood, Seldon E. & M., Co. D. Chattanooga Nov. 5, 1863.
 Wallace, James C., E. & M., Co. A. Cartersville, Ga., July 13, 1864.
 Wilkes, Nathan, 2d C., Co. C. New Albany (suicide), Sept. 30, 1864.
 Wegal, Charles, 4th C., Co. H. Nashville, Dec. 24, 1862.
 White, Henry, 2d C., Co. D. Farmington, Miss., July 15, 1862.
 Watson, Henry G., 2d C., Co. E. Chapel Hill, Oct. 8, 1862.
 Wolcott, Joel, 26th I., Co. I. Washington, May 24, 1864.
 Washburne, Willard, 3d I., Co. F. Groveton, Aug. 29, 1862.
 Wolcott, Lawrence S., 13th I., Co. C. Stone River, Jan. 2, 1863.
 Wood, John H., 6th C., Co. A. Fairfax, April 25, 1863.
 Weeks, Darwin D., 13th I., Co. C. Nashville, Nov. 19, 1862.
 White, John, 21st I., Co. B. Danville, Ky., Oct. 31, 1862.
 Wright, Wm., 3d I., Co. A. Washington, May 12, 1862.
 Ward, Henry, 3d I., Co. A. Fair Oaks.
 Worden, Alonzo, 21st I., Co. H. Savannah, Dec. 20, 1864.
 White, Norman G., 3d I., Co. D. Fair Oaks.
 Wait, Wilbur, 3d I., Co. F. June 12, 1862.
 Whitfield, Thomas, 16th I., Co. H. Baltimore, Dec 18, 1864.
 Wirtz, John E., & M., Co. B. Louisville, Dec. 12, 1862.
 Williams, Geo. W., 6th C., Co. A. Winchester, Va., Jan. 8, 1865.
 Wood, Wm., E. & M., Co. D. N. Y. Harbor, April 23, 1865.
 Wait, Henry, E. & M., Co. L. Sultana, April 27, 1865.
 Williams, Geo. C., E. & M., Co. C. Town Creek, Ga., Dec. 7, 1864.
 Whitney, Solomon M., 21st I., Co. F. Chattanooga, Sept. 22, 1863.
 White, Samuel, jr., 10th C., Co. D. Knoxville, May 26, 1865.
 Walters, Reuben, 6th C., Co. H. Richmond, Dec. 25, 1864.
 Whitworth, Wm. G., 6th C., Co. A. Andersonville Prison, Sept. 20, 1864.
 Williams, Daniel, M., E. & M., Co. H. Nashville, Jan. 27, 1863.
 Wright, Andrew C., E. & M., Co. C. Richmond, June 28, 1863.
 Walker, Geo. D., E. & M., Co. F. Nashville, Feb. 28, 1863.
 Waters, Stephen, 8th I., Co. D. Petersburg, July 1, 1864.
 Warren, Daniel S., 21st I., Co. H. Bowling Green, Dec. 5, 1862.
 Woodward, Albern O., 21st I., Co. G. Louisville, Dec. 28, 1862.
 Wood, Jackson, 21st I., Co. E. In Michigan camp, March 28, 1863.
 Wilson, James F., 21st I., Co. E. Bowling Green, Dec. 19, 1862.
 Washburne, James W., 21st I., Co. I. Chattanooga, Nov. 9, 1863.
 Williams, Nathaniel N., 21st I., Co. E. Nashville, Jan. 15, 1863.
 West, John, 3d I., Co. D. Camp Pitcher, Va., March 10, 1863.
 Webster, John, 3d I., Co. E. Camp Sickles, Va., April 6, 1863.
 Wright, Julius M., 4th C., Co. H. Annapolis, Md., March 20, 1863.
 Willard, Milo, 21st I., Co. H. Danville, Ky. (a prisoner).
 Worden, W. H., 3d C., Co. E. New Albany, Miss., Oct 5 1863.
 White, Geo. W., 21st I., Co. B. Resaca, Ga., May 14, 1864.
 Younger, Jasper I., 2d C., Co. E. Benton Barracks, Dec. 12, 1862.
 Youngs, Franklin E., 2d C., Co. E. St. Louis, July 20, 1862.
 Yerkes, Major Silas A., 13th I. Oct. 26, 1865.

BURIED IN THIS COUNTY.

The names of the soldiers buried in Fulton-street Cemetery, with the number of lot and block, are given as follows:

Name.	Lot.	Blk.	Name.	Lot.	Blk.
T. V. B. Mitchell	12	6	Fred. Porter	21	4
Charles Parks.....	29	6	Benj. K. Weatherwax.....	26	8
—— Babcock.....	35	6	J. W. Sligh.....	25	8
Unknown Soldier.....	35	6	S. G. Champlin.....	0	8

Fred. Rose.....	28	5	B. F. Porter.....	6	8
F. H. Cummings.....	30	5	Capt. B. B. Church.....	6	7
Spencer Squiers.....	27	5	Samuel Judd.....	5	7
C. H. Patten.....	7	5	Charles H. Carey.....	10	7
Fred. Dean.....	12	5	R. M. Collins.....	10	7
George H. Barker.....	6	5	T. W. Kellogg.....	9	7
Darwin Lyon.....	6	2	Patrick Weber.....	8	7
George Westlake.....	9	2	Alvin Clark.....	2	7
H. R. Truax.....	20	2	P. A. Bogardus.....	22	7
E. S. Drew.....	9	1	Henry Barrett.....	27	10
Edward Mills.....	28	1	Selden Wood.....	15	11
J. J. Leonard.....	8	3	E. D. Waters.....	5	11
Z. E. Bliss.....	3	15	H. Foote.....	14	5

Names of soldiers buried in Oak Hill:

Henry S. Johnson, 13th Mich. Inf.	Francis ———, no regiment given.
John Armitage, 6th Heavy Art.	Jno. O'Harra, no regiment given.
Benj. B. Welch, no regiment given.	Robert Keeler, 19th Mich. Inf.
Philip Krotz, no regiment given.	Martin Watts, 6th Heavy Art.
J. B. W., Co. B.	Peter McNair, no regiment given.
John Ayres, no regiment given.	F. Bundy, 6th Heavy Art.
D. Titus, Co. D.	——— Hazard, 19th Mich. Inf.
Jno. McAllister, no regiment given.	Orrin Fox, 23d Mich. Inf.
David M. Servis, no regiment given.	James Montgomery, 15th Mich. Inf.
John Masters, no regiment given.	H. Osborne, 23d Mich. Inf.
Charles Davis, no regiment given.	And 41 unknown.

The names of the soldiers buried in Greenwood Cemetery are as follows;

J. W. Vortheup,	Hail Scribner.	John McPherson.
——— Bellnap, sr.	L. Borden.	Francis Hall.
——— Dowding.	James D. Bennett.	Johnnie McPherson
Homer Lackey.	Charles M. Rogers.	——— Thuston.
——— Connelly.	Francis McPherson.	One unknown.
George Widdicomb.		

THE FAMILIES OF THE SOLDIERS.

The patriotism of the people was living in every emergency. They halted not for official aid, but with a proverbial promptitude came forward to espouse a cause that was second to that of the Republic, the sustenance of the soldiers' families. In addition to individual donations, the county, realizing its duty, entered on the good work. The war should be carried to a successful issue; the wives and children of the soldiers should be provided for; the widows of the Union defenders should be cared for.

The aggregate expenditure of Kent county for the purposes of carrying on the war, up to 1866, was \$167,550.50, while the amount expended up to 1867, under the Soldiers' Relief Law of May 10, 1861, in relieving the families of the soldiers, was \$76,311. The expenditures caused indirectly by the war added many thousand dollars more to the expense of the county; so that it is not too much to estimate the amount of money paid out on account of the war at a half million dollars. The total indirect losses, resulting from that effort of treason to sustain a State within a State, slavery with freedom, and falling heavily on this county, can never be estimated. Those sacrifices of life and money were not made in vain: the magnificence of the military record of Kent county would

alone compensate for many losses; but the material compensation exceeds even this. It shows what a rare recuperative power was in existence, and teaches a never-to-be-forgotten lesson,—that the Republic will conquer every foeman from without, every traitor from within its confines.

Though the soldiers who fell in guarding our liberties can never be restored to this world, their memories will live on forever to inspire the future with a full sense of all that liberty is worth, and to teach the American people of other days to guard it as nobly and faithfully as they did.



CHAPTER XIII.

THE COUNTY PRESS.

The newspaper is one of the truest evidences of civilized life. It is the chief proposer of great enterprises. It is the exponent of the American mind, with very few exceptions, and these occur only where ignorance or viciousness leads the freeman of our soil to become a convert to the savage opinions of theoretical Europeans. Happily the newspaper men of the country do not claim many professors who indulge in nonsensical praise of the slaveholding monarchies of the world. Such stuff takes root only in the minds of the more imbecile of our citizens. The press and people understand their duties to the Republic, and appreciate the blessings which a federal government confers. So long as these indefatigable framers of opinion stand faithfully by the pen and press—just so long will liberty trample on all treason from within, all treachery from without.

Kent county entered upon its newspaper era within a year after its organization. Since that time the press has grown in extent and influence, until now it boasts of four daily and eight weekly journals. Looking back over a period of 44 years since the *Grand Rapids Times* was first published, one must be forcibly reminded of all the newspaper men, past and present, have done in the interest of the county, the State and the Republic. Every evidence points out the journalists of the past as equal to those of our day. Flunkeyism was not the attribute of one of them. They labored late and early in training the minds of their constituents, and in most cases so philosophically that they conferred inestimable good on the district, and won the confidence of the people. They opposed whatever seemed dangerous in proposed innovations, and while supporting law and order, were always among the first denouncers of whatever seemed tyrannical or arbitrary. They stigmatized moral cowardice, and insisted that, from the village council room to the chambers of the National Government, virtue should be doubly cherished and vice subjected to rebuke and punishment. A reader may possibly imagine that the idea is too far-fetched; but let him claim the confidence of the newspaper man, or venture to act his part for even a brief space of time, a full realization of his labors and his sacrifices will break upon the mind, he will learn a little of his studies and anxieties, and join in the opinion which must ever be entertained of the honest journalist.

Proscribe the liberty of the press and the nation suffers just in such proportion as the press suffers. Proscribe the liberty of the

press and the cause of human freedom is checked for a time; trade, the health of nations, rolls languidly on; man looks around him in alarm; the safeguard of progress is enchained. Therefore, let us regard, cherish and support the honest journalist, stigmatize what may be really corrupt in the newspaper, and be always ready to co-operate with justice and to applaud her holy work.

THE GRAND RIVER TIMES.

The pioneer journal of Kent county was inaugurated under the editorial management of Geo. W. Pattison, assisted by Noble H. Finney, April 18, 1837, when the first number issued from the press. The first impression was taken on a sheet of cotton, and presented to Louis Campau, in presence of many citizens. The succeeding issue of the journal was not struck off until April 29, of the same year. The press on which this paper was printed was drawn up the river from Grand Haven, on the ice, by a team of dogs. It was purchased the winter previous at Buffalo by Judge Almy. At Detroit it was shipped for Grand Haven on the steamer "Don Quixote," which was wrecked off Thunder Bay. After many delays, the precious traveler was placed on board a schooner, taken around the lakes in the fall of 1836, landed at Grand Haven, and thence sent to Grand Rapids. On lifting it from the sleigh it fell through the ice to the bottom of the river. On fishing it out some days later, it was cleaned and dried by Jacob Barnes, then a settler here.

The *Times* subsequently became the property of James H. Morse, who managed it in such a peculiar manner as to insure for it the reputation of thorough neutrality. The political columns were equally at the disposal of Democrats and Whigs. Charles H. Taylor, C. I. Walker, Simeon M. Johnson and S. Granger were the principal "old party" contributors; while Whig principles were ably expounded by Geo. Martin, E. B. Bostwick, Wm. G. Henry, T. W. Higginson and others. In 1841 Simeon M. Johnson became editor, and with this change in the editorial management the title of the pioneer journal was changed to Grand Rapids *Enquirer*. From 1841 to 1843 the journal progressed favorably: during this year E. D. Burr purchased an interest, abolished its independent features, and espoused the cause of John C. Calhoun's Democracy. A year later it adopted for its motto: "James K. Polk and the Union." From this to 1856, when it was resolved into the *Daily Enquirer and Herald*, it was published by Jacob Barnes and edited by Thomas B. Church. Charles H. Taylor purchased an interest in 1855 with Jacob Barnes, and started the *Daily Enquirer*, with John P. Thompson as editor. The proprietors disposed of their interests to A. E. Gordon, who inaugurated the first daily paper at Grand Rapids, and henceforth the names of both papers formed the title of *Enquirer and Herald*, with A. E. Gordon and John P. Thompson publisher and editor respectively.

This journal continued in the hands of Mr. Gordon until the property was sold under a mortgage, in the hands of Harvey P. Yale. Subsequently N. D. Titus revived it under its old name, and carried on the old journal successfully, until in Mr. Fordham's time it adopted a new dress and a new name, *The Democrat*.

Jacob Barnes, born at Stowe, Vt., April 22, 1825, arrived at Grand Rapids, with his father, in 1836. He, it may be remembered, dried the John Almy printing press after its bath in Grand river, and in after years worked at this very press in the printing office, then controlled by James M. Morse. Mr. Morse died in 1845, when Barnes took charge of the office as an employe of the widow. In 1846 he purchased her interests in the journal, and became publisher of the *Enquirer*. He married Marilla C. Stevens, of Syracuse, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1847. In 1850 he purchased a one-third interest in the Detroit *Free Press*, which he sold in 1854 to W. F. Storey, and the same year re-entered the office of the *Enquirer*. In 1856 he was appointed Registrar of the United States Land Office at Duncan, again at Michilimackinac, and lastly at Traverse City. In 1861 he purchased an interest in the Detroit *Free Press*, with which paper he was connected until 1866, when he retired to his farm near Grand Rapids. Eleven years ago he bought an interest in the Carey Mill, and thus made the round of printer, journalist, politician, farmer and manufacturer.

YOUNG HICKORY

was simply a campaign sheet published in 1844, and issued from the office of the *Enquirer*. As a campaign paper it was comparatively respectable, and being so, had a share in exerting a beneficent influence on the Democratic teachings and teachers of the period.

THE GRAND RAPIDS EAGLE.

Originally, the name of this paper was *Grand River Eagle*; it was changed by substituting "*Rapids*" for "*River*" about 1852. It was started as a weekly journal by Aaron B. Turner, Dec. 25, 1844, its first number containing the returns of the election in November previous, when James K. Polk was elected President. In politics it was a supporter of the Whig party. For the first 10 years it had a precarious existence, the country being new and the subscription list small as compared with the present day, and the credit system, with much barter and little cash, was then in vogue. With small means at command the proprietor found it difficult to procure even the print paper for the publication, and suspensions of a few weeks were not infrequent. In 1848 it supported earnestly and vigorously the Taylor Presidential ticket; and in 1852 the Scott ticket, though in the latter campaign it could not heartily endorse the position taken by the Whig party, in its plat-

form in reference to the agitation of the slavery question. Shortly after the election of 1852, and the signal defeat of the Whig party thereat, the *Eagle* made a "new departure," appearing with the legend, "An Independent Democratic Journal," at its head, and urging that the time had come when there must be a new alignment of parties, when the anti-slavery Whigs must seek other affiliations, and the Democratic party must be opposed by a new organization. When in 1854 the Republican party was organized "under the oaks" at Jackson, Mich., a consummation which it had labored for, the *Eagle* immediately came to its support and that of its ticket in the State, and had the satisfaction of rejoicing in their success at the fall election. Grand Rapids about this time began to feel a new impulse in growth of population and business. There was a call for daily papers, two of which were started in 1855, and the *Eagle* was pressed to respond to the demand, though to procure the necessary capital and outfit was no small undertaking for the proprietor.

THE DAILY EAGLE.

The publication of the *Daily Eagle* was commenced May 26, 1856, as a morning paper. At that time there was neither railroad nor telegraph running into Grand Rapids. But it was the year of the Fremont campaign, and arrangements were made by which duplicates of telegraphic dispatches were brought by mail-stage from Kalamazoo every evening and printed the next morning. Some time afterward the *Eagle* was changed to and has since been an evening journal. It has been a successful paper from the start, though for the first few years working against many discouragements, keeping pace with the times, and the developments of this part of Michigan, as a disseminator of news, an advocate of the principles of the Republican party, and of law and order, and doing its full share in promoting the progress and the best interests of the country, local and general.

From the beginning the *Eagle* has remained under the control, as principal proprietor, of its founder, Aaron B. Turner, though associated with him, from time to time have been many others: In business: 1848, James Scribner; in 1849, A. H. Proctor; in 1851-'2, Isaac Turner; and since 1865 (most of the time) Eli F. Harrington; also for a short time Frank Godfrey. On the editorial staff (weekly), between 1845 and 1848, George Martin and Haley F. Barstow. In 1855 Albert Baxter entered the office, and after the establishment of the daily paper acted as assistant editor and business manager till the summer of 1860. In the latter year Lewis J. Bates became political editor, remaining until 1865, when Mr. Baxter returned and took the position of political writer and manager of editorial staff, which he has occupied ever since. About 1857 C. C. Sexton took the place of local or city editor, which he filled till 1865. Following him successively were Robert Wilson,

G. Wickwire Smith (a brilliant young man who fell a victim to consumption), J. D. Dillenback, Frank Godfrey and Ernest B. Fisher. Mr. Fisher at this writing still fills the post of city editor; Jonathan P. Thompson for some years prior to 1872 assisted in the department of news and miscellany. He was succeeded by Alpha Child, who remained with the paper till June, 1881, when he resigned his post and was succeeded by Homer Horstford.

It may with truth be said that the *Eagle* has been ably conducted, and has been and is an important factor in the education, the molding of sentiment, and the building up the material interests of this portion of Michigan. The real value of the earnest, enterprising, dignified newspaper press is scarcely half appreciated; so resistless, so constant and continuous, are its workings and influences, it is a power in the land as potent as it is persistent and unremitting. Among the agencies of modern progress and development, the family newspaper holds a chief place, and the *Eagle* has well earned its position in the front rank of the interior press of Michigan.

Aaron B. Turner, born at Plattsburg, Clinton Co., N. Y., Aug. 27, 1822, arrived at Grand Rapids in April, 1836, with his father, Isaac Turner, brother of Eliphalet Turner, the latter a pioneer of 1833. Mr. Turner entered the office of the Grand Rapids *Times*, in the winter of 1837-'8, and served at the case in that office until 1844. He married Miss Sibley, daughter of Capt. W. Sibley, an old settler of the village, in 1843. The year following he severed his connection with the *Times*, purchased a hand press and type, with the intention of inaugurating a Whig journal. This material arrived in time to enable him to strike off election tickets for the Clay campaign of that year. The first number of the *Eagle* was issued Dec. 25, 1844, under the title, *Grand River Eagle*. He subsequently changed the word *River* to *Rapids*, and thus the *Eagle* has been brought down to the present time under his proprietorship. Mr. Turner was the first to place the claims of Zachary Taylor for the presidency before the people. On the defeat of the Whig ticket in the Scott-Pierce campaign of 1852, he declared the *Eagle* "an independent Democratic journal." On the formation of the Republican party at Jackson in 1854, he endorsed the platform as adopted, and was among the first and ablest supporters of Kinsley S. Bingham for Governor. In May, 1856, the prosperity of the office justified him in issuing the first number of the *Daily Eagle*, which has been printed continuously, save for a few days succeeding the burning of the office in 1863.

This veteran journalist and old settler filled the position of City Clerk in 1850-'1; Journal Clerk of the State Legislature in 1855; Official Reporter for the Senate in 1857, and Secretary of the Senate for the two terms of 1859-'61. He was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the 4th Michigan District in 1862, which service he organized in this section of the State. Owing to his expressed disapproval of Andrew Johnson's reconstruction scheme,



G. K. Johnson M.D.

he was removed from that office in 1866. In 1869 the Grant administration gave him the postmastership at Grand Rapids, and again in 1873 President Grant reappointed him to that important position. He is associated in proprietorship of the *Eagle* with Mr. Harrington, but at present does not take an active part in the labor of managing that journal, though exercising over it his constant supervision and control. Beginning his career as publisher in establishing the *Eagle*, he has controlled and managed the paper which he founded, continuously, since 1844; he may well congratulate himself, with pardonable pride, upon being the only publisher in the State enjoying such a distinction, entitling him to the designation of "the veteran editor of Michigan."

Eli F. Harrington, son of Rufus and Mary (Forbes) Harrington, was born at East Bradfield, Mass., January, 1839. In 1856 he first entered on newspaper work, and has since that period been closely identified with journalism. Emigrating westward in 1858, he arrived at Grand Rapids the same year. In 1865 Mr. Harrington purchased an interest in the *Eagle*, and has continued the duties of active partnership from that year to the present time.

Albert Baxter was born at Moretown, Vt., Aug. 3, 1823. His youth was spent upon a Green Mountain farm, when labor was no play-spell. His education was such as could be gained in the rural district school of those days, supplemented by two terms at a village academy. He had a little experience at school-teaching, including "boarding round," first in Vermont, afterward in Wisconsin Territory, whither he went in 1845. In 1846 he came to Grand Rapids, read law for a year, and relinquished it on account of poor health. From 1847 to 1854 was engaged in carriage-making and painting. Feb. 22, 1849, married Elvira E., daughter of Joel Guild, a pioneer settler at Grand Rapids. One daughter, who died young, was the fruit of this union. In 1854 threw up business and went East with his wife, who died in Vermont, June 5, 1855, when he returned to Grand Rapids much broken in health and discouraged pecuniarily. Mr. Baxter had from boyhood taken much interest in politics, and early joined the Abolitionist or Liberty party, as it was then called, with which he cast his first vote. He took an active part in the efforts of that party and devoted to keeping up the organization when it assumed the name of "Free Democracy," from 1848 onward, as much as he could spare of his time and his limited means. In 1854, Feb. 22, he was a delegate to the Free Democratic State Convention at Jackson, which nominated Kinsley S. Bingham for Governor, and worked ardently and actively in the movement to bring about the great mass convention "under the oaks," which organized the Republican party. That year was the first in which he had the felicity of sharing in a political victory in accordance with his principles. In 1855 he began writing occasionally for the press, and entered the office of the Grand Rapids *Eagle*, assisting in the editorship of that paper till the summer of 1860. Leaving that he

went to Detroit, working for a short time on the *Tribune* staff. Losing his health, he was obliged to abandon the editorial profession, and for two years was on the invalid list. Gradually regaining strength, he engaged in out-door life, and spent about two years thus, part of the time in the lumber woods. In 1865 he again entered the *Eagle* office as political and managing editor, which position he has since filled, with such measure of ability as is shown in the columns of that journal, and by its success and influence during the past 16 years.

Ernest B. Fisher was born at Binghamton, N. Y., Dec. 5, 1847. From 1850 to 1861 lived at or near Oshkosh, Wis. From 1861 to 1868 at Binghamton again, living with his grandfather on a farm, and working with his father at the carpenter's trade. Education, that of the common school which he attended part of each year. In 1868-'71, he taught school winters in Oakland and Kent counties, and worked at his trade the rest of the year. In June, 1871, he entered the office of the *Daily Eagle* in the local department, and has since retained that position, with credit to himself and all concerned.

Alpha Child was born in Boston, Mass., in 1836. Family moved to Wisconsin when he was 12 years old. In 1854 went to New York, shipped before the mast and sailed about two years. Then went upon the stage in the old Broadway Theater, playing there at the Bowery for about eight months. Then went to sea again as store-keeper on the steamship "Baltic," of the Collins line. Went back to Wisconsin about 1868, and began soon after work on the *Milwaukee Sentinel*. In 1861 went into the volunteer navy and served on a gunboat, about two and one half years, first as yeoman, then as Master's mate; was afterward reporter on the *N. Y. Times*. In 1866 went to California on mining business for New York parties. In 1869, as special agent of the Postoffice Department visited all the treaty ports of China and Japan. Returned to the *Milwaukee Sentinel* in 1869, and in the two following years was on the city staff of the *Milwaukee Wisconsin*; came to Grand Rapids in April, 1872, and took the news department on the *Eagle* editorial staff, which he retained, with two brief vacations, till June, 1881, leaving it to take the office of clerk of the Grand Rapids Board of Police and Fire Commissioners. Being offered an advantageous business connection at East, in the latter part of August, 1881, he moved to Boston, Mass.

THE DEMOCRAT.

is the successor of the first daily paper published in the city, being the offspring of the *Daily Enquirer* and the *Daily Herald*. It is descended from the *Weekly Enquirer*, which was first published in 1840 by J. H. Morse & Co. Mr. Morse died Saturday, April 19, 1845, and its publication was continued by Mrs. M. E. Morse & Co., Jacob Barnes being the printer. In November the *Enquirer* was purchased by D. C. Lawrence & Co., who were its proprietors until June, 1846, when the establishment was purchased by Jacob Barnes and C. H. Taylor, and its publication was con-

tinued by the above gentlemen under the firm name of Jacob Barnes & Co., who commenced the publication of the *Daily Enquirer* Nov. 19, 1853. In May, 1857, the *Daily Enquirer* was merged with the *Daily Herald* and published by Gordon & Thompson under the title of the *Enquirer and Herald*. By these gentlemen, either in partnership or by A. E. Gordon alone, it was continued until April, 1860.

From April, 1860, to September, 1865, the paper was owned by several parties, among whom were E. D. Burr, N. D. Titus, Fordham & Co. In September, 1865, M. A. Clark & Co. became the owners of the material, and its name was changed to *The Democrat*. From this time till July 29, 1877, Mr. Clark, either alone or in connection with partners, owned and published it. The following gentlemen were associated with Mr. Clark at various times, in the ownership of the paper: Richard Burt, C. C. Sexton, Robert Wilson, J. N. Davis, H. P. Churchill, C. B. Smith, John L. E. Kelly and A. A. Stevens. On July 29, 1877, Col. I. E. Messmore and Gen. Ambrose A. Stevens purchased the establishment and continued the publication of *The Democrat* until May 26, 1881, when Col. Messmore purchased the interest of Gen. Stevens and became its sole proprietor.

The present staff employed on *The Democrat* comprises Col. I. E. Messmore, editor and proprietor; Wm. M. Hathaway, assistant editor; Wm. S. Hull, city editor; Wm. R. Maze, telegraph and news editor; James N. Davis, superintendent of composing and press departments; Charles L. Messmore and William H. Reynolds conduct the business departments; George S. Foote, foreman of news room. In the following pages the sketches of the principal men connected with this journal are given.

Merrils H. Clark, one of the founders of the *Democrat*, was born in North Almond, Allegany Co., N. Y., Sept. 2, 1826. In 1835 he removed with his father's family to Lagrange, Ind., where he remained until he was 13 years old, when he went to White Pigeon, Mich., for the purpose of attending school at the branch of the Michigan University located there. He remained there three years pursuing his studies, at the expiration of which time he entered the office of the White Pigeon *Republican* for the purpose of learning the printing business. At the end of his apprenticeship there he went to Ann Arbor, intending to complete his studies at the University, but changing his mind he entered a printing office for the purpose of perfecting his knowledge of the art of printing, laboring for eight years. An opportunity offering for establishing a paper at Owosso, Shiawassee Co., Mr. Clark seized it, bought a press and material and started the *Owosso Argus*. The county seat of Shiawassee county being established at Corunna, soon afterward Mr. Clark removed his paper to that place, where he remained until 1857, when he sold out his paper and removed to Omaha, Nebraska Territory, and began and continued the publication of the *Daily and Weekly Nebraskan*. During his seven

years' residence in Nebraska Mr. Clark was elected Representative to the State Legislature for Douglas county, which office he held two terms. In 1864 he returned to Michigan, and after a short time prospecting, he settled in Grand Rapids, purchased the establishment of the *Enquirer and Herald*, and in connection with N. D. Titus began the publication of the *Daily Democrat*, which he continued with various partners until 1877. He is now editor and publisher of the *Barry Co. Democrat*.

Mr. Clark is a veteran journalist and has labored continuously at the printing business since 16 years of age, and in all probability will die in the harness.

Richard Burt, a practical printer, was connected with *The Democrat* but a short time. Preferring a residence in the West, he sold his interest in the paper and returned to Omaha, Neb. (his former residence), where he now lives.

John L. E. Kelly was a business man, and purchased *The Democrat* as a business investment; but his health failing, he removed in 1872 to San Jose, Cal., and is now engaged in mining.

N. D. Titus, who in connection with M. H. Clark established *The Democrat* on the ruins of the *Enquirer and Herald*, becoming impatient at the slow progress of the revivification of the newspaper, sold his interest in *The Democrat*, removed to Detroit and accepted a position on the *Free Press*, which he now holds.

Clark C. Sexton's first newspaper experience was as a business man on the *Grand Rapids Eagle*, which situation he held for a number of years. As local editor of that and other papers he was noted for his success in finding news items, no matter how great the dearth of "accidents by flood and field." He purchased an interest in the *The Democrat* and held it until he founded the *Daily Times* of Grand Rapids. He has seen his bantling grow until it has become one of the institutions of the city.

Frank Godfrey is a practical printer, excelling in the book and job business, and during his administration the job department of *The Democrat* first assumed its present fine shape. He is now part owner of one of the best job offices in Detroit.

Robert Wilson was a native of the "land o' cakes," but moved to Michigan in his early years, locating at Newaygo. He removed to this city about 1860, taking a position on the *Daily Eagle*. He filled the position of "local" on both *Democrat* and *Eagle*, was an erratic, humorous writer, and could see nothing but the humorous side of even a suicide or murder. He enlisted as a private in the 21st Mich. Inf. in 1862, and served till the close of the war, getting his discharge as First Lieutenant. He died in 1879.

Dr. Charles B. Smith became one of the owners of *The Democrat* in 1869 and continued five years. He graduated at Yale College in 1837, and entered the ministry, attaching himself to the Baptist Church. The degree of doctor of divinity was conferred upon him by the College at Wabash, Ind., in 1859. Until 1858 he was a strong Republican in politics, and no member of his party

was more bitter in his denunciation of the opposition. He is a man of strong convictions, and if not radical he is nothing.

He went to Florida with an invalid son, and being stricken down himself he barely escaped with his life, but so enfeebled that it was found necessary to retire from the active work of the ministry. At the same time his political views were changed ; but being so constituted that he must have something to occupy his mind, he purchased an interest in *The Democrat* and assumed editorial control of the political department of the paper. In this position his peculiarity manifested itself, and in a short time the vials of wrath were poured upon his devoted head by his former political associates. This was life to the Doctor, and he was in his element when repelling an attack upon his political position, and particularly so when he could retaliate and "carry the war into Africa," which his knowledge of the weak points of the attacking forces enabled him to do. During his ownership of the paper its subscription largely increased, owing largely to the vigor and ability with which his department was conducted. He is a close observer of political events, and a departure from what he considers the principles of good government is sure to receive a scathing rebuke from his trenchant pen.

Gen. Ambrose A. Stevens became one of the proprietors of the *Democrat* in July, 1877, and retained his interest until May, 1881. He is a genial gentleman, and has hosts of strong personal friends wherever he has resided. He was Lieutenant-Colonel of the Third Michigan Infantry at the breaking out of the rebellion, and participated in the first battle of Bull Run. He was a stranger to fear, and could be counted on to take any position, however great the danger. He was wounded during the war, and on his recovery, was promoted to the Colonelcy of the 21st Mich. Inf., at its formation in 1862. He participated in many of the terrific battles of that trying time, holding his command until, owing to ill health, he was compelled to resign. He now holds the rank of Brevet Brigadier-General, in testimony of his services upon the field.

James N. Davis came to Grand Rapids with his father's family in August, 1836. In May, 1847, he entered the office of the *Grand River Eagle*, to learn the trade of printing, and has ever since that time, with short periods of intermission, been engaged in some capacity, either on the *Eagle* or *Democrat* and its predecessor. He has filled every station in newspaper life from "devil" to proprietor, and is conversant with every branch of the printing business. In 1862 he accepted a position on the *Detroit Free Press*, occupying it till June, 1863, when he returned to Grand Rapids. In January, 1864, he enlisted as a private in Co. B, 2d Mich. Inf., and remained with that regiment until it was mustered out in the early part of 1865, when he was transferred to the 14th Mich. Inf., with which regiment he remained till its discharge in July, 1865, and was mustered out as Orderly Sergeant of Co. H.

With the brief exceptions mentioned he has resided in Grand

Rapids since 1836. He has seen the city grow from a township of a few dozen families to a populous city of about 35,000 souls. He is one of the few remaining "early settlers," and from his almost unbroken residence in Kent county can give as authentic account of the early scenes and incidents of the history of Grand Rapids as any of its present residents, and is now seeing his fourteenth term as Supervisor of the ward in which he resides.

Isaac E. Messmore, sole proprietor and editor-in-chief of the *Daily and Weekly Democrat*, is 55 years of age, and claims to be an early settler of Michigan, his father being born in the city of Detroit, and residing in that city over 40 years. The years preceding his majority were a continual struggle for the wherewith to maintain life and obtain an education, one portion of the time working at the most laborious occupations to obtain means with which to support himself while pursuing studies, the other portion of the magnitude of such a struggle no one can judge but those who have undergone it; but success crowned his effort. Having decided to be a lawyer, he turned his attention to that profession, went through the usual studies, and graduated at the Richmond (Va.) Law School. In 1850 he settled in Wisconsin, where he resided until 1862.

Originally, in politics, Col. M. was a Whig, and acted with that party as long as it maintained a distinctive organization; but upon its dissolution he abandoned politics, for a time. In 1861 he allied himself with the Republicans, and was elected to the Wisconsin Legislature that year. This year he was also appointed Circuit Judge of the 5th Judicial District of Wisconsin. At the breaking out of the rebellion he went from the bench into the 14th Wisconsin Regiment as Lieut.-Col., and served in that capacity until the battle of Shiloh. He then resigned and returned to that State, when he was immediately appointed Colonel of the 31st Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers. Becoming disabled on the field, he was sent to the New York city hospital, remaining six months, where he underwent a surgical operation.

He resumed his command just before the close of the war and went to Washington, where, upon the recommendation of General Grant, Postmaster-General Randall and Gen. John A. Rawlins (afterward Secretary of War), he was appointed Assistant Commissioner of the Internal Revenue Department, discharging, in addition, the duties of Solicitor of departments. He was, during that time, appointed by President Johnson one (and executive member) of the celebrated Metropolitan Board of the City of New York, which post he held 18 months, when the board expired by limitation, and he came to Grand Rapids.

In 1876, becoming dissatisfied with the course of the Republican party, he joined the Democracy, and took an active part in the Presidential campaign of that year, and also in 1880. In July, 1877, in connection with Gen. A. A. Stevens, he purchased *The Democrat* establishment, and continued the publication of the paper

with his partner until May 26, 1881, when he purchased the interest of Gen. Stevens and became sole proprietor and editor-in-chief.

Perhaps none of the various proprietors or editors of *The Democrat* have been so widely known as Col. Messmore. Having resided in various States and taken an active interest in whatever tended to promote the progress of the locality in which he resided, he of necessity has become well known throughout the United States. As a writer he is sharp and incisive, and attacks what he considers wrong in any section or individual; and in the discharge of his duty he neither gives nor asks quarter. No paper in the State has had more prominence, or its opinions oftener quoted by friends and foes, than *The Democrat*. His knowledge of every topic that has in the past agitated the public or is now before the people, and his masterly handling of the subject, give him a respectful hearing from every class of the reading public. He courts opposition, not for the sake of controversy, but that through argument the right may prevail. During his administration *The Democrat* has steadily advanced until as a news and political journal it is second to none in the State.

THE DAILY HERALD.

This was the pioneer daily journal of Grand Rapids. Its first issue was struck off March 19, 1855, by A. E. Gordon. After running a year, the publisher purchased the *Enquirer*, and thenceforth the paper was known as the *Enquirer and Herald*.

THE GRAND RAPIDS PRESS

was established as a bi-weekly newspaper by J. P. Thompson, in 1857, after he ceased his connection with the *Enquirer and Herald*. He was associated in the enterprise with Chas. B. Benedict. Mr. Thompson subsequently became thoroughly engaged in the cause of horticulture, and held the highest offices in the State Horticultural Society. About four years ago he took charge of the agricultural department of a Detroit paper, and has since died.

THE YOUNG WOLVERINE

was established in 1857 by C. W. Eaton and W. S. Leffingwell.

THE GREAT WESTERN JOURNAL

was established as a weekly newspaper in 1867, by Thomas D. Worrall, but has long since ceased to exist.

Uri J. Baxter, at one time connected with the above journal and other papers at Grand Rapids, was born in Fayston, Vt., Jan. 20, 1833. Had a district-school education, which he supplemented by study of the higher mathematics. Came to Kent county in 1851, and soon began school-teaching, which he followed for several

years. Between 1858 and the breaking out of the war he was engaged in newspaper work, on the *Great Western Journal* and *Valley City Advertiser*, at Grand Rapids. He enlisted in the regiment of mechanics and engineers for the war, but was taken prisoner and paroled before reaching its headquarters in Tennessee, and was discharged by reason of disability. Subsequently he was engaged for a time on the Grand Haven *Herald*. About 1866 he went to Washington and engaged in Government service. Studied law and graduated with honor at the Columbia Law School. Has since been in the General Land Office, having occupied all grades of positions, from the lowest, in which he started, to the highest.

THE DAILY TIMES.

The Grand Rapids *Daily Times* was established by C. C. Sexton in 1870, and the first number issued from the press April 17 of that year. Nathan Church purchased a half interest in the journal in 1871. Three years later Don. Henderson and Geo. W. Gage acquired a proprietary interest, and subsequently Messrs. Tarbox & Harris entered into partnership, and were the publishers of the paper until 1876, when Mr. Church returned to the city, after an absence of two years, and resumed its management. Since that period the *Times* has been published under his immediate direction save during the term of his recent trans-Atlantic travels, when Theodore R. Carpenter, the news editor, assumed its management and published the journal in accord with a policy dictated by Mr. Church. The staff of the journal, at the present time, comprises: Nathan Church, editor; Theodore R. Carpenter, news editor; J. F. Hobbes, city editor; J. S. Macard, cashier, and A. B. Tozer, business manager.

The *Times* is independent in politics, its news columns are replete, and its general selections instructive and appropriate. For a time in its earlier history it was exposed to varied and trying vicissitudes, but its career during the last five years has shown it superior to every obstacle, and won for it a high place among the first-class daily newspapers of the State, as well as a most important place in the estimation of the people of Kent county.

The *Weekly Times* is published in connection with the *Daily Times*, and, like the latter, claims a wide circulation. Both papers are very creditable to the city of Grand Rapids, and fully merit the extensive patronage extended to them.

Nathan Church, editor and proprietor of these journals, was born Feb. 20, 1847. His parents, Henry A. and Helen (Robinson) Church, were natives of Boston, Mass. Mr. Church received his theoretical teachings in the schools of his native State, and on the completion of such an education, strengthened it with the practical lessons which only travel around the world can teach. From 1864 to 1867 he visited Europe, Africa and Asia, and returning to the United States in the latter year, entered mercantile business in

Chicago. In 1869 he came westward, and settled at Grand Haven, Ottawa Co., where he was senior member of the firm of Nathan Church & Co., merchants, as well as proprietor of the newspaper known as the Grand Haven *Union*. In 1871 he sold the *Union* office, and moved to Grand Rapids, where he purchased an interest in the *Times*, of which he is now editor and proprietor. Mr. Church is correspondent of the New York *Sun*, Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and of the Boston daily journals. His experiences as a journalist and traveler during the last 10 years qualify him fully to fill the important position he occupies on the daily press.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

was established in 1873 by D. N. Foster, and the first number issued Oct. 4, 1873. W. M. Hathaway was assistant editor. The features of the journal were independence in politics, and well selected literary column, it fought nobly for woman suffrage. In February, 1879, the interest in this journal was purchased by Cresswell & Felker. P. H. Felker disposed of his interest to Chas. A. French, in March, 1880. John A. Cresswell and Mr. French are the present proprietors.

The *Post* is a 48-column quarto journal, the mechanical work is good, and the articles and selections prepared with great care.

John A. Cresswell, born in Beaver Co., Pa., July 11, 1850, came to Albion, Mich., in April, 1866, where he pursued his studies at the college. He graduated there in 1876. In 1872 he was editor of the Albion *Recorder*. In 1873 he was on the editorial staff of the *Tribune*. In December, 1874, he arrived at Grand Rapids and took a position on the staff of *The Democrat* as city editor. In July, 1875, he returned to Detroit, re-entering the *Tribune* office as news editor. In December, 1875, he returned to Albion, resumed his studies there, and graduated in June, 1876. In March, 1877, he returned to Detroit, where he received an appointment as managing editor of the Detroit *Evening News* and subsequently special correspondent. This position he occupied until Jan. 1, 1879, when he came to Grand Rapids, where one month later he purchased an interest in the *Post*, of which journal he continues the editor.

Charles A. French, born in New York, came West with his parents, who settled in Jackson about 1853. In March, 1880, he arrived at Grand Rapids and purchased P. H. Felker's interest in the *Post*. Previous to his connection with this journal he was always engaged in mercantile pursuits, nor has he lost his identity in this respect, as he devotes his attention to the business departments of that newspaper.

THE LEADER

was established Feb. 13, 1879, by the Leader Publishing Company, comprising among the principal stockholders, Henry Smith, C. C. Comstock, W. H. Powers, John C. Blanchard, L. V. Moulton,

W. P. Innes, John L. Curtiss, P. S. Hulburt and W. A. Berkey. The *Leader* was issued as an independent evening journal, national in politics, and now the exponent of the National Greenback party in this State. The first political editor was Wm. B. McCracken, with James H. Maze and W. B. Weston news and city editors, respectively. Mr. McCracken retired a few months after the inauguration of the *Leader*, and took a position on a journal, then about being established at Lansing, when J. H. Maze succeeded him as political editor. Mr. Maze retired from journalistic life June 19, 1880, when he was succeeded by Dr. Arnold. The Doctor edited the journal until Jan. 1, 1881, when J. H. Maze again entered upon the duties of that position. D. R. Waters was appointed political editor Feb. 19, 1881. Mr. Weston continues to occupy the position which he held at the inauguration of the *Leader*. W. R. Maze succeeded his father as news editor in March, 1879, and continued on the staff of the paper until the early part of 1881.

The *Weekly Leader* was established simultaneously with the *Daily*, and has been conducted by the same editorial staff. The circulation of the *Weekly* averages about 3,000, with a good advertising patronage. The *Daily* has reached a circulation of 1,600 copies. Both papers have proven financially successful since their establishment. The editorial staff comprises D. R. Waters, editor; W. B. Weston, city editor; T. W. Fletcher, reporter. Miss H. A. Moulton is bookkeeper and cashier; Amos D. Green, circulating agent; E. A. Stone, advertising solicitor, and Walter Ryness, foreman of composing room.

David R. Waters was born in Lycoming Co., Pa., Dec. 3, 1837. In addition to a common-school education he prosecuted a year's study at the West Branch High School. He read law with C. M. Harris at Oquawka, Ill., from October 1856, to the spring of 1858, when he was admitted to the Bar, and to a partnership with his principal in the summer of 1861, then occupying the position of chairman of the Democratic County Committee of Henderson Co., Ill., and member of the Democratic Congressional Committee. He was offered a commission by Gov. Yates, then in the hands of Capt. F. A. Dallam, to recruit a company for the 13th Ill. Inf. He entered upon recruiting service, and with a squad of men joined his regiment at Mound City, Ill., in November 1861. He rose to the rank of Captain in that regiment and participated with it in the campaigns of Gens. Pope, Rosecrans and Grant. At the battle of Mission Ridge he was acting as aid for Gen. Davis, and at the request of Gen. Sherman was sent by Davis to Gen. Grant at Chattanooga with a report of the operations on our left at Tunnel Hill the first day of the battle.

He resigned his commission in April, 1864, on account of disability. On his return to Illinois he resumed the practice of law, and incidentally, as the secretary of a stock company, owning the Mercer County *Press* at Aledo, Ill., he had some experience in editorial work. On account of disease in the eyes contracted in

the service he quit office work in the spring of 1869, and took up his residence at Spring Lake, Mich., where he has opened up a fruit farm. In the summer of 1872 he was editor of the *Spring Lake Independent*. In the fall of 1875 he was editorially connected with the *Grand Rapids Democrat*, until July, 1876, when he resigned, intending to avoid politics for that year. He was afterward induced to accept the management and editorship of the *Allegan County Democrat*, where he remained until Dec. 31, 1879. Jan. 7, 1880, he entered upon the editorial charge of the *Allegan Democrat*, under the proprietorship of George Scales. In February, 1881, he became connected with the *Grand Rapids Leader* as news and political editor.

Mr. Waters never held any civil office save that of Assessor of the town of Spring Lake two years and Supervisor one year. In politics he was always a Democrat until 1878, when he became a Greenbacker, having previously been for years in favor of the doctrines of that party.

William B. Weston, son of Harry and Celinda (Wilson) Weston, was born at Warsaw, Lenawee Co., Mich., Sept. 20, 1848. In 1853 the family moved to Clinton county, where they resided until 1859. Mr. Weston attended the DeWitt School, of Clinton, and subsequently the Northern Indiana College at South Bend. Mr. Weston served in the 135th Ind. Vol., a 100-days Regt., mustered in in 1863. He entered this command at the age of 15 years and marched with the regiment into Georgia as Sherman's Reserve Corps. Its principal service consisted in picket duty and prisoners' guard; yet it was exposed to all the hardships of the campaign. At the expiration of the term of enlistment he returned to his home and joined Co. A, 154th Ind. Vol. one-year men, with which command he served until the close of the war, under Gen. Hancock, commander of the Army of the Shenandoah. After one month's service with the 154th, Mr. Weston was promoted a non-commissioned officer, in which position he served as officer in charge of detail duty. He concluded his studies at South Bend in 1867 and moved to Grand Rapids early in 1868. Here he entered the factory of C. C. Comstock, in whose employ he continued as a mechanic nine years. His first journalistic experience was on the *Daily National*, published by R. M. Slocum in April, 1878. This journal continued only three weeks. On the fall of the *National* Mr. Weston took a position as reporter on the *Daily Enquirer*, then published by Clark & Sweetland. In this office he continued until Nov. 18, 1878, when the Leader Publishing Company was formed, and Mr. Weston was appointed city editor of the new paper.

THE PIONEER

was first published in the interest of the German citizens, but was discontinued after the lapse of a few months.

MICHIGAN STAATS ZEITUNG.

This important German newspaper was first issued Dec. 5, 1874, by William Eichelsdorfer. Its history points out a series of successes in this branch of the American press. From its inception the great majority of the Germans tendered to the enterprise a hearty support, and during the six years which have elapsed since its establishment have continued to extend to the journalist and his paper a full measure of patronage. Within a few weeks after the *Zeitung* was inaugurated the sheet was enlarged to a four-page paper, 33x44, well printed, newsy, and in every way a representative German weekly paper.

The Grand Rapids *Sonntagsblatt* was established by the editor of the *Zeitung* in 1877. Its columns are devoted to subjects for Sunday reading and literary selections, rendering it a very acceptable weekly journal. This enterprise, like that which brought forth the *Zeitung*, was very favorably received, and now meets with a full support. It is a four-page journal, 24x36 inches, and neatly printed.

The publisher is fully aware of what is due to his countrymen in Kent county; he appreciates all the kindnesses tendered to him by them; and, if his defense of German interests in the United States may be taken as a point from which to judge, he merits their confidence and esteem. The circulation of the *Zeitung* is 3,200 copies, and of the *Sonntagsblatt*, 1,900 copies weekly.

William Eichelsdorfer was born at Mannheim, Baden, Feb. 20, 1850. During the troubles of 1870, his father, who is editor and proprietor of the tri-daily journal *Neue Badische Landes Zeitung*, was subjected to that persecution so common in Europe. He is a man of well-set principles, a warm advocate of the Republic, and on account of his Republican ideas is imprisoned at intervals in the garrison. Mr. Eichelsdorfer, sr., is now over 50 years of age and hopes to witness the establishment of a republican form of government in his too-much governed country. The editor of the *Zeitung* did not escape the iron rod of the oppressor, as he too was subjected to imprisonment and fine. He came to the United States in 1870 and made New York his temporary home. There he entered the office of the New York *Abend Zeitung*, where he served until the close of 1872, when he left for Fort Wayne, Ind. There he inaugurated the Fort Wayne *Zeitung*, in the interests of the German Democrats. This journal he continued as a tri-weekly paper for 14 months. The enterprise, however, did not prove successful, owing to the field being full. In November, 1874, on Thanksgiving Day, he arrived at Grand Rapids, bringing with him his printing office. Here he learned that three German papers were inaugurated, and failure waited on each. Not discouraged, he started the *Michigan Staats Zeitung*, carried the enterprise through to success, and brought it to be one of the leading German newspapers in the country.

Mr. Eichelsdorfer studied at the Institute Krebs and at the Lyceum of Manheim. His marriage with Miss Lilly Rosenthal, a native of Louisville, Ky., was celebrated at Fort Wayne, Ind., May 31, 1874.

DE STANDAARD

was established Jan. 28, 1875, by Van Streen & Schram, in the interest of the Hollanders. The political features were thoroughly Democratic. The partnership dissolved in 1877, when the journal became the sole property of Mr. Van Streen. He conducted the *Standaard* until August, 1880, when Mr. Van Streen died; subsequently it was conducted by James Van Streen.

The first editor was Isaac Verney, under whom it was issued as a bi-weekly, in 1877. In March, 1880, Garfett Visschers took the position of editor, under whom the journal is now conducted, with James Van Streen, administrator of his brother, proprietor. Size 30x44. Four hands employed in composing room.

Mr. Visschers was born at Elburg, Holland, Aug. 5, 1852; came to the United States in 1871, and settled at Ridgewood, N. J.; and coming West in 1880, took up his residence at Grand Rapids, and the position as editor of the *Standaard*.

THE VRIJHEIDS BANIER

commenced its career in 1868, under the firm name of Verburg & Van Leewen, and edited by Mr. Van der Haar. It was started by the Republican party as its Holland organ for Kent county. Soon, however, Mr. Wm. Verburg became sole proprietor, and under his management the paper was continued till Nov. 1, 1871, when he sold out to the present proprietor, Mr. Jas. Van der Sluis, who has published it regularly ever since, increasing its circulation daily, till it has now nearly 2,000 subscribers. It is still doing, as it always has, good service for the Republican cause. As proof of this, it might be said, that over three-fourths of the Hollanders, who now have a population of about 9,000 in Grand Rapids, are Republicans. It has had during the last 10 years of its present manager, three editors; namely, Mr. J. Van Loon, who was with the proprietor about one year; then Mr. H. M. Buhrmann, who stayed with him some seven years, and now at present Mr. J. Scheffer.

Its present proprietor, *Mr. Jas. Van der Sluis*, was born in Arnhem, Netherland, and came to this country at the age of seven years, his parents settling in the Holland colony in 1848, his father building the first saw and grist mill in that newly settled country; but on account of inexperience, his little fortune gave out, and was compelled, after seven years of lumbering, to leave Holland, Ottawa Co., penniless, for Grand Rapids, where he entered a grocery store as book-keeper, and the present proprietor was

also engaged as store-boy. After a few years of clerking he retired to learn the sash and door trade, but on account of the dullness of the trade in Grand Rapids in 1854, he gave up that business and commenced to learn the printer's, in the *Eagle* office, where he worked, except the three years he was in the army, —having entered it as a private, and come out as a color-bearer,—about 17 years, till an opportunity was offered him to buy out the above named paper, and although it was then a very unprofitable affair, he has made it, by his honest and energetic management, a fair paying business. He is now 40 years of age, and has a wife and three children.

John Scheffer, the present editor, was born at Kampen, Netherland, in September, 1853; attended at that place the different common and high schools, acting at the same time as teacher in a private school. In his 19th year he started with his parents to America and settled in Grand Rapids, Mich., where he had to change situations on account of the difference in language, and worked for two years in a brush factory and as a carver. In the meantime he spent his leisure hours in studying the English language. In February, 1874, he was appointed as teacher in a private school, connected with the Holland Christian Reformed Church of Grand Rapids, which position he kept six years, when he changed it in January, 1880, for editing the *Vrijheids Banier*, in the place of H. M. Buhrmann, who had gone to Europe for a three months' visit. After the expiration of this time, he acted as solicitor for the agent of the Watertown Fire Insurance Company, which position he held until the latter part of August, 1880, when he returned to accept the position of editor of the *Banier*, vice Mr. resigned.

THE LOWELL JOURNAL

was established by Webster Morris in July, 1865, as a weekly newspaper. In 1868 Captain S. B. Smith, now of Middleville, purchased an interest in the paper, and became its editor for the short period of his connection with it. In 1870 James W. Hine purchased a half interest, ultimately purchased Mr. Morris' interest, and became proprietor of the office. The paper has always been Republican in politics and well conducted.

James Willson Hine, born at Meredith, Delaware Co., N. Y., April 23, 1848, son of Miles and Julia F. (Rich) Hine, of Connecticut and New York, respectively, settled in Kent county in 1867. Before reaching his sixteenth year he enlisted in the 144th N. Y. Vol. Inf., in which command he was appointed Corresponding Clerk at the head-quarters of the Southern Department under Gens. Foster and Gilmore,—a position he held until mustered out in June, 1865. In September, 1867, he left Meredith for Michigan, and arrived at Lowell the same month. On coming here he entered commercial life as a druggist, carrying on a large business, where J. Q. Look's drug store is now located, for a period of three

years. In December, 1870, he purchased a half-interest in the *Lowell Journal*, then published and edited by Webster Morris. The new partner took editorial control, which position he occupied until 1873, when he purchased Mr. Morris' interest, and became sole proprietor and editor. Since that period the *Journal* has made rapid progress.

Mr. Hine was appointed Recording Secretary of the Senate in January, 1873, and served through the session of that year as well as through the extra session of 1874. In January, 1875, he was re-appointed Recording Secretary and served during the session of that period. In November, 1875, he was appointed Postmaster at Lowell, under the Grant Administration, and re-appointed under the Hayes Administration in December, 1879, which position he now fills. He has been a brilliant contributor to the *Post and Tribune* for some time, for which journal he wrote under the peculiarly comical title of Jimcrax. The character of those contributions was as comical as the *nom de plume* would suggest, and merited for the writer a very general and complimentary notice. The various great journals of the Eastern cities and of Chicago did not fail to notice the pith and versatility of his descriptions, and all were equally earnest in their eulogy of the Lowell editor. Since Mr. Hine entered the field of journalism, he has proven a very able supporter of the Republican party, and made the columns of the *Journal* replete with a solid and logical review of the true principles of that party. His witticisms on the blunders of the Democracy go the rounds of the Republican press.

In 1879 he became a stockholder in the Lowell National Bank, and in the same year was elected a member of the Board of Directors. He was elected member of the Board of Education in 1875, and re-elected in 1878. During the last five years he has been President of the board.

In this brief review, just sufficient notice has been given to convey an idea of what may be accomplished by a man still young. Here we learn how, as a youth, he served in the war for the Union, a little later entered commercial life in a Western village, and more recently conducted a political journal with so much decent ability as to win for himself a substantial recognition at the hands of the political party to which his political faith attaches itself. His continued observance of refined and liberal social principles, and a high standard of journalistic ability, will still bring him greater honors in his private and public life.

THE CEDAR SPRINGS CLIPPER

was founded in 1869 by L. McKnight Sellers as a weekly journal devoted to news, literature and politics. It has reached a very high position among the Republican weekly papers of the State, and gives promise of still extending its influence. It was established as a 24-column four-page newspaper, and was enlarged to a 48-

column, eight-page journal, Jan. 1, 1876. The office gives employment to four men.

During the last half dozen years, the editor has been the chairman of the township Republican Committee, and member of the District Committee of which he is now Chairman, *vice* Hon. E. C. Watkins, who has removed from the county. He is a member of the Kent County Republican Committee, and has been a delegate to all the county, Congressional and State conventions since 1876. In 1878 he was "delegate at large" from this district to the Congressional convention of that year.

Leonard McKnight Sellers, editor and publisher of the *Clipper*, was born in Franklin Co., Pa., near St. Thomas, within three miles of the birthplace of James Buchanan, July 2, 1849. His father was Leonard Sellers, who died March 13, 1864, and his mother was Elizabeth C. (Montgomery) Sellers, who is still living. Mr. Sellers whiled away his younger days in the township schools, and later studied at the Fayetteville Academy, near Chambersburg, in Franklin county. In 1865 he enlisted in Co. L, 21st Pennsylvania Cavalry, for one year's service, which command was discharged in June of that year. The following reference to Mr. Sellers is taken from the *Public Opinion*, of Chambersburg, Pa.:

"Although the people of Michigan know him as a Michigander, he is just as well and favorably known in this his native county, where he spent his boyhood days. After learning the printing trade in the office of the *Sentinel*, Shippensburg, he earned in the harvest field sufficient money to pay his way to Cedar Springs, where, in the fall of 1869, his industrious habits soon gained him the confidence of the community, and where, under great difficulties, he earned sufficient means to purchase a press and start his paper. His journal has proven a remarkable business success, and it is one of the largest and most influential papers published in the county. He is a writer and politician of the Zach. Chandler school, and the sledge-hammer blows of the *Clipper* have been no insignificant factor in maintaining and achieving the splendid Republican victories of his adopted State. Owing to the misfortunes of his father, the late Leonard Sellers, of Fayetteville, an honest and industrious farmer, who lost his all by the rebel invasion of Stuart in 1862 and Lee in 1863, and who died in 1864, L. M. Sellers has been the devoted son and main support of an aged mother. Such sterling characteristics bear excellent testimony to the worth of any man. Notwithstanding Mr. Sellers' popularity in the county, he has never sought for any office, although his name was placed among the nominees for the Legislature in 1880, when he came within five votes of receiving the nomination. The only reason for his defeat at that time was due to the fact that Mr. Russell, of Cedar Springs, was placed in nomination for the Senate. Cedar Springs, of course, could not govern Kent county.

It may be said with truth, that the young Pennsylvania printer selected the hamlet of Cedar Springs while it was still centered in



L. M. Sellers

the wilderness. Even then he saw the place was destined to be a village, and resolved to act his part in hastening its destiny,—to grow up with the country. He came to the small village with a smaller financial capital; but that \$5 which he brought with him to his new home taught a greater lesson than \$5,000 could purchase; taught self-reliance and respect, and with these greater qualities than money, he entered on the life of a settler. His first day's work in Michigan was that of using the cross-cut saw and getting out shingle bolts,—the scene of his labors being what is now known as the William Easton farm in Solon township. The five succeeding days were devoted to similar employment, during which time he almost succeeded in working his experienced friend at the other end of the saw to death.

Subsequently he was engaged in packing shingles at the Slawson Mill, which occupation he followed until December, when he entered upon the preparation of a printing office. In those preparations for the publication of the *Clipper*, he worked day and night, in a small room in an old building, made tables, type racks, and other furniture for his office. How his perseverance and industry conquered is best explained in the appointments of the office, the size and excellence of the *Clipper*, and the high esteem in which he is held by his fellow townsmen. As a public man few of his years have made greater strides toward prosperity. His political friends stand by him like a rampart, and even his political enemies admire him for his honesty and manliness on the public platform and in the columns of his journal. While still a boy he traveled 19 miles, over two mountains, to hear Abraham Lincoln, when he made his great speech on the field of Gettysburg in 1863. This journey was made on a "capital" of 50 cents, a small haversack of provisions and a stout heart. Since that time he has been present at the great gatherings of the Republican party; was present at the convention that nominated the late President, and again at his inauguration in 1881. The editor of the *Clipper* is a self-made man in the true sense of the word, is broad in his views and always ready to stand by the right. We give Mr. Sellers' portrait in this volume as a representative man of the county.

THE ROCKFORD WEEKLY REGISTER

was established by C. H. Cowdin, Feb. 8, 1871, as a six-column folio, which it continued to be until it had completed its tenth year, Feb. 9, 1881. On entering its eleventh year it was made a six-column quarto. It is Independent-Republican in politics, and gives the general and local news.

Charles H. Cowdin was born at Dexter, Washtenaw Co., Mich. May 1, 1833. His father died at Jackson, Mich., March 18, 1840. Attended common school at Jackson, Fort Wayne, Ind., Piqua, and Lima, Ohio, the latter place being his residence for nearly 25 years. He married Miss M. H. Underwood at Lima, Ohio, Feb.

24, 1862. Have two children, Charles R. and Henry E. Mr. Cowdin enlisted in Co. I, 34th Ohio Regiment, Sept. 15, 1862, and was in the service about two years and nine months, most of which time was in West Virginia. Was with Gen. Sheridan's army in the Shenandoah Valley during the fall campaign of 1864. Was captured by Gen. Rosser's cavalry at Beverly, W. Va., Jan. 11, 1865, and taken to Libby prison, where he remained until Feb. 15, following, when he was one of a thousand who were that day paroled and sent to Annapolis, Md., and from that place to Camp Chase, Ohio, where he received a furlough for 30 days. Was discharged at Cumberland, Md., June 27, 1865. Removed to Rockford, Kent Co., Mich., in January, 1871.

THE KENT COUNTY HERALD

was founded by Frank E. Ackerman at Casnovia, March 1, 1878. On July 2, 1880, the office was moved to Kent City. The journal was first issued as a five-column folio, and enlarged to six columns in September, 1880. The office employs two men. The weekly circulation averages 500 copies. The policy of the journal is independence; the local and literary columns are well selected.

Frank E. Ackerman was born at Flint, Mich., Aug. 24, 1852. He entered the Grand Haven *News* office April 1, 1870, where he passed six years. In 1876 he entered into partnership with Hiram Potts, of the *Ottawa Co. Courier*, then published at Cooperville. Mr. Ackerman was part proprietor in this newspaper until March, 1878, when he sold his interest to Mr. Potts, and removed to Casnovia, where he inaugurated the *Herald*. He married Miss Phœbe L. Barker, of Grand Haven, July 4, 1873..

THE SAND LAKE WEEKLY ENTERPRISE.

This newspaper was established Oct. 14, 1880, by Austin Reed and ——— Leach. These publishers remained in partnership until May, 1881, when Mr. Leach retired. Since that period the *Enterprise* has been published by Austin Reed. The paper is a six-column folio, possessing a weekly circulation of 300 copies, and devoted to the interests of the Republican party in that district.

Austin Reed, born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., Aug. 30, 1839, son of Moses and Phœbe Reed, natives of Connecticut and Vermont respectively, came to Calhoun Co., Mich., in 1855, and two years later settled on a farm in Allegan Co., where he labored until December, 1878, the period of his settlement at Sand Lake. There he followed the lumber business until 1880, when he became publisher and inaugurator of the first newspaper formed there. He married Miss Ruth Tuggy, of Quebec, Dec. 31, 1866. They are the parents of four children, viz.: Leonard, Amy, Cyrus and Carrie.

THE SPARTA SENTINEL,

noticed in the history of Sparta township, is published by J. W. Halleck. Its news columns are devoted principally to local happenings. This little journal is well supported and has all the qualities which can tend to its advancement.



CHAPTER XIV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

The history of the progress of these arts is also the history of political and commercial development. In every age has the agriculturist been civilization's pioneer. In the settlement of this county we learn that even the French trader converted the hillside, from his log cabin to the banks of the Grand river, into a beautiful garden, and close by cultivated both corn and cereals. Agriculture leads permanent prosperity to its side, and prepares the road for great enterprises. With it, as a main stay, the manufacturing industries are built upon secure foundations, and that portion of humanity whose days are devoted to hard and honest labor in the mills and factories of the land, may enjoy the fruits of the agriculturist's fields at a reasonable price, where the unfortunate denizen of a purely manufacturing city is compelled to pay fabulous prices for the necessities of life.

It has been stated that with the progress of agriculture the entire State has progressed; numberless sources of wealth in minerals, timber and fish have been brought to light; cities have sprung into existence as by the touch of an enchanter's wand, rivaling, in population and the importance of their commerce, many on the seaboard that have been struggling forward almost from the landing of the first colonists; political communities have been founded possessing almost a preponderating weight in the great family of States. Persons devoted to commerce and the mechanical arts did not initiate this startling development; they, being dependent upon agriculture, do not precede it into a new country, they follow in its wake. This rapid expansion of population and this wide-spread improvement are to be ascribed to the stout-hearted enterprise of farmers. They have led and sustained the tide of emigration westward from over-populated districts, and drawn hither every other industrial, social and business element, and co-working has produced such astonishing results. The pioneer record is peculiarly theirs. Great energy, a contempt for hardships, privations and dangers, and a fortitude to endure disease and other and countless discomforts, familiar to the early settlers of a country, distinguish them in an eminent degree. Every locality has some interesting reminiscence or tradition of these dauntless men. The impress of their plucky experience is fixed indelibly on the public mind in the towns and counties in which they were among the first to live

and labor. Though they may not rank with Putnam and Boone of national fame, in respect to the brilliant incidents and achievements of their pioneer lives, still their memories are long cherished with affectionate and admiring interest, and honored as the Republic ever honors the brave and the deserving.

Agriculture, wherever it is practicable, is a great and enduring local interest. A district or country which admits of no profitable cultivation of the soil, and where, therefore, it is neglected, can possess no attraction to a permanent population, unless, indeed, its mines, its lumber or its salt fountains may so stimulate the greed for wealth as to overcome a natural repugnance to being separated from this source of supplies, and the rural charms ever associated with the labor of the husbandman.

HORTICULTURE IN WESTERN MICHIGAN.

As the history of the county seat begins with Louis Campau, so also must we refer to him as the initiator of horticulture in the valley of the Grand river within the historic period. The history of the rise and progress of horticulture in Kent county is interesting and instructive. As treated by Charles W. Garfield, it is historically valuable, as it deals not only with the men who were its early promoters, but it also points out the date and species. He says:

The earliest history of horticulture in Kent county is connected with Grand Rapids as a French trading post. Louis Campau, previous to 1834, had improved a piece of land extending from the present site of the Rathbun House, on the corner of Monroe and Ottawa streets, to the Eagle Hotel, and from thence to the river bank. This was a vegetable and flower garden, with shrubbery and trees scattered through it, and a few fruits. The most attractive thing about it was the flowers, and it was a place of resort for whites and Indians. The latter used to land from their canoes and go up a well-trodden path to Mr. Campau's house. An old canoe answered for a propagating bed in which to start things before they were planted in the garden.

About the year 1835 Mr. Abel Page moved to Grand Rapids and located on the bank of the river, near the foot of Huron street. Mr. Page and John Almy, his nearest neighbor, started gardens on the bank of the river and planted in them such things as they brought from the East and could get through the mails from friends, in the form of seeds and slips. They also made some selections from the woods. It was in Mr. Page's river garden that the first tomatoes were raised in the Grand River Valley. They were a great curiosity and grown as ornamental plants, and called "love apples." There was but one person in the county that would eat them, and that was a school-teacher. This was a matter of astonishment to the people, and at first dire consequences were expected as a result. For a good many of the first things planted in the gardens of the settlers

they were indebted to the kindness of Uncle Louis Campau, who grew nothing to sell but gave many things away.

In 1838 Mr. Page moved up on Bridge street hill and planted another garden with a sort of nursery attachment, the whole occupying perhaps three acres. This was the year of the great flood in the river, which occurred in February. It was in this second garden that Mr. Page grew *Morus multicaulis* and raised silk worms, dealing in the cocoons. It was about this time that the Rohan potato had such a great run. Mr. Page raised specimens that would weigh two pounds, and sold them for seed at the rate of from \$16 to \$20 per bushel. The fruit grown in this garden was grown largely from plants found in the woods. Mr. Page and his sons gathered gooseberries, currants, raspberries and blackberries, as well as plums, from the valley of the Grand river, and by careful selection succeeded in growing very fine smooth gooseberries of large size; black-caps were grown that rivaled the cultivated sorts in size and quality; white blackberries were found and propagated, and plums were found, large and delicious, that ripened as early as August. All these, added to the slips of cultivated fruits and ornamental shrubs, made the nucleus of the future nursery.

The first apple-seeds planted were from fruit gathered from the old French trees about Detroit and shipped to Grand Haven around the lakes, and from thence up the river in Mackinaw boats. The apples were eaten with the understanding the seeds were to be saved, and no guest was treated to any of the fruit without this promise being put in. A quart of seeds thus obtained were sown at the same time a bushel of peach nuts were planted, producing trees that were sold readily without a budding at good prices.

Mr. Page grew the white cranberry here, and his garden was the resort for people who wished a feast of fruit. He also raised about the first melons in the county.

It might be well to speak of the nearest attempt at gardening outside of Grand Rapids. As early as 1835-'6 "Yankee" Lewis had a nice garden at Yankee Springs, on the edge of Barry county, and people coming through from Kalamazoo were delighted with his thrift and good taste. Upon the site of this garden are now located orchards containing over 1,000 trees in a prosperous condition. Really, the nursery business proper, in Kent county, was started by Abel Page and his sons in the year 1845. It was planted north of Coldbrook, and the 10,000 root grafts were purchased at Monroe, of one Hartwell, a nurseryman there. Two-thirds of these were apples, the remainder divided between pears, cherries, plums, etc. To these more were added rapidly, until in two or three years the number of trees in the nursery reached 250,000, and for nearly 20 years about this amount of stock was carried.

In 1850 the first mammoth pie-plant root was brought into the county by the father of John B. Colton, in a pot swung under his wagon. From this Mr. Page secured a slip for one dollar, and the

next year sold five dollars worth of plants from it, and two years thereafter sold Judge Withey enough pie plant for Independence Day's dinner, for two dollars.

The first Lombardy poplar was brought into the county by Samuel White, and planted near the head of Stocking street. From this, slips were taken to stock the Coldbrook nursery. When getting the first nursery stock at Monroe, Mr. A. F. Page secured a quart of seed from the common yellow locust; this was planted, and from the seed, in a few years, over \$2,000 worth of trees were sold.

A few trees of the very best sorts were imported from Hodge's nursery, at Buffalo, by Page, while he was starting his nursery. These were most of them sold again, but a few were retained and planted out in the nursery grounds from which to get grafts, and to use as an advertisement for the nursery as they came into bearing. The first fruit thus grown was very precious and preserved with the greatest of care. The first trees sold were seedlings, and customers asked no questions. They were glad to get anything of fruit-tree kind, but as soon as the first grafted trees bore, more anxiety was shown in getting good varieties. The root grafts bought by Page were some of them sold at three years of age, and distributed through Kent, Ionia and Ottawa counties.

About 1855 Hiram Rhodes established a nursery on the river front, below Ada, and H. N. Peck started about the same date in the town of Grand Rapids. The Kellogg nursery was started a little later, on the hill between Fountain and Fulton streets, and was afterward purchased by George Nelson. As soon as the Detroit & Milwaukee railroad was completed to Grand Rapids, nursery stock, the refuse of Eastern nurseries, was shipped to the Grand River country, and sold at rates far below what the stock could be grown for here, and hence the business was gradually dropped. Soon after this the Husteds started near Lowell and ran a large nursery business until 1873.

In 1836 Mr. Robert Hilton came to Grand Rapids, and the only two orchards started that were talked about then were those of Burton, in Paris, and Chubb, in Grandville. Mr. Hilton's farm was in Walker (Tallmadge?), and in 1840 he planted 50 apple-trees about 40 rods from the river. In 1845 he planted 300 more grafted apple-trees, purchased of George Barker, who had a small nursery out on West Bridge street, near the city limits, and of a small nursery that stood on the south of Monroe street, near where the Aldrich block now stands. The orchards are standing now, and before Mr. Hilton left them, in 1848, some of the trees bore well. From two trees of the Fameuse variety he took one year (probably 1845) $21\frac{1}{4}$ bushels. He grew peaches on the land near the river, and in those days this locality seemed very free from frosts, even more so than the higher ground.

The towns of Caledonia and Bowne were originally one, and the first trees taken in there had a very interesting history. Mr. Reu-

ben H. Smith, in 1840, was returning from a trip outside the county by way of the Grand River crossing at Lyons, and as he came to the ferry he found a man standing disconsolately with a bundle of seedling apple-trees beside him. While arranging to go across with the ferryman he inquired of the stranger what was the matter, where he was going, etc. Ascertaining that the man was entirely out of money and was on his way to Ionia, hoping there to dispose of his trees for a little cash, Mr. Smith had compassion on the man and paid his fee, taking him over the ferry. The man expressed great obligations, and as they walked on toward Ionia together they talked apple-trees, prices, etc., and finally struck up a trade, the result of which was that Mr. Smith took the bundle of seedlings into Bowne. These trees were mostly planted by Asa and Loren B. Tyler. Charles N. Foster and Wm. A. Beach were then little boys and each given a nice straight seedling for his own. Foster's tree bore first, and in 1863 it was reported as bearing above 10 bushels of fine fruit. The two trees are now living and bearing regular crops.

Frederick Thompson and Isaac Woolsey set some trees out on what is now known as the Jonathan Thomas estate, as early as 1837, and a Mr. Kent planted seedling apples about the same time. About 1840 Peter John Malcolm and Daniel McNaughton and John A. Campbell planted out seedling orchards in the same township.

Paris and Gaines were originally one township, and the first trees planted in this town were on the Barney Burton place, now known as the Garfield farm. Mr. Burton started a seedling nursery and furnished a good many trees to the early settlers in his own town. Mr. S. S. Buck, on section 34, set an orchard from this nursery in 1834.

About 1840 A. L. Bouck had a small nursery on what is now the line between Paris and Gaines, on the old Kalamazoo road. As early as 1838 Foster Kelley and Mr. Blain brought fruit trees from Orleans Co., Rochester, N. Y., and planted in this township near where they now reside. J. W. Wolcott, in this town, planted seedling apple-trees in 1843 and grafted them in the top. Robert Jones was an early planter in this township and brought his trees from Adrian, while the Browns secured their first nursery trees in Ypsilanti. There is now a small nursery in Caledonia on section 36. owned by J. B. Procter & Son.

About the time that Mr. Bouck and Mr. Burton had their nurseries Mr. Goodwin, in Wyoming, started quite a variety of trees on the new Kalamazoo road, which was well patronized; remains of the nursery are yet standing on the place owned by Augustine Godwin.

S. M. Pearsall is supposed to have planted the first orchard in the town of Alpine. He brought the trees from Troy, Oakland county, in 1843. They were brought in wagons and cost him when planted one dollar apiece. Mr. Pearsall brought into the

county from Avon the White Astrachan, or as he then called it Transparent Moscow. Very soon after this Mr. Noel Hopkins planted his orchard in Alpine.

One of the oldest apple-trees in Kent county stands in the garden of the writer (Charles W. Garfield), planted by Barney Burton, the body of which is five feet in circumference three feet from the ground, at a point below the enlargement caused by the branches. The top has spread nearly 50 feet, but recently has been shortened in.

The nursery interest of Kent county received a severe shock from the hard winters in the first half of the past decade, but now is recuperating again. As nearly as can be estimated, the acreage is about as follows : J. D. Husted, Lowell, 15 acres ; N. P. Husted, Lowell, 12 acres; Munson & Knapp, Grand Rapids, 30 acres; Thibos, Lewis & Co., Cascade, 15 acres ; Wm. Watson, Cascade, five acres.

Since 1870 the heights of ground in Kent county, especially in Gaines, Paris, Grand Rapids, Walker, Alpine and Sparta, have been planted to peaches and the success has been all that can be asked. As yet there has not been an authenticated case of the yellows.

Having thus shown the growth of the horticultural interests, we will pass on to review the associations formed for further advancing them.

ORGANIZATION OF PROMOTERS.

The first meeting to organize a State pomological society was held at Sweet's Hotel, Grand Rapids, Feb. 11, 1870, with S. L. Fuller in the chair ; Sherman S. Bailey and L. S. Scranton, Vice-Presidents; A. T. Linderman, Secretary, and E. N. Knapp, Treasurer. Henry S. Clubb, S. L. Fuller and L. S. Scranton were appointed a committee on constitution and by-laws ; Jacob Ganghorn, Wm. Voorheis, and James Hamilton formed the Executive Committee.

The second meeting was held at Lucas Hall, Feb. 26, 1870, with S. L. Fuller presiding, when the articles of association were presented by H. S. Clubb, were amended and adopted. The election of officers resulted in the choice of H. G. Saunders, President, S. L. Fuller, Treasurer; and A. T. Linderman, Secretary. The committee on correspondence comprised H. S. Clubb, James Hamilton and Daniel Upton. Of 364 members enrolled in the State society in 1870-'1, Kent county was represented by 256.

GRAND RIVER VALLEY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting held in Fuller's Banking House, Grand Rapids, Feb. 10, 1874, a number of the horticulturists of the county assembled in response to a call issued by Messrs. C. N. Merriman, Ed. Bradfield, Edward Graham, Reuben H. Smith, J. M. Dean,

Henry Holt, D. L. Arnold, Geo. W. Dickenson, S. L. Fuller, Oscar Blain, J. D. Husted, N. P. Husted, and C. J. Dietrich. The meeting organized by appointing Edward Bradfield Chairman, and C. J. Dietrich, Secretary. Messrs. Merriman, Holt, Bradfield, and Rowe were appointed a committee on constitution and by-laws. This committee reported a series of articles with a preamble, showing forth that the object was to develop facts and promulgate information connected with pomology and general horticulture. The articles of association were adopted, and the first election of officers proceeded with.

In the following list the names of officers elected since organization are given: Presidents—Edward Bradfield, 1874-'5; Charles N. Merriman, 1876-'7; William Rowe, 1878-'81. Vice Presidents—Henry Holt, and C. J. Dietrich, 1874; Henry Holt, 1875; Wm. Rowe, 1876-'7; A. S. White, 1878; Charles Alford, 1879-'80; and Wm. K. Munson, 1881. Secretary—C. J. and C. W. L. Dietrich, 1874; A. S. White, 1875; W. N. Cook, 1876-'81. Treasurer—Geo. W. Dickenson, 1874; and S. L. Fuller, 1874-'81. Executive Board: 1874—Wm. Rowe, Henry Holt and Charles N. Merriman; 1875—W. N. Cook, C. N. Merriman, Geo. W. Stanton and W. R. Pierce; 1876-'7—Edward Bradfield, John Suttle, Geo. W. Dickenson and A. S. White; 1878—P. W. Johnson, Edward Bradfield, Sherman M. Pearsall and C. N. Merriman; 1879—Edward Graham, C. N. Merriman, S. M. Pearsall and Reuben H. Smith; 1880—Wm. K. Emmons, Reuben H. Smith, A. Sharp, and S. M. Pearsall; 1881—W. K. Emmons, Eugene Carpenter, S. M. Pearsall and Perley W. Johnson.

The original members were: C. J. Dietrich, Geo. W. Dickenson, A. S. White, A. T. Lindermann, John Suttle, Reuben H. Smith, Ed. Bradfield, Wm. Rowe, Chas. N. Merriman, W. R. Pierce, Wm. I. Blakley, Sam'l L. Fuller, Amos Holt, and D. L. Arnold.

The districts represented by this horticultural society comprise Kent, Barry, Ottawa, Mecosta, Muskegon, Ionia, Newaygo and Allegan counties.

John Suttle, the leading florist of the valley, and one of the most efficient and most esteemed members of the society, died in 1877. During the fair of that year the members assembled, and on Sept. 25, passed a vote of condolence.

The society held a fair every year from 1874 to 1879 in connection with the fairs of the Kent County Agricultural Society. Since the organization of the Western Michigan Agricultural Society, the horticulture of Kent make the exhibit in connection with the State society, and of late years are represented at Rochester, N. Y., and St. Louis, Mo.

At St. Louis the society represented Michigan. In the Inter-State competition for the largest collection and variety, Michigan carried off the prize of \$150, together with five other premiums, aggregating \$85. The exhibit of the Kent horticulturists at the American Society's fair, held at Rochester in 1879, was equally creditable.

KENT COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The meeting to perfect the organization of the Kent Co. Agricultural Society was held at the court-house, Grand Rapids, July 10 1847, with E. B. Bostwick in the chair, and H. Hall, Secretary. Messrs. Freeman, Chubb and Van Allen, a committee appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws, reported a series of 13 articles. The election of officers resulted in the choice of E. B. Bostwick, President; J. F. Chubb and Henry Hall, Vice Presidents; Wm. A. Tryon, Secretary; Doctor Freeman, Treasurer; H. C. Smith, S. S. Bailey, Andrew Mesnard, Philip W. Fox, Hamilton Jackson, Dr. Eastman, Andrew Loomis, Philo Beers and Sherman M. Pearsall, members of the Executive Committee.

Previous to this organization of agriculturists, a local society was formed in the township of Walker, which accomplished much good. In 1847 the majority of the members of this association enrolled their names as members of the Kent County Agricultural Society, and labored energetically in its interest. The agricultural exposition of 1849, held on the court-house square at Grand Rapids, was the first fair held in that county.

Dec. 27, 1855, the present "Kent County Agricultural Society" was organized. The charter members were: W. S. H. Welton, President; J. W. B. Smith, Vice President; J. F. Chubb, Treasurer; J. M. Barker, Trustee; Andrew Loomis, Trustee; S. S. Bailey, Trustee; G. C. Fitch, Trustee; L. K. Jenny, Trustee; B. B. Church, and J. C. Rogers, Councilors; T. E. Wetmore, Secretary. On June 15, 1857, the articles of association were amended, and the following officers elected: President, W. S. H. Welton; Secretary, Luman R. Atwater; Treasurer, Geo. C. Fitch; Directors, Morgan Hunting, Cicero Potter, S. S. Bailey, Steven V. Steadman and John Davis.

WESTERN MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Owing to the loss of the records, previous to Mr. Cox's secretaryship, it is impossible to obtain the names of the officers from 1858 to 1873. From that date, however, to 1878-'9, their names are given: 1874—Geo. W. Griggs, President; Edwin A. Burlingame, Secretary; Omar H. Simonds, Treasurer; A. R. Hoag, John Porter, Myron Harris and A. Gaylord Holt, Executive Committee. 1875—Aaron Brewer, President; James Cox, Secretary; F. W. Foster, Treasurer; John Porter, G. G. Holt, O. H. Simonds and A. R. Hoag, Executive Committee. 1876—Aaron Brewer, President; James Cox, Secretary; F. W. Foster, Treasurer; H. G. Holt, A. R. Hoag, Levi Averill, Asa W. Meech, Geo. W. Chadwick, Executive Committee. 1877—Aaron Brewer, President; James Cox, Secretary; F. W. Foster, Treasurer; John M. Matthewson, H. G. Holt, John Porter, Levi Averill, Perry Hills, Executive Committee. 1878—Levi Averill, President; James Cox, Secre-

tary; F. W. Foster, Treasurer; John W. Matthewson, John H. Withey, John Porter, Asa W. Meech, Freeman Brewer, Executive Committee. 1879—Levi Averill, President; James Cox, Secretary; Frank W. Foster, Treasurer; E. B. Dikeman, John Porter, Isaac B. Malcolm, Henry Fralick, John H. Withey, Executive Committee. From 1879 to the present time, the history of the county society has been so closely indented with that of the Western Michigan Agricultural Society, it will be only necessary to give a sketch of the latter to complete the account of the former.

Early in February, 1879, a call was issued by the officers of the Kent County Agricultural Society, inviting the co-operation of the western counties of the State in the formation of a society for the advancement of the industries of Western Michigan. A meeting was held in March, but nothing was done except to issue another call for a meeting at Grand Rapids, April 10, 1879.

At Luce's Hall, Grand Rapids, on the above date, a number of gentlemen from the counties of Western Michigan assembled in response to the call of the Kent County Society, and organized by electing J. O. Rose, of Big Rapids, Chairman, and James Cox, Grand Rapids, Secretary. It was resolved to form an agricultural society for Western Michigan. A committee of C. L. Whitney, Muskegon; E. B. Dikeman, Kent; M. W. Smith, Oceana; A. Ryerson, Barry; A. Chapman, Van Buren; I. F. Clapp, Allegan; C. N. Merriman, Mason, and H. C. Clark, Ottawa, was appointed to prepare articles of association.

In due time the above committee reported, which report was adopted by the meeting, and Board of Directors duly elected, composed as follows: I. F. Clapp, Allegan; Wm. Freeman, Mason; A. Stout, Clinton; A. Ryerson, Barry; J. G. Ramsdell, Traverse; C. L. Whitney, Muskegon; A. Chapman, Van Buren; J. O. Rose, Mecosta; H. C. Sherwood, Berrien; S. L. Fuller, Kent; D. A. Blodgett, Osceola; H. Dale Adams, Kalamazoo; W. Divine, Montcalm; Levi Averill, Kent county; and Thomas Wild, Ottawa county.

The board was instructed to meet and execute the articles of association, at once organize as a board and begin the work of the Western Michigan Agricultural and Industrial Society.

The evening of May 4 brought the members of the Board of Directors together at the Morton House, and an organization was effected by electing the Hon. Geo. W. Thayer, of Grand Rapids, President; E. B. Dikeman, Treasurer; James Cox, Secretary, and J. P. Thompson, Detroit, Corresponding Secretary. On the 29th the articles of association were duly executed and signed by Geo. W. Thayer, President; James Cox, Secretary; E. B. Dikeman, Treasurer; Westbrook Divine, J. G. Ramsdell, William Ladner, Anderson Stout, John H. Withey, Irving F. Clapp, H. Dale Adams, Thomas Wilde, Levi Averill, Samuel L. Fuller, C. L. Whitney, H. C. Sherwood, Abraham Ryerson, Alvin Chapman, F. J. Russell.

Organized and officered, the Board of Directors at once began the laborious task of preparation for the fair of 1879, the first annual exhibition of the society. The Executive Board of the Kent County Agricultural Society offered to lease the fair grounds for a term of five years, which proposition was referred to a joint committee of the two societies to arrange the terms of a lease,—Directors Ramsdell, Sherwood and Adams acting as a committee on the part of the Western Michigan Agricultural and Industrial Society,—and upon their report being received and adopted a lease was executed.

The lease perfected and possession of the grounds obtained, it was ascertained that a great amount of repairs was needed and additional buildings would be wanted to be able to hold a successful fair. An appeal to the citizens of Grand Rapids was made for means to make the necessary improvements, and nobly did the citizens of this enterprising city respond. The Board of Directors was enabled by the funds subscribed and paid to put the grounds and buildings into suitable condition for a fair, to build additional stables for cattle, pens for sheep, and a large, fine carriage hall. From the 1st of August until the fair began the fair grounds were a scene of constant activity and preparation, under the immediate charge of the President and Treasurer, acting for the Business Committee. Meantime the Board of Directors had met from time to time, completed their premium list, assigned the several departments, and arranged for all the details of a very successful exhibition and advertised the same to the world.

The first fair of the Western Michigan Agricultural and Industrial Society was a decided success, satisfactory to exhibitors and to all who attended, proving that the plan of such an organization was a good one, its system of management correct, and only an additional trial needed to commend it to all.

Largely tributary to the success of the fair of 1879, was the prompt and ready co-operation of the principal railroads centering in Grand Rapids. Mr. A. M. Nichols, of the C. & W. M. R. R., gave promptly his propositions to aid the enterprise at the meeting for organization, in which he was warmly supplemented by the authorities of the G. R. & I. R. R., and also by the D., G. H. & M. R. R., and finally by all others. The G. R. & I. R. R. erected an exhibition hall upon the fair grounds, in which were shown displays of the products of the lands along the line of their road.

The annual meeting of the Board of Directors and the Society took place as provided in the articles of association, Jan. 20, 1880, at Sweet's Hotel.

The first annual meeting of the members of the Society took place in the afternoon, when Geo. W. Thayer, President of the association, delivered the annual address.

The annual election of five members of the Board of Directors resulted in the re-election, by a large majority, of those whose term expired, viz.: A. Stout, Clinton county; M. Divine, Montcalm

county; J. G. Ramsdell, Traverse county; Wm. Ladner, Mecosta county; J. H. Withey, Kent county; also David Woodman, Van Buren county, to fill vacancy. The reorganization of the Board of Directors took place in the evening by the unanimous re-election of the President and Treasurer and other officers.

The Board of Directors held the annual meeting in the parlors of Sweet's Hotel, Jan. 18. At that meeting President Thayer submitted his annual address, Treasurer Dikeman made his annual report, and the Business Committee presented its annual report. These reports, with vouchers, were submitted to the proper committees, found correct, approved, and ordered furnished at the annual meeting of the members of the society, to be held in the afternoon.

Promptly at three o'clock the members of the Western Michigan Agricultural and Industrial Society assembled in the reading-room at Sweet's Hotel to hold their annual meeting. About 30 of the 140 members of the society as enrolled were present. Hon. G. W. Thayer, President of the society, was called to the chair, and Mr. James Cox was chosen Secretary. The first business was the reception of the

PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL ADDRESS.

"GENTLEMEN: Another epoch in the history of our society is indicated by this, our second assemblage, to review and complete the business of the past, and to arrange for the requirements of the future.

"In accordance with instructions from the Board, 14 acres of land, adjoining the grounds of the Society on the south, have been leased for four years, commencing with 1880. A fence has been erected around the leased ground; the total expense to the society for the fence and the use of the ground during the holding of the fair for four successive years is \$160, which sum has been paid.

"I respectfully invite the attention of the heads of the several departments in which exhibits are to be made, to the consideration of the fact, that it is of the greatest importance that each shall, as early as may be necessary, give personal attention to securing a full and creditable exhibition in his department. A moderate amount of time, judiciously employed by personal solicitation or by correspondence, if entered upon with a determination to secure a large and attractive exhibit, would add greatly to the interest and success of our fairs. The reports now ready to be submitted will enable us to see with definiteness the financial results of our last exhibition.

"Owing to a widely expressed desire, not only of the patrons of the society, but of citizens whose generous subscriptions in 1879 made the permanent existence of this society possible, and to whose wishes we could but defer, I recommended to you in my last annual address that the price of admission be reduced from 50 cents

for adults to 25; from 25 for children to 15; and if additional grounds could be leased, that all teams be admitted for 25 cents. Recognizing the causes that induced these recommendations, the board adopted them all, but not without misgiving as to the result, in which I fully shared. We resolved to make the trial, from which there came to our ears a demand little short of a popular clamor. To most of the Board this sweeping reduction of prices made our second year even more experimental and hazardous than was our first. Seemingly Providence, recognizing the correctness of our purposes, permitted to us a week of most delightful weather. Notwithstanding an expenditure of nearly \$5,000 made upon buildings and for improvements in 1879, further expenditures were required, and as shown by the report of the Business Committee upward of \$1,600 were paid out for new buildings, painting and general repairs, making the buildings and grounds perhaps the most complete and attractive of any in the West. Every effort was put forth by the management to make the fair a success, and judging from the expressions that came to us from the assembled thousands who were to pronounce the popular verdict, we have every reason to believe that to the general public the fair was highly satisfactory.

“The report of the Treasurer shows that after paying the premiums awarded, for the improvements made, all the expenses of the exhibition and the interest on the debt of the Kent County Agricultural Society, the balance in his hands has been reduced nearly \$1,200. Making allowance for the increase in premiums offered and paid in 1880, in excess of those of 1879, we show net earnings for the year of about \$200. While the balance now in the treasury is ample, considering the comparatively small amount that will be necessarily required for repairs and improvements in 1881, to enable us to successfully inaugurate our third exhibition, yet this plain lesson has been learned that a series of fairs, such as we have inaugurated, and such as it will be necessary to maintain, if we are to command the interest and co-operation of Western Michigan, cannot be successfully carried on with the rates of admission adopted for the last year. If these prices are to be adhered to, the premiums offered must be reduced and a general curtailment of expenditures made to correspond to the reduced revenue to meet them. Any material reduction in the amount of premiums offered or curtailment of expenses necessary to conduct our exhibitions must greatly dwarf both the interest and the attendance.

“The common remark made at the close of our first year that a 25-cent admission fee would not only more than double the attendance but give greater financial results, is a fallacy, as has been clearly demonstrated, the trial having been made under the most favorable conditions. It must be evident to all that it would be unreasonable to expect that we can continue to give our exhibitions with all the favorable circumstances that attended our last one.

“If we wisely profit by our experience we shall enter upon our third year with a much greater assurance of success than either of

our previous years has afforded us. This society was instituted to foster and promote the interests of agriculture, horticulture and mechanic arts, and kindred arts and sciences, and this object is being attained with as great a degree of success as should be expected. It seeks and cordially invites the hearty co-operation of all in building up and extending its field of usefulness. With judicious management and such co-operation, its uses and beneficial influences will be more widely extended until it shall become, in fact, what its name implies, the representative of the agricultural and industrial interests of Western Michigan."

The President then presented the Treasurer's and the Business Committee's reports, and the society proceeded to the election of Directors by ballot when the following were chosen for three years: Messrs. E. A. Strong, of St. Joseph county; Fred. J. Russell, of Hart, Oceana county; H. Dale Adams, of Galesburg, Kalamazoo county; C. L. Whitney, of Muskegon; and David Woodman, of Paw Paw, Van Buren county. The only change in the Board was the election of Strong to succeed Alvin Chapman, of Bangor, Van Buren county, who announced that his own affairs would prevent his serving longer. So the Board of Directors as now constituted consists of:

For one year—Messrs. Samuel L. Fuller, Grand Rapids; H. C. Sherwood, Watervliet; Henry Fralick, Grand Rapids; A. Alderman, Ionia; Abraham Ryerson, Hastings.

For two years—Messrs. John H. Withey, Cascade; William Ladner, Big Rapids; Anderson Stout, St. Johns; Westbrook Divine, Belding; J. G. Ramsdell, Traverse City.

For three years—Messrs. E. A. Strong, St. Joseph; F. J. Russell, Hart; H. Dale Adams, Galesburg; C. L. Whitney, Muskegon; David Woodman, Paw Paw.

After the annual meeting of the members in accordance with the by-laws, the Directors met at once to elect officers. The Executive Board re-elected their old officers: President, Geo. W. Thayer; Secretary, James Cox; Treasurer, Ed. B. Dikeman.

The standing committees were appointed as follows:

Business—Sherwood, Dikeman and Ramsdell. Finance—Fralick, Fuller and Strong. Premium List—Divine, Whitney, Adams, Fralick and Sherwood. Rules and Regulations—Fuller, Ramsdell and Strong. Printing—Adams, Stout and Cox. Programme—Whitney, Withey and Ladner. Pedigree of Cattle—Ryerson, Russell and Woodman. Pedigree of Horses—Dikeman, Alderman and Divine. Pedigree of Sheep—Ladner, Stout and Withey. Then he appointed the superintendents to serve in the departments of the next fair, as follows:

The superintendents appointed are:

General Superintendent—H. C. Sherwood. Horses—A. Stout and A. Alderman. Cattle—Westbrook Divine. Sheep and Swine—F. J. Russell. Poultry—J. H. Withey. Agricultural Products—A. Ryerson and D. Woodman. Fruits and Flowers—H. Dale Adams. Art and Science—J. G. Ramsdell. Manufacturers—C.



Henry Galick

L. Whitney. Farm Machinery—Strong. Power Machinery—A. Alderman. Vehicles—W. Ladner. Police and Gates—H. Fralick. Forage—S. L. Fuller.

GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.

The fair grounds at Grand Rapids, so well known to the people, are the finest not only in the State, but in the Great West. Good as they were, over \$6,000 were in the last two years expended under the direction of the Business Committee, in erecting new, and improving and repairing the old buildings, stalls, etc.

The following is an enumeration of buildings, all shingled and upon stone foundations.

The entrance building in which the offices are situated, is in form a quarter circle, size. 16x120; is two stories in height, with a fine room for ladies above, and balcony, giving a fine view of the grounds.

Fine Art Hall is in form a Grecian cross, 40x120—22 feet post. Height of dome, 82 feet. A gallery extends around inside of building. Length of gallery, 486 feet.

Pomological building, 44x120—12 feet posts. Manufacturers' Hall, 40x120—12 feet posts. Agricultural Hall, 20x120—10 feet posts. Dining Hall, in form of Grecian cross, size 24x72. Mechanics' Hall, size 40x200—16 feet posts. Carriage Hall, size 40x150—16 feet posts—new. Poultry Hall, 24x100. Two sheep and swine sheds, each 24x100. Building contains 20 box stalls, securely built of plank for the stabling and safe keeping of bulls. Two grand stands—one 24x180, the other 24x70. Over 600 good stalls for horses and cattle, to which are being added new ones of improved form. The horse stalls are all boxed. The track is one-half mile, and equal to any in the West. The supply of water is ample, well distributed, and of a superior quality.

THE WESTERN MICHIGAN FARMERS' CLUB

was organized at Grand Rapids, Aug, 23, 1881, with the following officers: W. T. Adams, of Paris, President; Lyman Murray, of Sparta, First Vice-President. The other Vice-Presidents are W. C. Dennison, of Ada; Geo. Van Nest, of Byron; Nathan Gould, of Algoma. Frank M. Carroll, of the *Agricultural World*, was chosen Secretary and Librarian; Ed. M. Manley, of Walker, Recorder, and George Porter, Treasurer. The object of the club is to advance the farming interests of Western Michigan, and to this end they invite the co-operation of all farmers.

BANKS AND BANKERS OF KENT COUNTY.

In referring to the banks of this county, it will not be out of place to pass in review the varied enterprises in this connection, from early times to the present day. The first attempt to organize

a banking house within the Territory of Michigan was made in 1805, about the same time that the illustrious and reverend Gabriel Richard introduced the first printing press and newspaper among the primitive traders of the Peninsula. A good account, condensed from the paper of ex-Gov. Alpheus Felch, is given in this volume, on pages 101-7.

The first bank established in this county was the "Grand River Bank," with John Almy as President and W. A. Richmond, Cashier. The business was transacted in the office of the Kent Company, on Bridge street, and was continued for some time. According to the Hon. John Ball's statement, Mr. Coggeshall and some others became dissatisfied, and undertook to establish another bank, to be located in the Campau plat part of the village. They got a room over Smith & Evans' store, about where the west part of Luce's block now is; and, after much urging, Louis Campau consented to be President, and Simeon Johnson, Cashier. They named it the "People's Bank," got plates engraved, and some bills struck off, and even put in circulation. The capital stock was \$100,000. Under the law, it required \$30,000 in specie to start on. Being all ready, the directors sent for the Bank Commissioner, Digby V. Bell, to come and make examination, and put the bank in legal operation. He came, but instead of finding the required amount of specie, he found only \$6,000; and they proposed to make up the rest by a draft of Coggeshall for \$20,000, on a broker in New York, and one for Ketchum, on Chicago, for the balance. Bell did not see the propriety of the arrangement, and said it would not do; and so what next was to be done? They not only had bills out, but they had received deposits, and the specie shown was deposited to be drawn out as soon as the bank was in operation. They were anxious to go on in some way, and so far satisfied the Commissioner that they could, that he agreed to give them a month for the purpose. But then it was to be on the condition that the means on hand should go into the hands of a receiver, for the security of the bill-holders and the depositors. When it was talked over who that man should be, they could agree on no one but John Ball. He did not at all like any connection with the matter, but, after much urging, consented to it. It was to be kept as it was for the month, except to pay out to such cash depositors as should require their money, and to redeem their bills then in circulation. Mr. Ball acted as receiver for some time, when he went East, leaving the position to devolve on E. A. Bostwick.

It is unnecessary to follow up the minutiae of the history of this institution. In a paper prepared by Harvey Hollister, of the First National Bank, who has been associated with the banking affairs of the county almost from the beginning, the following historical sketch of their progress is taken:

The first bank or exchange office was started by Wm. J. Wells, now deceased, in 1852, in what was formerly known as the Rath-

bun block, or the "Wedge." With a very limited capital, Mr. Wells put out his modest sign, and offered to our merchants and business men his drafts on New York, Detroit, and Chicago, in exchange for the different sorts of currency then offered, most of which, however, was George Smith & Co.'s Georgia money, and South Western Plank Road currency. A few months later, Mr. Daniel Ball offered to the business men of the town his drafts on the different cities of the country, to procure which it was necessary to mount up into the old wooden warehouse by outside stairs, situated where now is the elegant office of the First National Bank.

From year to year, until 1861, these two banking institutions, with comparatively limited means, furnished all the banking facilities enjoyed by the good people of a vigorous and growing town and the country for many miles about. Indeed, had it not been for the aid thus furnished many of the enterprises then originating and now developed into wonderful prosperity and dimensions, would never have attained any prominence whatever. Banking from 1850 to 1860 was a very different business in this country from banking at the present time. During those years, no more hazardous business could be engaged in. What with a heterogeneous lot of irresponsible banks of issue scattered from Maine to Georgia (most of them in Georgia), beset with a class of impecunious adventurers desiring and pressing for accommodations, with but very meager facilities for obtaining intelligence, or of transmitting moneys, it is no wonder that those who were engaged in the business often felt that they received but poor return for all their risk and labor. The rate of exchange on New York was oftentimes enormous, at one time rising as high as ten per cent. on Illinois and Wisconsin stock bank currency, and rarely running down to less than one-half per cent. on any kind of paper money or coin. These high rates, at that time, were due to two facts: 1st, The impossibility of converting the Western currency into Eastern currency, it not being current farther East than this State; and, 2d, The high rates of the express companies for transmitting from the East to the West and back again. It became necessary, many times, in order to keep the New York accounts good, to send special messengers to Chicago or Detroit, in order to convert the multifarious issues of paper money into New York drafts. With the incoming of the Detroit & Milwaukee railroad, in 1859, and the Plank Road to Kalamazoo, these difficulties of transmitting currency were in a measure obviated; but the business of banking, during the first 10 years of its history,—surrounded by the uncertain values incident to an unorganized, unformed commercial community—was neither pleasant nor profitable. Nevertheless, both of the institutions were of great value to this new and rapidly growing section of the State, and would have undoubtedly continued in successful operation but for the losses attending the winding up and failure of the Illinois and Wisconsin banks, the currency of which, at the breaking out of the great re-

bellion, formed, together with currency known as the "Daniel Ball currency," almost the entire circulation of the Grand River Valley. About the year 1860, Ledyard & Aldrich opened a discount and exchange office in the office formerly occupied by Wm. J. Wells, he having built for his especial use a neat wooden office, about where the entrance to the Arcade now is, in Powers' block, and opposite to the imposing edifice of the City National Bank. At this date, the aggregate banking capital of the city could hardly have been more than \$50,000—certainly not more than \$75,000. In May, 1861, Wm. J. Wells, owing to causes before referred to, was obliged to suspend operations; and in October, 1861, the Exchange Bank of Daniel Ball & Co. was also obliged to go into liquidation. It is most proper here only to record the facts, that both of these institutions yielded to the pressure of the times only after the most strenuous efforts to avert so great a calamity as it then seemed, both to themselves and to the community; and also to record the fact that, within a reasonable time, both Wells and Daniel Ball & Co. had the pleasure of liquidating in full their entire obligations, with interest.

William J. Wells, the first banker, was an early settler of the city, a man respected by all who knew him, and esteemed for his integrity, honorable and just dealings and blameless life. He died suddenly in 1874.

Daniel Ball, the other pioneer banker, was noted for his energy and business ability, combining many other enterprises with his banking establishment. He was a valuable part of a vigorous whole in the make-up of the early history of Kent county, and his relinquishment of his business relations, and retirement from the city in 1866, left a large space which has not since been entirely filled. He died in New York in 1873.

We have thus far omitted to mention the name of one Revilo Wells, who for a brief time held forth as a private banker and custodian of other people's money. His career was so brief, and yet so painful to some of the older inhabitants, that we will only say, that after making many promises to pay large rates of interest, and obtaining several thousand dollars of the people's money, he suddenly left for parts unknown, finally turning up in California, or somewhere upon the Pacific slope, where he now lives.

In December, 1861, M. L. Sweet opened the office formerly occupied by Daniel Ball & Co., and he, together with Ledyard & Fralick, who had succeeded, in 1860, Ledyard & Aldrich, continued until March 10, 1864, to transact the general banking business of the city. At this date, under the direction of several prominent business men, the First National Bank was organized and commenced operations with Martin L. Sweet as President, and Harvey J. Hollister as Cashier, with a capital paid in of \$50,000. Even at this date, in the history of the city, this capital was deemed quite too large, and fears were entertained that it could not be safely invested in business paper.

In 1865, about one year later, the City National Bank was organized and commenced business with T. D. Gilbert as President, and J. F. Baars as Cashier, with a capital of \$100,000. The impetus given to all kinds of business by the large issues of the Government, growing out of the war, had its effect on the city to an unusual degree, both in the accumulation of deposits, and also in the demand for banking accommodations, so that each year the two National banks found it necessary to increase their capacity in both capital and clerical force. In 1866, the First National Bank increased its capital to \$100,000. In July, 1866, to \$150,000. Again, in 1868, it was increased to \$200,000, and in 1871 to \$400,000. Meantime, the City National Bank had increased its capital in 1867 to \$200,000; in 1871 to \$300,000, so that the present capital and undivided profits of the two banks amount to not less than \$1,100,000. In 1869, the Banking House of E. P. & S. L. Fuller was opened and continued to do a prosperous and honorable business until 1876, when they were succeeded by Graff, Dennis & Co., a firm comprised of young men who bid fair to retain the confidence reposed in their successors, being entirely reliable and responsible. In 1871, M. V. Aldrich, formerly of the banking firm of Ledyard & Aldrich, resumed the business of banking, and with an ample capital succeeded rapidly to a lucrative business, his large line of deposits bearing testimony to the confidence reposed in his business capacity and financial ability by the people. In 1874 L. H. Randall, associating with him Mr. Darragh, who had been for several years engaged in the business of banking in another section of the State, and the firm of Randall & Darragh was added to the list of sound Grand Rapids bankers. One more we must not fail to mention. The Grand Rapids Savings Bank, situated on the corner of Canal and Pearl streets, with a capital of \$100,000, was organized about 1865. This institution ought to be, and we think will be, so managed that the savings of the laboring classes will be largely increased. The Savings Bank of this city should have not less than \$500,000 deposits, and should confine itself strictly to the savings department of business. It is a safe, reliable institution. One Lauterette, who in two short years defrauded the people out of about \$75,000, came here from the eastern part of the State, with some reputation as a banker and a capitalist, and, with specious promises in the way of high rates of interest and low exchange, induced many of our citizens to do business with him. In a fit of insanity (?) he left. The dividends on the investment thus thoughtlessly made by many worthy people have been only nominal.

The Grand Rapids National Banking Company was organized in 1880. It is now one of the most prosperous financial concerns in the State. The Farmers and Mechanics' Banking Company was incorporated Feb. 1, 1879. It forms a very important link in the chain of money trading houses in the county.

The banks at Lowell, and private bankers throughout the coun-

ty have established business on such sure foundations as to give guarantees of stability. The Hyde Brothers inaugurated a bank at Rockford in 1879. They ceased the business after a short period. Wm. Russell inaugurated a banking house at Cedar Springs

The old banking system of the "wild-cat" days worked its own downfall, and above its ruins was erected that sound system of finance now conferring benefits throughout the land. No doubt whatever can exist regarding the highly beneficial part enacted by these institutions, in that serio-comic play which raised this section of the country from its primitive condition; nor can it be questioned for a moment, that to this timely organization and subsequent good management of the latter-day banks, the people owe much of their present prosperity. The financial concerns in operation here at present rest on solid foundations, which cannot fall to pieces even under extraordinary circumstances. High principles direct the officers, prudence characterizes the directors, this world bestows upon their owners a large share of her goods, and thus is conferred upon the city a few institutions which hold a remarkable place in the march of prosperity, and scatter benefits all around.

EDUCATIONAL.

Kent county has from its beginning given much attention to educational matters. From the period of Miss Page's first school, which was carried on in a little building standing on the site of the Morton House, or that of Miss Davis and Miss Reed, taught so early as 1834, at Reed's Lake, educational progress has been marked indeed. In the city, in each village, and in each township of Kent county, school buildings have been raised up; no expense has been spared to render the workings of the schools perfect, and it must be a subject for congratulation to the people, who made much sacrifice of time and money, to behold now the results of their earnestness in the matter, and the zeal manifested by both city and township school officials.

The total expenditure in the county for schools in 1880 was \$185,806.78; the amount paid teachers, \$94,596; the sum due on school property, \$84,113.21; the value of school property, \$560,295; the number of brick school-houses, 30; number of frame school-houses, 196; total number of children enrolled, between the ages of five and 20 years, 22,731; number in attendance during the year, 15,494. This is the work of only a comparatively few years. The system and the public enterprise which fosters it may be said to have its origin here in 1836-'7; but, as has been stated, the foundations of the present school buildings of Kent county, and the very system upon which the schools are conducted, are the work of the years succeeding the war for the Union, continued to the present time.

As it is the purpose of the writer to deal with the schools in the history of each city, village and township, it is considered only necessary here to treat the subject of schools in a general manner. The new school law, and the action taken under it in Kent county, offers, however, some facts worthy of notice.

The township superintendents of schools of Kent county met at the County Clerk's office Aug. 2, 1881, as the new school law provides, to elect a Board of County Examiners. There were present the superintendents:

Ada—Mrs. Mary O. Ferris. Algoma—Miss Nellie Post. Alpine—Benj. F. Bond. Bowne—James Goggins. Byron—Wm. P. Nelson. Caledonia—Eugene A. Carpenter. Cannon—Aaron Clark. Cascade—H. C. Dennison. Courtland—Wm. Hessler. Gaines—Chas. G. Johnson. Grand Rapids—E. A. Fletcher. Grattan—R. A. Weeks. Lowell—Wm. Chapman. Nelson—Geo. W. Wheelock. Oakfield—Wm. H. H. Davis. Paris—Wm. S. Denison. Plainfield—Jas. L. Smith. Solon—Miss Maud S. Wamsley. Sparta—J. H. Maynard. Spencer—S. B. Cowels. Tyrone—Byron Wheelon. Vergennes—Wm. A. Waldron. Walker—Wm. Gill. Wyoming—Nelson F. Wolf.

The convention organized by the election of Edgar A. Fletcher, of Grand Rapids township, as Chairman. The law provides a secretary in the person of the county clerk, and in that gentleman's absence Deputy Moore officiated. A board of three county examiners—the number provided for by law—was then chosen as follows: For three-year term—George A. Ranney, Grattan. Two years—Edgar A. Fletcher, Grand Rapids township. One year—W. M. Chapman, Lowell.

By the terms of the law the member of the board whose term of office soonest expires is chairman of the body. In case of a tie the law provides that the secretary of the convention shall give the casting vote. A tie occurred in the vote for a member for the short term, Chapman, of Lowell, receiving 12 votes to 12 for Eugene A. Carpenter, of Caledonia, and Deputy Moore voted off the tie by voting for Chapman. The newly elected board will organize and elect a secretary, which officer is by law made the executive officer of the board. The duties of this board are the examination of teachers, the granting of certificates, and in a general way to perform the duties in respect to the schools which formerly devolved upon county superintendents. Under the new school laws, which took effect July 1, the office of township superintendent was abolished. The duties of that office will be divided between the county Board of Examiners and the chairman of the township Board of Inspectors. But for this year the township superintendents will continue to act as school inspectors and as chairman of the respective township boards. As such chairmen it will be their duty, in the several counties, to meet at the county seat, Tuesday, August 2, and elect the three county examiners provided for by the new law.

KENT SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTE.

In the year 1856, John Ball, James McKee, Wm. G. Henry and A. O. Currier met in Mr. Ball's office and were speaking on scientific subjects when Mr. Ball suggested the formation of a lyceum of Natural History. Acting on the suggestion, a meeting was called and a society formed, under the name of "Lyceum of Natural History." The active members of this association were A. O. Currier, John Ball, James McKee, Dr. Charles Shepard, Dr. Parker, Prof. F. Everett, Wright L. Coffinberry, Dr. De Camp, and Wm. G. Henry. The meetings were kept up with a good degree of interest until the breaking out of the war, when it apparently ceased to exist.

At the commencement of its operation, the society contemplated having a museum and library. Prof. Everett had a cabinet of minerals, geological specimens and fossils, which he used in his academy; also an extensive botanical collection. These (without donating) he placed in the society's room. At the re-organization, they were donated. Mr. Currier and Dr. De Camp in a similar way placed their collections. Others contributed, and soon the society had a respectable museum.

J. Wickwire Smith, son of Dr. Smith, organized a society called the "Kent Institute," over which he presided. The consolidation of the "Lyceum of Natural History" and the "Kent Institute" took place Jan. 12, 1868, a few months before death snatched away the youthful founder of the latter, and a short time after his suggestion to consolidate was acted upon.

Subsequently an alliance was formed between the Kent County Institute and the Board of Education.

MEDICAL MEN AND ASSOCIATIONS.

In the earlier days of Michigan, years before the American pioneers came to raise the Territory to its destined place among the sisterhood of States, it was customary for the French missionary and doctor to go first and prepare the way for the trader, hunter and settler. The French manners and customs disappeared and the American pioneer was called upon to prepare the way for the American missionary and doctor. This change was quite in accord with the spirit of the age, which required at least the prospect of a demand before a supply was tendered.

Toward the close of 1835, Doctors Wilson and Shepard were found among the settlers, repairing systems broken down by toil or temporarily disarranged by the terrible miasms which then prostrated the weak and strong alike.

Dr. Higginson settled at Grand Rapids in 1839, where he practiced until 1841, when he returned to Brattleboro, Vt.

Dr. Bowman arrived next, and became a member of the medical society at its organization. His death occurred in 1865.

The medical profession was represented in Kent county in 1843 by Drs. Shepard, Winslow and Platt, and Dr. Wilson, who located here a short time before Dr. Shepard, having died in 1839. Dr. Jason Winslow performed the first surgical operation in the valley, having reduced a dislocated hip for Joel Guild, Jan. 1, 1835. Winslow then resided at Gull Prairie, subsequently settled at Grand Rapids, and died there March 15, 1843. He was a man who possessed a good deal of native genius and talent.

From 1843 to the present time the profession has added to its roll many names well known in connection with medical affairs in the valley of the Grand river. Among the pioneer practitioners Dr. Shepard alone remains. Dr. Platt is the senior of the old resident physicians. In the histories of the medical associations of the valley and county, the names of the doctors who have made this and neighboring counties their homes are given; in the biographical pages of the work many of them are noticed and thus this portion of the county's record is rendered correct, and as complete as it can be practically made.

THE WESTERN MICHIGAN MEDICAL SOCIETY

was organized May 22, 1878. The meeting was held at Sweet's Hotel, with Dr. H. F. Thomas, of Allegan, Chairman, and Dr. C. J. Woolway, of Grand Rapids, Secretary. The charter members of the society comprised Drs. C. H. Maxime, John Brady, G. K. Johnson, A. Platt, C. Shepard, G. B. Miller, Wm. Wood, M. A. Shafer, A. Hazlewood, J. O. Edie, O. H. Chipman, E. J. Emmons, A. Ford, jr., Fred Kuhn, S. R. Wooster, J. A. McPherson, J. B. Griswold, F. A. Rutherford, L. T. Richards, E. Boise, C. J. Woolway, all of Kent county, with C. Korn, of Casnovia; M. Holland and H. W. Slocum, of Lamont; A. P. Drake, Hastings; H. F. Thomas, F. M. Calkin, W. H. Bills, H. S. Lay, and E. Amsden of Allegan county; F. B. Wood, Big Rapids; and J. Mulheron, Greenville.

The officers elected at the first meeting were: H. F. Thomas, President; A. Platt, 1st Vice-President; J. B. McNitt, 2d Vice-President; E. A. Amsden, 3d Vice-President; C. P. Donellson, 4th Vice-President; A. P. Drake, 5th Vice-President; F. B. Wood, 6th Vice-President; J. Mulheron, 7th Vice-President; Fred. B. Wood, Corresponding Secretary; C. J. Woolway, Recording Secretary; and Charles Shepard, Treasurer. Prior to the adoption of the constitution and election of officers, the following medical men were admitted to membership:—Drs. Heyser, of Plainfield; E. H. Hubbard, Grand Rapids; Thomas Addison, Rockford; E. P. VanVelsor, Berlin; Perry Shurtz, Grand Rapids; J. W. Cooper, Grandville; H. W. Strong, Byron; M. W. Danforth, Cascade; J. B. McNitt, Grand Haven; E. Walling, Lamont; F. D. Smith, Cooperville; W. H. DeCamp, and I. F. Grove, Grand Rapids;

C. P. Donellson and J. M. Cook, Muskegon ; C. L. Chamberlain, of Cannonsburg.

At a meeting held Aug. 21, 1878, Drs. Wm. Fuller, J. Albright, A. Vanderveen, S. J. Coon, A. L. Fox, A. K. Weston, J. A. Williams and E. Spaulding were elected members.

The third meeting of the society was held at the Chaffee House, Allegan, Nov. 20, 1878. Drs. H. J. Turner, Milton Chase, W. H. Stanton, G. B. Nicholls, L. F. Stock and C. E. Koon were elected members.

The fourth meeting was held at Sweet's Hotel, Grand Rapids, Feb. 21, 1879, when papers were read.

The second annual meeting was held at Grand Rapids May 21, 1879, when Dr. Shepard was elected President ; Dr. Johnson, of Kent ; McNitt, of Ottawa ; Calkins, of Allegan ; Young, of Barry ; Wood, of Mecosta ; Hathaway, of Montcalm ; C. E. Korn, of Muskegon, were elected Vice-Presidents ; F. B. Wood, Corresponding Secretary ; C. J. Woolway, Recording Secretary ; Dr. Brady, Treasurer.

The autumn meeting was held Nov. 19, 1879 ; the winter meeting, Feb. 18, 1880, and the third annual meeting, May 19, the same year. At each of these meetings new members were admitted, able papers on medicine and surgery read, and an appearance of progress manifested in all the affairs of the organization. The election resulted in the choice of Dr. C. S. Ford, President ; Drs. John Brady and E. Amsden, 1st and 2d Vice-Presidents ; Dr. Shepard, Treasurer ; and Dr. Hazlewood, Secretary. The fall meeting of 1880 was held at the Morton House, Aug. 18, 1880 ; members were admitted, applications for membership referred to committee, papers were read on medical matters by Drs. Brady and Walling and a resolution of sympathy to the wife and relatives of Dr. VanVelsor, deceased, spread upon the records.

The fall and winter meetings held Nov. 17, 1880, and Feb. 16, 1881, were important in the number and instructive features of the subjects discussed, as well as the number of new members admitted.

THE GRAND RAPIDS MEDICAL AND SURGICAL ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the physicians of the city was held at the office of Drs. Henderson and Bliss, Feb. 26, 1856, for the purpose of organizing an association. Dr. Chipman presided, with Dr. Henderson as Secretary. Dr. A. Platt and Dr. Bliss (now of Washington, D. C.) were appointed a committee on constitution and by-laws. This committee reported March 4, 1856, which report was accepted, and the ballot for officers proceeded with. Drs. D. W. Bliss was elected President ; DeCamp, Vice-President ; A. Platt, Corresponding Secretary, and C. L. Henderson, Secretary and Treasurer.

The first paper read before the society was that on "The Extirpation of the Parotid Gland," by Dr. Bliss, March 18, 1856. Drs.

Shepard, Platt and Chipman read a series of well-prepared papers, Nov. 25, 1856. The original members of the association were Wm. H. De Camp, Alonzo Platt, O. H. Chipman, John M. Alden, Charles Shepard, P. H. Bowman, C. L. Henderson and D. Willard Bliss. The members who have joined the association since March 4, 1856, are L. A. Brewer, Dec. 16, '56; J. B. McNitt, Dec. 23, '56; James Fulton Grove, Jan. 6, '57; Sterling W. Allen, Jan. 27, '57; Samuel R. Wooster, May 18, '57; Bernardus Letteboer, Feb. 3, '58. The following named members joined the association since 1865: G. K. Johnson, Wm. Wood, L. DePuy, G. B. Miller, John Brady, H. R. Kirster, G. E. Bliss, C. S. Ford, U. M. Short, A. Hazlewood, Henry Russell, Ed. Bienemann, C. D. Johnson, H. M. Greene, C. H. Maxim, Wm. Campbell, Eugene Boise, Francis A. Rutherford S. S. Stephenson, J. Albright, Frank A. Jones, J. B. Griswold, J. B. Hosken, Wm. Fuller, Perry Schmrtry, R. H. Stevens and O. E. Herrick. Dr. A. Platt was enrolled as an honorary member April 5, 1881.

The officers of the association from 1856 to the present time are named as follows:

PRESIDENT.	V. PRESIDENT.	COR. SEC.	REC. SEC.	TREASURER.
1856, D. W. Bliss	W. H. De Camp	A. Platt	C. L. Henderson	C. Henderson
1857, A. Platt	" " "	C. Shepard	L. A. Brewer	L. A. Brewer
1858, C. Shepard	O. H. Chipman	A. Platt	Wm. H. DeCamp	O. H. Chipman
1859, A. Platt	" " "	Wm. H. DeCamp	J. F. Grove	J. F. Grove
1865, A. Platt	O. H. Chipman	Wm. H. DeCamp	J. F. Grove	J. F. Grove
1866, " "	C. L. Henderson	G. K. Johnson	Wm. Wood	Wm. Wood
1867, C. L. Henderson	O. H. Chipman	" " "	John Brady	John Brady
1868, C. Shepard	W. H. De Camp	" " "	" " "	" " "
1869, O. H. Chipman	A. Platt	" " "	H. M. Short	H. M. Short
1870, C. Shepard	D. W. Bliss	A. Platt	A. Hazlewood	A. Hazlewood
1871, G. K. Johnson.	John Brady	G. B. Miller	" " "	" " "
1872, John Brady	A. Hazlewood	D. W. Bliss	Sam. R. Wooster	S. R. Wooster
1873, W. H. De-camp.	S. Wooster	A. Hazlewood	E. Boise	E. Boise
1878, C. Shepard			C. J. Woolway	C. J. Woolway
1879, S. R. Wooster.	A. Hazlewood	E. Boise	C. J. Woolway	A. Platt
1880, A. Hazlewood.	Albright	E. Boise	J. B. Hosken	A. Platt
1881, C. Shepard	John Brady	G. B. Miller	J. B. Hosken	G. K. Johnson

Dr. A. Platt, in his reminiscences of early days at Grand Rapids, deals not only with the medical men of those times, but also with the social characteristics of the few inhabitants and the hardships attendant on the lives of the pioneer physicians:—

He says:—"Anniversaries, like milestones by the way-side, remind us of the passage of time. The present is fruitful with interest. Such is the progress of improvements in all the arts and sciences, and in all the amenities of life, that our thoughts have become so engrossed with the joys and pleasures of the present and the hopes of the future, that these have almost crowded from our memories the history of the past.

"It is 46 years since Dr. Shepard threw the professional banner to the breeze in this, then, frontier village, a mere trading post, only accessible by the Indian trail or canoe. The country was a vast wilderness, dotted here and there by settlements, the perishable marks of which are nearly all obliterated by the rapid march of improvements, and there is little left to remind those that survive of the past, but the daily appearance in the streets of the city of the venerable Louis Campau, who has even now passed away.

"In those days there were no local anniversaries to celebrate; there was only the annual Indian payment to remind the inhabitants of the cycle of time. This was a gala day, not only for the Indian, but also for the white settlers. Being announced by Government, the day was anticipated by the aborigines, the shores of the river being lined with fleets of canoes, and the banks covered with the wigwams of the savages, of all ages, dressed in their best attire. The paymaster, with his boxes of silver, retired to a house standing near the location of the Tremont House. As each individual's name was called he entered the door at one end of the building, received his pay, and made his exit by a door at the other end—his bounty money tied securely in the corner of his blanket. There he was met by the traders, account books in hand, who pounced upon him like so many turkey buzzards upon a dead carcass. At the same time the streets were made merry by the war dance, the music was pounded out of a nail keg, covered at one end with deer-skin. The musician was gaudily dressed, and accompanied his monotonous song with a continued, irregular tapping on the *tum-tum*. This was the only anniversary observed to vary life along the Grand river.

"Such was the condition of affairs as found by Dr. Platt in the winter of 1843. 'Truly,' he says, 'this was the winter of our discontent.' He lost his daughter that year, yet the true friendship of his fellow settlers offered a partial compensation for this affliction.

"That winter was dreary in the extreme; the snow from three to four feet deep having fallen Nov. 15, remained until the middle of April, 1844. During the month of March the thermometer ranged below zero, on the 25th of that month it was 16° below, and such was the scarcity of forage that hundreds of animals succumbed to hunger and cold.

"The practitioner of medicine in those days was no sinecure. The inhabitants were few and scattered, and the only guides to the settlements were the blazed trees marked by the settler or the surveyor. No bridges spanned the river; the charges were low, the principal currency was shingles, and orders on Amos Roberts and Jefferson Morrison. On presentation the usual reply was: 'We pay only in calico and like shelf goods.' The practice of medicine then had its pleasures as well as its toils and its adventures. One of our number returning from Ada at midnight, while passing Saddlebag swamp,—a dismal and gloomy place in those days,—meditating on

the comforts of his home and a bed, the horse became frightened, shied at a huge panther which crossed the trail, and cast the man of medicine from the saddle.

"Another, having occasion to visit a patient on the western borders of the township of Walker, being detained until the middle of the night, and anxious to return home, was furnished with a torch made of hickory bark. Its light enabled him to follow a bridle path through the forest; but before reaching the river the torch burned out, leaving him in such darkness that he was unable to distinguish the ears of his horse. It having rained throughout the previous day and thus far into the night, he found the river rising rapidly, the ferryman, Barney Burt, absent, and no place to shelter himself or his horse. There being a foot-bridge of a single plank, the eastern landing of which was near the site of Butterworth's workshop, the Doctor dismounted and taking the rum-line, which he attached to the end of the bridle rein, he took the other end, and led his horse upon the plank, only rendered discernible by the bright ripples of water on each side, and made the crossing in safety.

"At another time, on a cold November night, having traveled eight or ten miles to the southern part of Byron, cold and weary, on arriving at the house, no light was observed. Knocking at the door the answer from within was, 'Who is there?' The reply was, 'The Doctor;' to which was returned, 'Your services are not now needed. I suppose you will not charge anything.'

"In referring to his diary kept at the time, Dr. Platt finds that a remarkable coincidence links the present with the past. Twenty-five years ago this evening, March 3, 1868, Dr. Shepard and himself met in council at the bedside of Mr. Osborn, then residing on Ottawa street, in the house subsequently occupied by Harry Ives. From that time to the present other professional intercourse has been uninterrupted, often meeting under most afflicting circumstances, then again with joyful results. For many years they were shut out from any intercourse with the professional world; yet they endeavored to keep pace with the medical improvements of the day, through the instrumentality of the press.

"What great changes have been effected, even in medical practice, since the pioneer physicians made this county their home must be to them a source of surprise and perhaps admiration. All that modern science points out to the faculty of to-day is required; the surgical instruments in use differ materially from those in use in the olden time; new remedies have taken the place of old, and change is marked everywhere."

Among the medical men, now members of the society, unnamed previously, are E. Walling, Berlin; F. D. Smith, Cooperville; C. Koon, Lisbon; J. M. Cook, Muskegon; A. P. Drake, Hastings; F. B. Wood, Big Rapids; Sherman Koon, Lisbon; A. B. Way, Otsego; Jacob Bentum and W. B. Morrison, Grand Rapids; J. M. Sutherland, Caledonia; J. S. Ferguson, W. N. Smart, Grand Haven; C.

P. Brown, Spring Lake; B. Thompson, Plainwell; J. R. Hathaway, Howard; W. H. Young, Nashville; E. H. Wood, Hersey; J. A. Mabbs, Tillman; C. S. Eord, Cedar Springs; A. G. Tyler, Alaska, and O. E. Herrick, Grand Rapids.

PHYSIO-MEDICAL CONVENTION.

The third annual State Convention of the Physio-Medical Association of Michigan met at the residence of Dr. M. Veenboer, 48 Bostwick street, on the 28th and 29th of July, 1881, in the interest of Sanative Medication and Hygiene. Communications from the Physio-Medical Associations of Indiana and Ohio were received, and papers by different members on the above subject read and discussed. A vote of thanks to members of the State Legislature who opposed and defeated the several bills providing unjust discriminations in the sole interest and favor of the so called "Regular," Homeopathic and Eclectic schools of medicine, and against other educated practitioners of the State, was unanimously passed.

The following officers for the year 1881-'2 were chosen: President, A. Baird, M. D., of Jackson; Vice-President, J. Chamberlin, M. D., of Romeo; Recording Secretary and Treasurer, M. Veenboer, M. D., of Grand Rapids; Corresponding Secretary, J. L. Cross, M. D., of Bangor.

The collections made by Messrs. Strong, Coffinberry and other members of the society have been added, so that the cases of the society are replete with thousands of specimens actually necessary in such a museum, together with numerous works of prehistoric arts, many of which have been collected within the boundaries of Kent county. Why such results of industrious research should be permitted to be hidden away, specimen beneath specimen, is a mystery. Such a collection comes next to a library in the cause of the diffusion of knowledge, and should be labeled and spread out in show-cases, just as the library books are catalogued for the convenience of the members and people.

THE COUNTY GRANGE.

Owing to the fact that the Grange circles of the county will be treated distinctively in township histories, our reference to them here must be short. The last meeting of the Pomona or county Grange was held Aug. 10, 1881, in the hall of the U. S. of I., and was attended by 100 prominent members. A letter from Hon. M. B. Hine, of Lowell, was read, resigning the position of Master, on account of ill-health. The Grange refused unanimously to consider the resignation. Several very interesting papers were read on the occasion, one by Lewis Davis on "Apples and their Care," one by Hon. E. G. D. Holden on "Fences," and one by Mrs. W. T. Adams, of Paris, on "Small Things." John Preston, of Alpine, delivered an address on "Drain Tile and Drainage."

THE KENT COUNTY SPORTSMAN'S CLUB

is another county organization, of six years' standing. Among the number enrolled as members, the following names appear:

Drs. E. S. Holmes and J. C. Parker, Messrs. T. Stewart White, A. C. Horton, W. D. Gilbert, Harry Widdicomb, Sherwood Hall, A. B. Richmond, W. S. McKay, W. H. Calkins, J. H. P. Hughart, F. L. Furbish, George W. Locke, George D. Conger, L. D. Follett, L. E. Hawkins, L. W. Heath, H. F. Hastings and George S. Baars.

MINOR ITEMS.

In the compilation of local history it is a matter of impossibility to collate every fact which pertains to a county, and even when collected it is found impracticable to give them a place in any of the regular chapters of the history. To meet this difficulty the miscellaneous chapter is required. In the pages devoted to it, almost all the important happenings in the county are briefly noticed, with the exception of those which are specially treated in the chapters of the county history proper, or in the city and township sketches. All that is given is arranged chronologically, and the chapter thus forms a section of the work, entertaining, and useful for ready reference.

On account of the minuteness of detail characterizing the foregoing pages, and particularly those dealing with the pioneer period of the county to 1838, and of the village to 1841-'2, it is considered unnecessary to extend these notices further into the past than the close of 1841.

1841-'2.—In December the people petitioned the Legislature to abolish the Board of County Commissioners and to authorize the supervisors, elected in the several towns, to perform the duties by law assigned to the commissioners. The Legislature acceded to this demand, and in April, 1842, the re-established Board of Supervisors entered upon its labors. John Almy represented Grand Rapids; Wm. R. Godwin, Byron; Hiram H. Allen, Paris; James Davis, Walker; — Ackley, Ada; Thomson I. Daniels, Vergennes; Isaac Tower, Courtland; Justus G. Beach, Caledonia, and Gideon H. Gordon, Plainfield.

1843.—Jan. 26, the citizens of Kent county assembled to consider the action of the Legislature in connection with the tax laws and the selection and sale of the public lands. Geo. Coggeshall presided, with John Almy as Secretary. A series of resolutions were passed, which were placed in the hands of Wm. A. Richmond, Lucius Lyon and H. P. Yale, to be forwarded to the Senator and Representative from the district. Thomas B. Church was appointed Prosecuting Attorney, *vice* S. M. Johnson resigned, to fill the unexpired term ending March 17, 1844. The appointment dated from Feb. 24, 1843. March 7, 1843, James H. Morse, John

T. Holmes, Sylvester Granger, Solomon L. Withey and A. D. Rathbun, were appointed Notaries Public for Kent county. Orrin B. Gilbert, of Courtland township, was found dead in the woods, between Courtland and Flat river, Saturday, March 25. He was aged 23 years. His death is supposed to have been caused by excessive cold and hardship. The steamer "Paragon" sailed down the river April 18, 1843, making the first trip of the season. The house of Thomson I. Daniels, of Vergennes, was destroyed by fire, May 14. The trial of Charles A. Vincent, formerly of Grandville and the Rapids, resulted in his conviction on the charge of polygamy, and three years confinement in the State's prison. He was tried before the Branch County Circuit Court, in May.

Hezekiah Green, of Paris township, committed suicide Aug. 2. The means employed was a bridle rein, with which he hanged himself. Watermelons raised on the farm of Jacob Rogers, of Byron, in 1843, measured 18 inches in length, 26 in circumference, and weighed 15 pounds. Julius C. Abel, John W. Pierce and Frederick Richmond were appointed Notaries Public in 1843.

1844.—Thomas B. Church was appointed Prosecuting Attorney March 16, by the Governor.

1845.—Jan. 9, the destruction of Mrs. Twombly's house by fire occurred. The annual report of the supervisors, issued Jan. 1, showed that the liabilities of the county amount to \$5,572.76 and the revenue to \$6,994.83. The river was clear of ice as early as Feb. 23, and three days later the "Jessie," with a cargo of shingles, passed down the river. The anniversary of the foundation of the Federal Constitution was celebrated at Grandville, March 4, when the oration was delivered by T. B. Church and the dinner furnished by Mr. McArthur. The total expenses of Kent county for the year were \$3,279.13.

1844-'5.—The winter was very mild and warm in the Grand River Valley; no cold weather until Jan. 31.

1845.—Feb. 5, the temperance movement of Grand Rapids was given a new impetus by an earnest and soul-stirring address from S. L. Withey. The Grand Rapids School Inspectors purchased of Jonathan Lamb, of Ann Arbor, 150 volumes of Harper's and the Massachusetts School Library during February. Feb. 26, the vessel "Jessie," Capt. Robbins, left Grand Rapids for Grand Haven, loaded with shingles. In March the manufacture, at Grand Rapids, of the first steam engine ever constructed in the valley. April 19, death of James H. Morse, publisher of the *Enquirer*. In April, also, David Kent started the first truck-wagon ever run at Grand Rapids. In May, Truman H. Lyon was appointed Postmaster. May 13, launch of the brig "Enterprise," Capt. Harry Miller. Number of scholars of school age in the county was estimated at 1,200. May 31, launch of the steamboat "Empire" at Grand Rapids, June 25, a large railroad meeting at the National Hotel to devise means for building a road from Battle Creek to Grand Rapids. In July, death of Sylvester Gran-



J. J. Whitfield

ger, a leading lawyer of the county and an old settler. During the summer the river was unprecedentedly low. Aug. 12, Amos N. Roberts, of Grand Rapids, accidentally shot and killed himself while deer-hunting near Ionia. Sept. 20, meeting of the "Liberty" party at Grand Rapids, which passed resolutions denouncing slavery. Nov. 10, completion of the bridge over the river at Grand Rapids. During the same month, D. C. Lawrence and Jacob Barnes purchased the Grand Rapids *Enquirer*. At the close of this year the population of Kent county was estimated at 6,153.

1846.—Jan. 27, first concert of the brass band was given at the Congregational church. March 11, navigation opened on the river. In June limestone quarries were opened, in the river. In July, Wm. Peaseley manufactured a fire engine at Grand Rapids. Summer hot and crops large. In August the first daily mail from the East arrived. Nov. 13, Indian payment day. Julius C. Abel, John W. Pierce and Frederick Richmond were appointed Notaries Public.

1847.—The Legislature authorized the construction of the Grand river canal, Feb. 19. Navigation of the river opened April 29. Oct. 27, a meeting of the Walker Agricultural Society, in Walker township, was held, and \$31.75 was distributed in premiums. Nov. 18, the consecration of St. Mark's (Episcopal) church, at Grand Rapids, by Bishop McCoskry, took place.

1848.—March 21, the waters of the river were higher than had ever before been known. The ice passed out and navigation was opened. In March, the Legislature authorized the building of the Galesburg & Grand Rapids plank road. April 20, at the raising of a building in Paris township, William Clifton was killed by accident. In July, several cases of cholera occurred among the German immigrants, at Grandville, several of which proved fatal.

1849.—The Roman Catholic church, the first stone building at Grand Rapids, was completed in November. The next month, a fire engine, constructed at Rochester, N. Y. arrived.

1850.—Jan. 14, fire at Grand Rapids destroyed a Catholic chapel and a residence, and caused the death of Mrs. Kilroy and her daughter Catharine, mother and sister of Rev. Lawrence Kilroy, then assistant priest of the new mission. May 6, Grand Rapids elected a city charter by 163 majority. May 20, first menagerie arrived here; 5,000 people attended. Sept. 10, death of Edwin B. Bostwick, of Grand Rapids, while on the overland route to California. Oct. 15, Grand River Valley Agricultural Society's fair, in the city. At the close of the year the number of children attending the public schools was 3,530.

1851.—At the beginning of this year the valuation of taxable property in the county was \$987,660.53. First great Fourth of July celebration, at Grand Rapids. Aug. 20, Hon. Silas G. Harris, a former resident of Grand Rapids, died in New York. Oct. 1, magnificent display of farm products and stock at the county fair, at Grand Rapids. Population of the county, 12,017.

Oct. 24, location of the county public buildings. Dec. 9, first meeting of the Young Men's Association, at Grand Rapids. Dec. 16, a large tannery at Grand Rapids was totally destroyed by fire; loss, \$10,000.

1852.—March 17, the great flood at Grand Rapids entailed heavy losses on property holders. The steamboats discharged their cargoes at the stores on Waterloo street. June 3, annual meeting of the Grand River Medical Association at Grand Rapids; the officers elected were: President, Alanson Cornell; Vice-President, John H. Hollister. July 3, a large memorial meeting on the death of Henry Clay was held at the Episcopal church at Grand Rapids; Rev. Dr. Cumming delivered an able discourse. Sept. 29, completion of the second bridge across the river at Grand Rapids. About the same time a species of mineral paint was discovered in the valley.

1853.—Jan. 12, first death at Grand Rapids since Aug. 24, 1852, over four months. In February, West Grand Rapids began to grow in prosperity. May 15, a terrific wind swept over Grand Rapids and destroyed several buildings, but, "providentially," one barrel of whisky was saved. The amount of money apportioned to Kent county by the State for primary school purposes during 1852-3 was \$1,797.84. During this year the cost of intoxicating drinks consumed in Kent county was \$32,688.

1854.—Aug 30, the steamer "Humming-bird" was blown up by a boiler explosion, while on the way to Grand Haven.

1857.—June 9, an unfinished brick building at Grand Rapids caved in while 28 men were at work; no lives lost. June 22, Cornelius Stoutjesdyk, a Hollander, fell from a four-story building, at Grand Rapids, and was crushed to death. Sept. 25, an extensive conflagration at the city destroyed property valued at \$100,000; 25 buildings were totally consumed.

1858—March 23, a fire destroyed 10 stores at Grand Rapids; loss about \$10,000. March 25, murder of John Burke, by Sheriff Anson N. Norton. March 30, death of T. B. Cumming, Secretary and acting Governor of Nebraska, a former citizen of Grand Rapids. April 6, a terrible conflagration at Grand Rapids, caused by incendiaries; eight manufactories and the Grand river bridge were consumed. May 13, first time in 6,000 years that people were enabled to leave Grand Rapids at 8:30 a. m., and arrive at Detroit at 7 p. m. the same day. June 22, three boys were drowned at the Rapids. During this month the weather was exceedingly warm; on the 28th the thermometer registered 104° in the shade. An immense independent celebration at Grand Rapids, July 5. July 13, arrival at Grand Rapids of the first train over the D. & M. R. R. Sept. 28, meeting of the third Congressional Democratic convention at Grand Rapids. Oct. 8, first appearance of the Grand Rapids *Journal*; Thomas D. Worrall, editor and publisher. Oct. 12 and 13, meeting of the Grand River Valley Presbytery. Nov. 9, burning of the "old red warehouse,"

built at Grand Rapids in 1836, by Louis Campau, one of the oldest structures in the county. Nov. 20, Augustus Neal, a miller at the Rapids, was accidentally suffocated with the fumes of charcoal. Nov. 25, the Pearl street bridge over Grand river was completed, at a total cost of over \$16,000. Population of Ada village, 188, and of Lowell, 469.

1859.—Feb. 7, a fire destroyed nine stores at Grand Rapids, valued at \$17,000. Feb. 4, purchase of the city cemetery by the common council of Grand Rapids. March 10, first anniversary of the mission Sabbath-school of west Grand Rapids. August, a census of townships was taken with the following results : Oakfield, 1,087 ; Nelson, 465 ; Solon, 394 ; Courtland, 947 ; Grattan, 1,127 ; Cannon, 1,060 ; Algoma, 992 ; Plainfield, 1,239 ; Alpine, 1,217 ; Sparta, 902 ; Tyrone, 172.

1860.—Aug. 30, grand festival at Grand Rapids, in honor of Rev. Andrew Vizoisky, deceased. Sept. 8, the brick school-house in district No. 5, Paris township, was dedicated by the Mayhew Common-School Association. During this month the salt wells were brought into full operation, the brine yielding 27 per cent. pure salt. Sept. 26—9, 12th annual fair of the Kent County Agricultural Society at Grand Rapids.

1861—Jan. 6, dedication of St. Mary's Roman Catholic church at Cascade, by Rev. Thomas Brady, of Grand Rapids, and Rev. Mr. Rivers, of Grattan. Jan. 13, death, at Grand Haven, of George Thompson, a pioneer resident of Grandville. Feb. 3, death at Grand Rapids, of Mrs. Ann Smith, an honored pioneer of Kent county. Feb. 28, murder of Daniel Barber, a constable and collector of Algoma township, by Wm. C. Kingin. In March, a cotton factory was established at Grand Rapids. March 31, Michael Eilaw, a highly respected citizen, committed suicide while suffering from temporary insanity. In April, the cantonment Anderson was established at Grand Rapids. April 11, four stores were consumed by fire ; loss about \$14,000. May 21, a fire in Spencer township destroyed a large saw-mill and 25,000 feet of lumber. May 26, James A. Hammond, of Saranac, a member of Co. D, 3d Reg. Mich. Vol. Inf., was accidentally drowned. Number of children of school age in the county, 10,214 ; amount of school money apportioned by the State to the county, \$4,289.88,—equal to 42 cents to each child. May 21, the "Union Guards," for home protection, was organized at Grand Rapids. June 18, departure of the 3d Mich. Inf. from Grand Rapids for Washington. Timothy Howard, a farmer of Vergennes, was brutally murdered by John Lancaster, his hired man. July 17, organization of the Westminster Presbyterian Church of Grand Rapids, by the Grand River Valley Presbytery. Aug. 13, the Grand Rapids Cavalry Company was mustered into the U. S. service. Nov. 13, departure of the 2d Mich. Cav. from Grand Rapids. Dec. 31, the village of Lowell was partially destroyed by fire.

1862.—In January, the manufacture of kerosene was begun at

Grand Rapids. March 15, Lieut. Worden, a former resident of Algoma township, in command of the "Monitor" at Hampton Roads, succeeded in disabling the rebel war iron-clad "Merrimac." May 15-18, convention of the General Congregational Association of Michigan at Grand Rapids. June 13 and 14, during the severe rain-storm at Grand Rapids, one woman was killed by lightning and considerable damage was done to property. May 23, Louis Campau's old white horse died. This animal was the "snow" horse of the village, being the first to appear on the streets after a fall of snow.

1868.—Aug. 16, Francis Baar and John Gerlich, aged 11 and 15 years respectively, were drowned at Grand Rapids. Aug. 12, a large Sunday-school picnic was held at Sharp's Corners, East Byron, in which 1,200 people participated. Oct. 6, destruction of the Valley City Woolen Mills at Grand Rapids by fire; loss, \$25,000. Oct. 13, reunion of the officers of the 6th Mich. Cav. in the city. Sept. 14, Mrs. Catharine Hill, who settled in Wyoming township, Michigan, in 1836, died. During the month of October occurred the death of Mrs. Julia M. Cole, who settled at Grand Rapids when 14 years of age. Nov. 3, premature discharge of a cannon at Grand Rapids, during a ratification meeting, destroying the right arm of John Bero, an ex-soldier. Oct. 28, at Saranac, Mich., murder of Dr. Perry, a leading physician of Lowell, by Philip Taylor, Deputy Sheriff of Ionia county. The month of November was one of fatal accidents in Kent county; four men were accidentally killed and several maimed and wounded. Nov. 17, convention of the Kent County Sunday-school Association at Grand Rapids. The same day the Universalist church at Grand Rapids was dedicated. Nov. 30, 11th annual reunion of St. Andrew's Society of Grand Rapids. The same day occurred the death of Capt. Harvey K. Rose, an old and respected resident of the valley city. Dec. 22, the Grand Rapids Legal Association met at the Rathbun House.

1869.—Feb. 9, organization of the Grand Rapids & Lake Shore Railroad Company, with Lowell Hall, President and Dennis W. Bryan, Secretary. Feb. 24, track of the Kalamazoo, Allegan & Grand Rapids railroad completed to Wyoming township. March 1, celebration of the completion of the K., A. & G. R. R., connecting Chicago with Grand Rapids *via* Kalamazoo. April 6, death of Sarrell Wood, an old and highly esteemed citizen of Kent county. May 11, convention of the Surveyors and Civil Engineers Association at Grand Rapids. May 18, death of James Lyman, an old merchant and honored citizen of the Valley City. June 15, meeting of the Associated Press of Michigan at the city. July 6, first annual meeting of the Grand Rapids Horse Association. Aug. 3, death of Mrs. Sophie Campau, who settled in this county, with her husband, Louis Campau, in 1827. She was the mother of the second family in the county, and was the second white woman who came into the valley. Aug. 18, Miss Sophia Hulbert was drowned at Ada in the Thornapple river. Aug. 25, Jediah

Ausburn died in Wyoming township, aged 101 years and five months; he settled in the county in 1864. Oct. 5, opening of the 21st annual exhibition of the Kent County Agricultural Society, with a magnificent display. Oct. 19, completion of the new brick Congregational church at Grand Rapids. Dec. 28, reunion of the 21st Mich. Vol. Inf., at which 200 members were present.

1870.—April 12, meeting of the State Pomological Society at Grand Rapids. April 5, first annual meeting of the Gaines Detective Association, of Gaines township. May 18, engagement of Rev. J. P. Tustin, Rector of St. Mark's Church, Grand Rapids, for three years' service in Northern Europe, in the interests of the Continental Improvement Company of Michigan. In June was established the Metropolitan Cheese Factory in Grattan township, by L. K. Madison. Aug. 17, laying of the corner-stone of the M. E. church of Cedar Springs. Aug 8-10, at Grand Rapids, meeting of the county school superintendents of the State, followed by the teachers' association. Census returns of Grand Rapids showed a population of 16,587. Sept. 26-30, State Teachers' Institute at Lowell. Sept. 18-21, first annual meeting of the State Pomological Society at the city. Oct. 8, death of Eliphalet H. Turner, who settled on the "Turner farm" in Paris township, Aug. 11, 1833, and who subsequently was one of the most enterprising citizens of the Valley City. In September a mineral spring at Cascade was discovered. Oct. 19 and 20, State Convention of Universalists at Grand Rapids. Oct. 11, arrival of the first train from Fort Wayne, Ind., over the G. R. & I. R. R., at Grand Rapids. Nov. 10, death of Charles Kelly, of Gaines township, a pioneer farmer of Kent county. Nov. 29, completion of the iron bridge over the east canal at Grand Rapids. Dec. 2, first brush factory was established at the city. Dec. 6, railroad connection established between this city and Whitehall, by the C. & M. L. S. R. R. Dec. 9, death of Ira S. Hatch, who located at Grand Rapids, 1839, and who was once marshal and chief engineer of the fire department. Dec. 13, annual meeting of the State Pomological Society at the city. During the year, discovery of "gold" in Ada township, by Charles Holt.

1871.—Feb. 15, death of Nathaniel P. Roberts, who located at Grand Rapids in 1833. Feb. 22, reunion at Grand Rapids of the 3d Mich. Vol. Inf. March 28, death of Lucius Patterson, an old pioneer of the county. April 13, death of Louis Campau, the founder of the "Valley City." April 18, great fire at the city, resulting in the destruction of 24 buildings, with a total loss of \$275,000; insurance, \$100,000. April 19, three boys accidentally buried in a sand-bank and suffocated to death. April 25, grand peace jubilee at the city, in honor of the close of the Franco-Prussian war. May 16, organization of the Northern Michigan Agricultural and Mechanical Society at Grand Rapids. May 23, reunion of the 10th Mich. Cav., at the city. June 13, laying of the corner stone of the Second-Street M. E. church at Grand Rapids. July 1, death of Julius C. Abel, who located at Grand Rapids in 1836,

and was one of the two lawyers then residing in Kent county. July 4, Harry Ward, of Grand Rapids, murdered Oliver Cook, an old resident of Byron township, at Grandville. July 20, grand celebration at Rockford, on the occasion of breaking ground for the Grand Rapids, Greencastle & Rockford railroad. July 24, a man named Keating, living near Grattan Center, was buried in a well seven hours, but was finally rescued alive. July 28, grand ten-mile race at the fair ground was won by "Fred," the property of Mr. Kelsey, of Grand Rapids. Aug. 7, bridge at Lowell carried away by flood. Sept. 12, first union fair of the Northern Michigan and Mechanical Society and the State Pomological Society at Grand Rapids; immense attendance. Oct. 17-19, the first fair of the Lowell District Agricultural Society. Oct. 3, State Pomological Society met at Spring Lake. Nov. 24, Jerry Boynton, an old settler, died in Byron township. Dec. 19, preliminary organization of the Grand Rapids & Lansing Railroad Company.

1872.—Jan. 3, golden wedding of Chauncey and Polly L. Curtis, of Plainfield, aged respectively 75 and 70 years. Jan. 16, session of the Grand Lodge of the I. O. O. F. of Michigan at the city. The same day, death of Mrs. Mary Pierce, an honored pioneer of Kent county. Feb. 20, Sweet's Hotel was partly destroyed by fire; loss, \$75,000. May 7, a fire at Grand Rapids destroyed property valued at \$50,000. May 13, passenger traffic on the Grand Rapids & Newaygo railroad was opened. May 15, census returns published: credited Grand Rapids with a population of 19,130. May 8, Squiers' Opera House and mill property, at the city, was totally destroyed by fire; loss \$60,000. May 7, Reynolds, of Gaines township, killed his wife, mortally wounded his son, and committed suicide. May 24, laying of the corner-stone of the Baptist church at Grand Rapids.

June 11, annual meeting of the State Medical Society at Grand Rapids. June 18, Lowell Horse Association met at Lowell. Sept. 16-21, the Union fair at Grand Rapids; 40,000 people in attendance; also, a grand parade of Knights Templar, with 1,200 in line. Sept. 17, death of Hon. Truman H. Lyon, sr., who came to this State from New York in 1836, and to Kent county in 1840. Sept. 12, organization of the Phoenix Manufacturing Company, at the city, with a capital of \$200,000. Oct. 2, fire at Grand Rapids destroyed a small frame house, in which Mrs. Frances M. Wallace was burned to death. Oct. 8, organization of the Grand Rapids Chair-Manufacturing Company, with a capital of \$200,000. Oct. 31, extensive conflagration destroyed property valued at \$225,000. Nov. 26, the old Congregational church of Grand Rapids, built by Louis Campau in 1837, was destroyed by fire. The same day two men were killed by a railroad accident. Dec. 31, Daniel Ball, an early pioneer and steamboatman, of Kent county, died at Jamestown, N. Y.

1873.—Feb. 4, death of Daniel Reeves, a soldier of the war of 1812, aged 79 years. Feb. 25, old settlers' reunion at Grand Rapids; 60 pioneers were present. May 6, meeting of

the State Pomological Society at Ada. June 17, death of Wm. H. Godfroy, who located at the Valley City in 1835. On this date, also, the toll regime on Pearl street ended. July 13, great conflagration; 14 acres burned over; 200 buildings destroyed; total loss estimated at \$190,000; insurance, \$165,000. Aug. 5, a joint-stock company was formed at Grand Rapids to build a street railway. Aug. 28, re-union of the 1st. Reg. Mich. Vol. Inf. was held at Grand Rapids. Sept. 22, opening of the State fair, and Michigan Bee-Keeper's Association, at Grand Rapids; immense crowds in attendance. The railroad disaster at Lowell, resulting in the death of three men and wounding 15 or 20 others, occurred the same day. Sept. 20, Hon. Wilder D. Foster, a member of the 42d and 43d Congress from this district, and an honored pioneer of Kent county, died. Oct. 7, fifth annual convention of the German Workingmen's Aid Association of Michigan, was held at Grand Rapids. Oct. 16, a meeting of the Presbyterian synod of Michigan, at Grand Rapids. Dec. 11, death of Philander Tracy, who first came to Grand Rapids in 1835-'6, and permanently located in 1845.

1874.—Feb. 27, a convention of the Kent and Ottawa Council of Patrons of Husbandry was held at Grand Rapids. March 6, first appearance of the Ada Dramatic Association. March 17, first celebration of St. Patrick's Day at Grand Rapids. April 27, a meeting at Grand Rapids in favor of woman suffrage. A permanent organization was effected. The Grand River Conference of the Congregational Church met at Lowell in April. June 6, considerable damage done in the Grand River Valley by severe rain storm. June 2, burning of the Union Stave and Chair Company's Works at Grand Rapids. June 15, Sweet's Hotel at Grand Rapids was raised four feet and one inch. June 10, a meeting at St. Mark's church of the 40th annual convention of the Diocese of Michigan. Aug. 12 and 13, the amateur regatta of the Grand Haven and Spring Lake Rowing Association was rowed at Spring Lake. Aug. 18, a grand picnic of the Patrons of Husbandry of Michigan was held at the Kent county agricultural fair grounds. Aug. 25, annual meeting of the Michigan Association of County Superintendents of Schools. Sept 7, The disaster at Cedar Springs, caused by the blowing up of a shingle-mill; the building was demolished, two men were killed and several wounded. Sept. 8, a convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Michigan, was held at Grand Rapids. Sept. 26, death of John W. Pierce, of Grand Rapids. Sept. 28, Union fair of the Kent Agricultural and Grand River Valley horticultural societies at Grand Rapids. Sept. 29, death of John W. Squiers, a prominent citizen of the Valley City. Dec. 2, organization of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Western Michigan, and the appointment of Rev. George D. Gillespie, of Ann Arbor, as Bishop. Dec. 23, 24, 25, a convention of the Michigan Patrons of Husbandry at Grand Rapids.

1875.—Feb. 2, annual meeting of the Old Settlers' Society of Kent county. Feb. 24, the consecration of Rev. G. D. Gillespie, as Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Western Michigan was performed. April 1, death of Andrew Cole, an old and honored pioneer of Vergennes. April 14, the fifth annual reunion of the Michigan soldiers and sailors was held at Grand Rapids; several regimental reunions. The establishment of the Grand Rapids Business College in its new building took place in May. The census returns showed the population of Grand Rapids to be 34,700. May 30, the corner-stone of St. Mary's Catholic church, at Grand Rapids, was laid; several thousand persons were present; Bishop Borgess presided. June 2, the first session of the Superior Court of Grand Rapids was opened. June 22, the business portion of West Grand Rapids was destroyed by fire; 62 buildings were burned; total loss, \$220,000; insurance was very small. June 26, death of Mrs. Mary Newton, of Grattan township, a pioneer of Kent county. July 12, the Rogue river dam, at Rockford, was carried away by a freshet. July 27, six prisoners were liberated from the jail at Grand Rapids, through a hole in the wall. Aug. 10-11, the second annual regatta of the Grand Haven and Spring Lake Rowing Association. Aug. 3, the memorable celebration, at Grand Rapids, in honor of Daniel O'Connell; several thousand participated. Aug. 24, the picnic of the Sons of Industry at Reed's lake. Aug. 31, the 15th annual meeting of the Michigan State Sabbath-School Association at Grand Rapids. Nov. 30, death of Mrs. Robert Hilton, an esteemed pioneer settler of this county. Dec. 29, annual meeting of the State Teachers' Association at the Valley City.

1876.—Jan. 10, death of Charles McCarthy, who located in Walker township in 1836. Jan. 11, an explosion at Grand Rapids killed one man and scalded two others. Jan. 15, death of Hon. Samuel M. Garfield, of Paris township, who represented Kent county in the Legislature in 1872-'4. Jan 25, a convention at Grand Rapids of the F. & A. M. of the State of Michigan. John F. Godfroy, one of the first pioneers of Kent county died the same day. Feb. 8, death of Hon. Byron D. Ball, State Senator in 1870 and Attorney General of Michigan in 1872-'3. Feb. 3, death of Lucas Robinson, an esteemed pioneer of Lowell. Feb. 8, a successful re-union of the pioneer settlers of Kent county, held at the Valley City. Feb. 22, Isaac Leonard, an early settler and member of the Masonic order, died. Feb. 18, death of Mrs. Ezra Reed, in Muskegon, whose husband kept a hotel in the "old yellow warehouse" at Grand Rapids in early days. Mrs. Mary L. Squiers, who located in Kent county in 1838, died the same day. Feb. 14, organization of the Sparta Lodge, No. 334 (Masonic), at Sparta, with 27 members. Feb. 17, death of Samuel A. McKinney a pioneer of Byron. March 3, death of Damen Hatch, at Canandaigua, aged 76 years, an old resident of Kent county. April 10, golden wedding of Smith Lapham and wife at Rockford. May 11, State Republican Convention at Grand Rapids. Mrs. Lageweg,

who, with her husband, was the first Holland settler at Grand Rapids, in 1847, died in July of this year. Oct. 17, meeting at Grand Rapids of the Grand Lodge I. O. G. T. of the State of Michigan. Dec. 8, fifth annual convention of the Y. M. C. A., of Michigan, at Grand Rapids. Dec. 19, dedication of St. Andrew's Catholic church.

1877.—Jan. 8, death of Hon. Henry Seymour, Representative of the Michigan State Legislature from this district in 1865, State Senator in 1867, and Sergeant-at-arms of the Senate in 1871. Jan. 16, third annual re-union of the Michigan Association of Veterans of the Mexican war, at Grand Rapids. Jan. 23, a meeting of the Grand Lodge of F. & A. M. of Michigan; also a meeting of the Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias of Michigan was held at Masonic Hall at Grand Rapids. Jan. 31, suicide of Michael Schoendorf, in Byron township, aged 60 years. Feb. 24, meeting, at the house of Prentis Weaver, of ladies,—all widows but one, whose united ages were 643 years, the eldest being 75 on that day. April 26, celebration of the 58th anniversary of Odd Fellowship in America. May 2, death of William A. Tyron, of Grand Rapids, a former proprietor of the Kent House, now Bridge Street House. May 8, State Sportmen's Association and grand baby show at the Valley City. May 15, annual meeting of the State Homeopathic Medical Society at Grand Rapids. May 9, John W. Crawford, of Grand Rapids township, who located in this county in 1845, died. During the year ending this month, nearly one million pounds of wool were purchased by Grand Rapids dealers. July 26, annual encampment of the 2d regiment of the State Militia at Camp "Custer" at Reed's lake. July 31, organization of a company to build the Grand Rapids & Walker gravel road. Aug. 16, anniversary celebration of the battle of Bennington by former residents of the Green Mountain State. Aug. 21, grand base-ball tournament at Grand Rapids. Sept. 5, annual conference of the M. E. Church of Western Michigan at Grand Rapids. Sept. 21, laying of the corner-stone of the Grace free chapel (Episcopal) at Grand Rapids. Sept. 23, F. R. Lewis, of Thornapple, was instantly killed by a gun-shot, fired by George Watson. Oct. 4, annual State convention of the Universalists of Michigan at the city. Oct. 11, State convention of Baptists in the city. Oct. 29, completion of the iron bridge of the D., G. H. & M. railroad over the river at Grand Rapids. Dec. 4, eighth annual meeting of the State Pomological Society at the Valley City. Dec. 30, 41st anniversary of the organization of the Park Street Congregational Sunday-school was celebrated at Grand Rapids.

1878.—Jan. 16, completion of the Roman Catholic church at Grattan. Jan. 23, opening of the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge F. & A. M. of Michigan, at Grand Rapids. Jan. 24, completion of the Grand Rapids & Walker gravel road. Jan. 26, meeting of the Old Residents' Association, of the Grand River Valley. Feb. 13, Grand Encampment of the I. O. of O. F., of Michigan, at the Valley City. Feb. 27, meeting of the Millers'

State Association of Michigan, at Grand Rapids. March 17, a woman was burned to death at Grand Rapids, occasioned by the explosion of a kerosene lamp. March 21, James Crumback, of Gaines, aged 70 years, was fatally stabbed by his grand-daughter, Pauline Cole, aged 16 years. April 9, a fire at Rockford destroyed 25 buildings, together with other property valued at \$50,000. May 8, death of Capt. Robert S. Parks, who located at Grand Rapids in 1843. May 28, Fourth Annual State Convention of the W. C. T. U. at the city. July 4, great Independence celebration. July 21, Bishop Borgess, of Detroit, held extra services at the city. Aug. 7, Gen. James Shields feted at the city by the Mayor, Common Council and prominent citizens. Aug. 14, Old Settlers' Association of Northern Kent held a grand picnic at Lowell. Aug. 23, during the jail delivery, four prisoners escaped. Aug. 25, a woman 60 years of age committed suicide. June 30, suicide of a commercial traveler at Sweet's Hotel. July 10, meeting of the Grand Lodge of Sorrow, of the Masonic Order, at the Valley City. Aug. 10, Mrs. Phillis Ringuet died, whose parents settled in this county in 1836; also, Mrs. Catherine Moerman died, an honored pioneer lady of 90 years. Aug. 13, encampment of the 2d Regiment of the State Militia, at Reed's lake, was begun. Aug. 28, death of Michael Shields, 1st Chief Engineer of the Grand Rapids fire department, appointed in 1837. Sept. 19, John Naysmith, an aged pioneer of Ada township, died. Nov. 20, meeting of the Western Michigan Medical Society at Grand Rapids. July 26, Ransom E. Wood, for 20 years a resident of Grand Rapids, died in New York. In early manhood he began business as a grocer, of the firm of Burnham & Wood, in New York city, where he formed those business habits which laid the foundation of his pecuniary success in life. He came to Grand Rapids about 1855, and resided here till 1874, when, with his family, he went to Europe, returning to New York with the intention of making his home in Detroit for the future. He lost his wife by death in England, shortly after his arrival there. Mr. Wood was very highly esteemed while living here, and enjoyed the warm friendship of a large circle of prominent citizens. He built the home and arranged and ornamented the beautiful grounds so well known, east of College avenue, now owned by D. H. Waters.

Gov. Jerome pardoned Sebastian Greenway, who was convicted in the Superior Court of the city of Grand Rapids of the crime of manslaughter and sentenced to the State House of Correction at Ionia for three years from Dec. 27, 1879. The pardon was granted upon the solicitation of the prosecuting attorney and judge who tried the case, and upon the statement of the prison physician that Greenway could not live through another winter, and would probably die before the summer ended.

July 31, in Grand Rapids, Ed. Morin was accidentally shot and killed with a pistol by John McDermott.

The Supreme Court dismissed the appeal of complainant in the

noted case of Harvey P. Yale *vs.* Wm. H. Stewart and about 460 others. Yale brought suit in the Circuit Court to foreclose a mortgage given for \$16,500 in 1856, by Wm. H. Stewart and Harry H. Ives to Wm. P. Innes, and by him assigned to Yale in 1857. The mortgage covers some 400 acres lying just east of the city, between Leonard and Bridge streets. The suit was begun in 1876. The defense claimed that the mortgage had been paid, and also that, if it were not, it was cut off by two prior mortgages known as the Ransom E. Wood and the John Ball mortgages, bearing date 1854, through the foreclosure of which mortgages the defendants hold their title. Complainant claimed that the Yale mortgage was unpaid, and that the Ball and Wood mortgage foreclosure and title was invalid on account of fraud and informalities in the sale. The Circuit Court dismissed the bill of Complainant Yale with costs in October, 1880, and the defeated parties took an appeal to the Supreme Court.

Aug. 2, Cornelius M. and Gysbert Maris, of A. M. Maris & Son, dealers in hardware at 115 Monroe street, went to Reed's lake on a fishing excursion. They were fishing near the ice-house at the west end of the lake, where the water was but about eight feet deep, Gysbert Maris being at the stern of the boat. He rose from his seat and reached forward to get bait for his hook, when he lost his balance and fell out, turning the boat over. His brother Cornelius was thus thrown out, too. Both much frightened, tried to catch on and climb on the boat, and thus kept turning it. Gysbert got a blow on the forehead from the boat while it was thus turning, which stunned him, and he sank and drowned at once. Cornelius Maris was nearly exhausted, and narrowly escaped drowning before he was rescued.

Aug. 16, death of Mrs. Lucy T. Hine, wife of M. W. Hine, at Lowell.

RETROSPECT.

Having traveled over the trails of the past and reviewed the varied events and men connected with the general history of Kent, one is forced to ask by what great power has a country grown into magnificence within a few years. It is the power of pure and simple progress, the power of arm and mind combined, the genius of American enterprise and industry.

In looking back over a period of 48 years, since the first stream of immigration began to spread over the valley of the Grand river, the inquirer may well wonder at all man has done; at all the changes he has effected, and all the great results his labors have attained. Then there were a few traders here surrounded by and in full sympathy with a host of savages, whom they instructed in the lessons of loyalty to the United States. Only a few years had then passed over, since those ferocious Ottawas and Chippewas were leagued with the British soldiers in draining the heart's blood of the citizen troops of the young Union; yet the Frenchman Campau and the American Robinson exercised such a beneficial

influence over the barbaric natives, that by the time the American settlers began to arrive, the Indian mind was prepared for peace and amity.

Then were planted the seeds of progress. By degrees the seedlings sprang into the light of day, grew rapidly for a time, and again were nipped by the frosts of the panic year of 1837. The roots were not destroyed, however, as, after a few years of anxious toil and husbanding, the young plants sprang into light again, and, endowed with new life as it were, grew in size and importance until they resembled the sturdy oaks cradled in the midst of a beautiful maple grove.

Such was the growth of Kent county. It had its day of trial, and passed through the ordeal triumphantly. The men who figured then, and many of those whose names are identified with the best interests of the county to-day, never deserted the storm-tossed ship, but clung with a will to the fragments of the partial wreck until the tornado passed by, and then collecting her varied parts, built them into a shape more substantial, into a form of life destined to withstand all whirlwinds, and ride securely over the waves of time and circumstances. We have reviewed the county in all its phases. Entering it with the Otchipwe invaders in the dim past, revisiting it with the French travelers and missionaries, again viewing it under the *regime* of Madam La Framboise, then Rix Robinson, next Louis Campau, and next the American settlers, a conception of all they have done may be formed; but never can a full idea of their sacrifices and their sufferings be attained.



TOWNSHIP AND CITY HISTORIES.

ADA TOWNSHIP.

Ada is a land of "oak openings" of hill and dale, forming one of the most picturesque divisions of the county. The principal streams are the Grand and Thornapple rivers. The former enters the town through the south line of the town about one mile and a half from the southeast corner, and flowing in a northwesterly course leaves the town at its northwest corner, thus leaving about one-fourth of the town south and west of the river. The Thornapple enters the town near the middle of the south line, and flowing northeast for about one mile unites with the Grand. Several small streams rise in the township and fall into the Grand river, and fully one-half of the surface of the town, especially in the south and west portions, is very hilly and broken.

Chase's lake, in the northeast part of the township, is the only one of consequence in it. The prevailing timber is oak; and oak openings and a somewhat sandy soil generally prevail, a large per cent. of it being quite fertile. It is well adapted to fruit culture as well as to the growth of cereals.

The township of Ada originally embraced a large tract of country, including what are now the adjacent towns of Cascade and Caledonia.

Sidney Smith did much of the town business for many years, and the town was named for his estimable daughter, Miss Ada Smith, now Mrs. James Miller, of the city of Grand Rapids. Rix Robinson, as an Indian trader, came to the Grand River in 1821, and established several trading posts, making his central place with the Indians at Ada. Being a person without rights, and at the sufferance of the Indians, he can scarcely be called for many years a settler, but rather a sojourner. He was, in reality, the pioneer of the valley. He identified himself with the Indians for purposes of trade. When the land was opened for settlement he became a settler with others. Among the early purchasers of the township lands were:

Isadore Nauntoit, sec. 1, Aug. 19, 1839.

Alanson Crampton, sec. 4, Aug. 10, 1839.

Charles Beaucamp, sec. 7, March 1, 1834.

Benjamin Scott, sec. 18, June 26, 1836.

Rix Robinson, sec. 21, Feb. 8, 1833.

Washington Hunt, sec. 22, Aug. 19, 1839.

Jedediah Briggs, sec. 24, Aug. 10, 1839.

Alexander H. Edwards, sec. 28, Feb. 27, 1836.

Seneca Hale, sec. 30, Sept. 26, 1836.

Howell Gardner, sec. 32, Sept. 27, 1836.

Susan McCloskey, sec. 32, April 7, 1837.

Orrin Kellogg, sec. 35, Aug. 10, 1839.

The lands pre-empted at Ada were mostly river bottoms, some of the best land in the country. Titles could not be obtained until 1839. Some improvements had been made; the block-house tavern, long known as the Withey House, had been built. When the lands were sold, several persons secured large tracts. Rix Robinson, by favor of the Indians, by the treaty, had some 600 acres. Loan and Perry Hill secured 600 acres on the right bank of the river two miles below the bridge. Rhodes, 500 acres, now known by his name. Lucius Lyon, 1,000 or so along the Thornapple and where is the village of Ada. Charles Robinson pre-empted below the Rhodes place; Rix Church, in the same region; Torrey Smith, two miles above the bridge, on the right bank of the river; Simeon D. Holt, above Smith. John and Wm. Spence, next below the Pettis farm, where is the school-house.

Sidney Smith is reported to have been the first after Robinson who took up his abode in this town. His residence was a short distance west of the Ada bridge.

The real settlement fairly commenced in 1836. In 1837, we find John Spence, William Spence, Edward Pettis, Edward Robinson, with a large family of sons; John W. Fiske, Gen. Withey, Digby V. Bell, Zerra Whitney, Torrey Smith, A. H. Riggs, Putnam Hill, Elias Crow, Enoch Price, Minos Gypson, Rix Church, Lot Church, Charles Robinson, Wm. Slauson, Perry Hill, Loan Hill.

Enoch Price and Elias Crow took lands near Pettis. Pettis located on a fine spring on the bottom lands, where he now lives. Minos Gypson was Pettis' neighbor. Edward Robinson located below Rix Robinson.

Very early in the history of the town, they saw that at the mouth of the Thornapple was the place for a city, or a village, at least. Accordingly, and in the spirit of the times, a village was platted, and the lots were sold for taxes, until all was absorbed in the farms surrounding—no one owning a village. When the D. & M. railroad established their depot there, and Clement put up mills on the Thornapple, in 1853, it became self-evident that a village must be there. A portion of land on both sides of the Thornapple was laid out; before that time, however, there had been the nucleus of a village on the other side of the river. There they had a store, the school-house, blacksmith shop and several dwellings.

At a very early period, Ada was one of the stopping places, and

a block-house tavern was kept by J. W. Fiske, and afterward by Gen. Withey. That house did service as a tavern until as late as 1855, and, like Yankee Springs Hotel, was famous. Fiske, the first keeper, now resides in the town of Grand Rapids, near where he won a name in another log house, and where he built a brick hotel by the lake, that bears his name.

A bridge was at an early day built by the State, which fell in 1852, with several men on it at the time. None, however, were killed. The present bridge was built in 1853, as a toll-bridge, but it is now free.

In 1854, the second school-house was built near where stands the school-house of to-day. It was a very respectable wooden structure. Moses Everett, then recently from New York, a teacher by profession, was first placed in charge. About 1870, the second house having become too small to accommodate the rising village, the present brick house was built, and the school opened in it.

The history of the early settlement of Ada, of the Indians, and of the division of the lands under the treaty of 1836 are fully treated in the county history. However, the following special reference to those early times, summarized from Prof. Everett's description, will have a place here. He states:

Ada had its Indian band; the planting ground was on both sides of the Thornapple, at its mouth. A small band of them, at the time of the extinction of the Indian title, located themselves on the left bank of the river some miles below, where the Catholics established a mission. Those Indians, under wise leadership, became civilized; had as good farms as their neighbors,—as good houses, cattle and crops. They, however, broke up and went to the reservations at Pentwater. This settlement was known as "Boshaw's," so called from a French half-breed, who was influential among them.

Perhaps no man has lived there whose influence was more felt than that of Mr. Perkins, who bought 600 acres or more of land at the mouth of the Thornapple in 1852. This land, and the other lands around it had been cultivated on the "skinning" principle until the owners, conquered by the weeds, had taken down their fences and thrown their fields into common. Perkins knew the advantage of running the plow more than four inches deep. He fenced these abandoned commons; put in and *put down* the plow; and showed the first year his 100 bushels of corn, and his 40 bushels of wheat to the acre. This one lesson he taught the people of Ada: "The gold lies *deep* in the ground;" and by that one lesson he doubled the value of the town. Now, Perkins was not a saint, but he was the farmer who taught Ada the real value of their lands, and "civilized" their farming. It is strange that while the prophetic bullfrog is always calling out to the farmer "Beam deep!" he does little more than scratch the surface, and seldom gets more than 15 bushels of wheat to the acre, when "beam deep" gives 40! If you plow your ground with one horse, one

horse can carry off the crop. About 10 years ago the writer was talking with a farmer in Ada—a man, by the way, who knew more of a good many other things than he did of farming.

This man said his “land was poor;” he could get no good crops from it; and was told in reply: “Your farm, sir, is one of good capabilities; it is good land; but I am afraid you do not know how to persuade it to give its crops.” The farmer sold that land to one who had before raised 40 bushels of wheat to the acre; and, as he knew what “beam deep” means, he is getting rich from off his *excellent* farm.

ORGANIC.

The sight of a town meeting in the early days was an interesting one. Here the freeholders came, one by one, from the different points of the compass, hard-working, honest men. It was a gala day with them. They met, perhaps, for the first time in months. They went early in the morning and remained until late at night. They urged their brief political campaign in their homely way. They enjoyed as well as performed their duty, and then parted for the scenes of stern labor. It was so even in later years, nor is the old-time custom abolished entirely yet. As recently as a few years ago an Irishman was returning to his home from one of such meetings when he was accosted by a stranger, who said:—“Say, Pat, can you tell me the road to Ada?” “How did you know my name was Pat?” interrogated the Irishman. “I guessed it,” replied the traveler. “Well, then,” said the Irishman, “guess the road to Ada.”

The first town meeting of Ada was held at the house of John W. Fisk, April 2, 1838, with Edward Robinson as Moderator and Peter Teeple, Clerk. The result of the election was as follows:

Sydney Smith for Supervisor received 16 votes.
 Edward Robinson for Supervisor received 5 votes.
 Nelson Robinson for Supervisor received 5 votes.
 Nelson Robinson for Township Clerk received 20 votes.
 Rix Robinson for Township Assessor received 25 votes.
 Hamilton Andrews for Township Assessor received 25 votes.
 Peter Teeple for Township Assessor received 25 votes.
 Wm. Slawson for Highway Commissioner received 23 votes.
 Edward Robinson for Highway Commissioner received 23 votes.
 Lewis Cook for Highway Commissioner received 23 votes.
 Edward Robinson for Justice of the Peace received 23 votes.
 Nelson Robinson for Justice of the Peace received 23 votes.
 Peter Teeple for Justice of the Peace received 24 votes.
 Sydney Smith for Justice of the Peace received 15 votes.
 John Spence for Justice of the Peace received 8 votes.
 Nelson Smith for Justice of the Peace received 1 vote.
 Carlos Smith for Township Collector received 25 votes.
 Carlos Smith for Township Constable received 21 votes.
 Rix R. Church for Township Constable received 18 votes.
 Michael Early for Township Constable received 21 votes.
 Nelson Robinson for School Commissioner received 12 votes.
 Geo. Teeple for School Commissioner received 12 votes.
 Lewis Cook for School Commissioner received 12 votes.
 Torrey Smith for Overseer of the Poor received 15 votes.
 Miniers Jipson for Overseer of the Poor received 15 votes.





Edward Pettis

The township officers for 1839 were: Sydney Smith, Supervisor; Nelson Robinson, Clerk; Nelson Robinson Treasurer; Sydney Smith, Justice. In 1840, Sydney Smith was elected Supervisor; Nelson Robinson, Clerk; Nelson Robinson, Treasurer; and William Slawson, Justice. The town meeting held April 5, 1841, resulted in the return of Rix Robinson as Supervisor; Nelson Robinson, Clerk; Nelson Robinson, Treasurer; Peter Teeple, Justice. The principal township officers elected since 1841 are named in the following list:

SUPERVISORS.

Norman Ackley.....	1842	Lafayette Chase.....	1867
Sydney Smith.....	1843	Peter Mc Lean.....	1868-69
Rix Robinson.....	1844	John Headley.....	1870
Amos Chase.....	1845	Peter Mc Lean.....	1871-74
Nelson Robinson.....	1846-52	Rudolphus G. Chaffee	1875-76
Gorden Chapel.....	1853	John Headley....	1877
John H. Withey.....	1854-56	Peter Mc Lean.....	1878
Peter Mc Lean.....	1857-65	John Headley.....	1879-80
William H. Mc Keel.....	1866	Peter Mc Lean.....	1881

CLERKS.

Nelson Robinson	1842	Rudolphus G. Chaffee.....	1860-66
Sylvester Andrews.....	1843	Orrin P. Huntley.....	1867
Rix R. Church.....	1844	Lemon B. Chapel.....	1868-70
Robert H. Smith.....	1845	R. G. Chaffee.....	1871
James L. B. Kerr.....	1846	Lemon B. Chapel.....	1872
Lafayette Chase.....	1847-48	Joseph Hennessy	1873
Rudolphus G. Chaffee.....	1849-51	Bethel Bristol.....	1874
Lafayette Chase.....	1852	Nicolas Therry.....	1875-76
John H. Withey.....	1853	Charles H. Brown.....	1877
Rudolphus G. Chaffee....	1854-56	Henry O. Caldwell.....	1878
Lafayette Chase.....	1857-58	Clark D. Washburne.....	1879-81
Moses Everett... ..	1859		

TREASURERS.

Nelson Robinson.....	1842-45	Rans Beebe.....	1867-70
Robert H. Smith.....	1846-47	Jared N. Brisee.....	1871
Amos G. Chase.....	1848	Rudolphus G. Chaffee.....	1872-74
Gurden Chapel.....	1849-52	Michael Jones.....	1875
Aruna S. Clark.....	1853-58	Bethel Bristol.....	1876-77
Lafayette Chase.....	1859-60	R. L. Chaffee.....	1878
M. D. L. Chapel.....	1861	Wm. Grant.....	1879
Jared N. Brisee.....	1862-66	Geo. Crowe.....	1880-81

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Edward Robinson.....	1842	Gurden Chapel.....	1847
Hiram Rhodes	1842	Wm. Richardson.....	1848
Elijah Smith.....	1842	R. Chaffee.....	1848
J. H. Lyon.....	1843	Amos G. Chase.....	1848
Lot Church.....	1844	Byard Barkley.....	1849
L. Swart.....		Rufus Payne.....	1849
Harry Clark.....	1846	Rudolphus Chaffee.....	1850

Amos G. Chase.....	1851	Thomas Boylan.....	1866
Gurden Chapel.....	1852	John R. Bradfield.....	1866
Job Gibbs.....	1852	Sam. E. Faxon.....	1867
Wm. Richardson.....	1853	M. R. Smith.....	1867
Henry Shepard.....	1853	J. L. Clements.....	1868
R. Chaffee.....	1854	Alfred N. Caulfield.....	1869
Henry Shepard.....	1854-55	Jared M. Brisee.....	1870
Gurden Chapel.....	1856	H. Lockwood.....	1870
John L. Clements.....	1858	Henry O. Caldwell.....	1871
John L. Brisee.....	1859	Wm. Farrell.....	1872
Charles D. Collar.....	1859	Benj. G. Foiston.....	1873
Peter McLean.....	1860	Lawrence Byrne.....	1874
John D. Edwards.....	1860	John L. Clements.....	1875
R. G. Chaffee.....	1861	William Farrell.....	1876
Edward McCormick.....	1861	M. R. Smith.....	1877
Lafayette Chase.....	1862	Lawrence Byrne.....	1878
Edward Bradfield.....	1863	Henry O. Caldwell.....	1879
J. L. Clements.....	1863	Chas. W. Dutcher.....	1880
Peter McLean.....	1864	W. S. Plumb.....	1881
Thomas Boylan.....	1864	J. L. Clements.....	1881
Wm. H. McKeel.....	1865		

SCHOOLS.

The school-building era may be said to have begun in 1858, when district school-house No. 1 was built. This was a frame building, which cost \$600, located on section 34. This has given place to a large brick structure, erected at a cost of \$5,000. School-house No. 2 is located on section 20, at a cost of \$800. No. 3 was erected in 1859. No. 4 (fractional Ada, Vergennes and Lowell) was erected in 1852, at an expense of \$200. No. 4 was erected in 1867, at an expense of \$800, located on section 23. School-house No. 6 was erected in 1854, at a cost of \$450, on section 12. No. 8 was erected in 1856, at an expense of \$800, on section 5. School-house No. 13 was erected in 1867 at an expense of \$1,000, located on section 10.

The condition of the various schools of the township in September, 1881, may be thus shown:

DISTRICT	CENSUS OF PUPILS	DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING	VALUE OF PROPERTY	NO. OF TEACHERS	SALARY OF TEACHERS	TOTAL EXPENDITURES
No. 1	151	1 brick	\$5,000	2	\$558	\$1,352
2	36	1 frame	400	2	154	162
3	50	1 frame	600	3	186	218
4 fr.	41	1 frame	50	1	172	212
5 fr.	41	1 frame	1,200	2	148	163
6 fr.	38	1 frame	600	2	140	170
8 fr.	55	1 frame	700	2	234	294
13	43	1 frame	1,200	2	130	184

Numbers 1, 2, 5, 9 and 12 fractional districts report in other townships. Fractional districts 10 and 11 never perfected organization.

ADA VILLAGE.

Ada is the only business center in the township. It is a small unincorporated village. The building of the village of Ada, which was projected simultaneously with the settlement of the township, was a notable failure. Hon. Lucius B. Lyon, its founder, became

deeply involved during the financial distress of 1837, and his backer, Mr. Bronson, an Eastern capitalist, became possessor of the wonderful village that was to be; and dying almost immediately afterward, his estate went to an infant heir, and thus was "locked up" for 20 or more years. Persons who had purchased lots could obtain no titles, and all was brought to a standstill. The village was platted by G. A. Dalrymple and H. F. Dunn, Sept. 4, 1857; an addition was made by Adnamee A. Innes, and W. P. Innes, March 12, 1858, which was surveyed by John F. Tinkham. On April 10, 1871, the third addition was surveyed by R. S. Jackson for Samuel E. Faxon, D. Osborn, I. N. Keeler, H. Lockwood, Richard Bradfield, S. H. Benjamin, John Headley, John R. Bradfield, Jared N. Brezee, John R. Robinson, E. Kinney, L. Burns, Eliphalet Averill and C. B. Washburne.

The plat of south Ada was made by Moses Everett, March 22, 1859, for Samuel Clements.

The village is located south of Grand river, on sections 34 and 33, 10 miles east of Grand Rapids and 148 west of Detroit. The Baptist, Methodist and Congregational societies have churches in the village. There are two flouring mills, operated by E. Bradfield & Sons, and Watson & Curry; offices of the D., G. H. & M. R. R., American Express Co., and W. U. Telegraph Co.; the three general stores of Lawrence Burns, S. E. & Edward Faxon, and L. W. Schellhous; Henry Smith's hotel; Amos G. & Frederick Chase, druggists; the postoffice is in charge of S. E. Faxon. The population of Ada in June, 1880, was 180.

Looking back over a decade it is found that the list of traders, mechanics and professional men then identified with the village contained the following names:

Beebe, Raus, general store.
 Boeline, Thomas, Justice of the Peace.
 Bradfield, Edward, flouring mill and Justice of the Peace.
 Brasee, Jared M., carpenter and bridge builder.
 Carl, William P., blacksmith.
 Caulfield, John, general store.
 Chase, A. G., physician.
 Clark, George, carpenter.
 Densmore, Luther, carpenter.
 Duff, Patrick, carriage maker.
 Emerson, ———, boot and shoe maker.
 Fuller, Sanford, whip maker.
 Gardner, E. W., blacksmith.
 Hall, E. M., general store.
 Hotaling, William, mason.
 Lamphere, Leroy B., hotel (Ada House.)
 Livergood, Andrew, carpenter.
 McDonald, Findlay, carpenter.
 McGilevery, D. D., agent D. & M. R. R.
 McLain, G. W., cooper.
 McLean, Peter, Justice of the Peace.
 Nenicon, Henry, carpenter.
 Powell, Rev. Volney (Baptist.)
 Schenck, William Y., carpenter.
 Small, Shadrach, flour and saw mill.
 Spoor, Abram, blacksmith.
 Washburne, Clark D., general store.
 Woodworth, James H., physician.

The village contained one Baptist, one Methodist and one Congregational church, two flouring mills, one saw-mill, one hotel, a lodge of Good Templars, three stores, and several mechanical and professional trades. Population of the township was 1,400; of the village, 300.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

The first grist mill erected in the township was that on section 24, by H. H. Ives and Robert I. Shoemaker.

The "Red Mill" was built by John L. Clements in the summer of 1856, and put in operation Jan. 1, 1857. In July, 1858, Mr. Clements sold to Edward Bradfield. Originally it had only two run of stone, to which the Bradfields added two run. The capacity of this mill is about 100 barrels per 24 hours.

The first dam built across the Thornapple at Ada was that by J. L. Clements in 1855. There were three dams built above the township line previously.

The Ada White Mills was built by Capt. Small, in 1859. Dewell & Co. purchased his interest, and they in turn sold to William Curry. In August, 1880, D. F. Watson purchased a half interest in the concern, and with Mr. Curry now operates it. The value of water-power, building and machinery is now \$8,000. It cost in the first instance \$15,000. The annual product is 12,000 barrels.

The cooper shops of Ada were built about 1859 by Henry Brown. In 1865 it was bought by Harvey Livingston who operated up to the present time. The product is 12,000 barrels per annum. The shop employs five men.

The second shop was built about 1867 by Capt. Small, the builder of the Small or White mill. Bethel Bristol was the first proprietor. Thomas Morrissy rented the shop in 1875 and continued to conduct it up to the present. The average product of the shop is about 5,000 barrels annually.

POSTOFFICE.

The first postoffice of Ada was administered by Mr. Hills. He was succeeded by W. W. Wilcox, and he in turn by Rev. S. E. Faxon. Mr. S. E. Faxon, sr., is the present Postmaster.

CHURCHES.

First Congregational Church was organized in Cascade, Sept. 24, 1849, under the name of Cascade. The original members were Sherman S. Bailey, John A. Barker, Christian Denison, Delia G. Bailey, Hezekiah Howell, Margaret Howell, Caroline Barker and Charles Coger. Rev. T. Jones, of Grand Rapids, Chairman of Council, and Rev. H. Roote, of Grandville, Scribe,

presided at organization. In April, 1860, the Church voted to be known thereafter as the "First Congregational Church of Ada," the place of worship having changed to this place.

The first pastor was Rev. R. J. Hess, who continued in the pastoral office until August, 1859, when he was succeeded by Rev. James Ballard, who remained until 1863. Rev. Nathaniel H. Evarts came in October, 1863, who was pastor until 1866. Succeeding him came Danforth L. Eaton, Jan. 1, 1867; Edwin Booth, March, 1870; Jesse A. S. Worden, Oct. 1, 1876; and Austin H. Norris, May 28, 1880, who is now pastor. The deacons of the Church have been S. J. Bailey and Jesse A. Barker, elected Sept. 24, 1849; Abraham Heaton, June 25, 1854; John Foster, July 8, 1865; John Foster, March 27, 1870; and Stephen H. La Barge and W. G. Schenck, July 6, 1872.

The Church voted to build a house of worship Sept. 26, 1870. The house was dedicated Jan. 10, 1872. Rev. J. Morgan Smith, of Grand Rapids, preached the sermon; \$500 were raised on the day of dedication and the house was called *The Booth Congregational House of Ada*. The house is 32 x 50; modern English style, brick on stone foundation, with stained-glass windows. Present officers comprise A. H. Norris, Pastor; Stephen H. La Barge and William G. Schenck, Deacons.

The Church met and adopted articles of association for the formation of a legally incorporated society Nov. 8, 1870. The first Board of Trustees comprised H. Howell, Mrs. E. Bradfield, and William G. Schenck. The present board is composed of Anderson Wride, Mrs. S. H. Livingstone, George Crowe.

Anderson Wride, George Crowe and Mrs. S. H. Livingstone, Trustees. The present membership is 54. The number attending Sunday-school is 80, under Deacon Stephen H. La Barge as Superintendent.

The Second Congregational Church was organized Dec. 15, 1875. It was formed by the union of the Presbyterian and Wesleyan Methodist Churches, though the latter did not give up its organization. Their first pastor was Rev. Darius Bettes, who was followed by Rev. Levi F. Waldo, April 1, 1878. He was succeeded by A. H. Norris, May 23, 1880. The original number of members was about 25, which at last reports was reduced to 21. The members are regularly incorporated as a society with seven trustees, clerk and treasurer. They have worshiped in the school-house most of the time since organization, but are now making preparations for building a frame building 33 x 48, with projections at front and rear. The estimated cost unfurnished is \$1,500. They unite with the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Sunday-school this summer under Superintendent Alfred Depue. The number in school is about 50. The present officers are: Pastor, Rev. Austin H. Norris; Deacons, John D. McNaughton and Archibald McMillan; Trustees, John Spence, John McPherson, John McMillan, Dugald J. McNaughton, William P. Russell, Robert Turn-

bull, and V. R. Smith; Clerk, D. J. McNaughton; and Treasurer, V. R. Smith.

The Baptist Church was organized about the year 1850, under the labors of Rev. Amos Chase, then in his old age, living with his son on a farm in the township of Ada about three and one-half miles from the village. Prominent among his co-workers in the formation of the society as constituent members of the Church are the names of Henry Holt and wife, Harvey Barclay and wife, L. F. Chase, son of the pastor and his wife, with others who bore burdens willingly to establish the new interest in the then new country. In 1862, on account of the infirmities of Father Chase, the Church called to the pastorate Rev. S. E. Faxon, jr., under whose labors a church edifice was erected and nearly enclosed. This was done with an amount of labor little understood by those who have labored only among well-established Churches. After three years of labor the pastor resigned, and was followed by Rev. Volney Powell who labored until the house was completed and dedicated in 1867.

Rev. Charles Hulbert was next. He, after a short pastorate, was followed by Wm. Buell, who labored here for two years, when he was followed by N. Stilwell, who remained three years. During this period the Church gained a little, step by step. Rev. H. Petitt came, and though he stayed but one year, yet he established the Church in firmer work than it had previously enjoyed. He was followed in 1880 by Rev. D. Gostelow, who is now the pastor. The Church has been recognized as growing in favor and vitality for the last 20 years, numbering at present 137 members. Amos Chase died in the field and was buried by the society of that Church which he established.

The *M. E. Church* services were first held in the old school-house near the site of the present brick structure, in 1865. Among the original members were Wm. Sexton, Mrs. Sexton, Mrs. Ferris, Mrs. J. L. Clements, Gordon Chapel, Thomas King and G. W. Reikert and Mrs. Reikert. The pastors of the Church from the period of organization to the present time are: Revs. Daniel Bush, Hauerlin, Tanner, Bacon, Hollister, Whitman, Warner, Cleghorn, Thomas, Spencer, Hine, Hankenson, Reil, Rork and Thomas.

The present church was built in 1871 by John Hopkins. The present membership is 80. The Sunday-school is under the superintendency of Mr. McKeel.

PERSONAL SKETCHES.

To complete a history it is essential that the persons who contributed to make subjects for its pages should be dealt with particularly. In local history this becomes an absolute necessity, for without personal sketches of its principal citizens, much of all that could interest and instruct would be lost. Consequently the plan

has been extended to this section of the work as well as to the other chapters of township history, with the result, let us hope, of giving perfect satisfaction.

John Ames was born in the parish of St. Stephens, Pr. of New Brunswick, Dec. 31, 1821. He is a son of Elijah and Susannah (Stone) Ames, the former a native of Mason, N. H., born Feb. 14, 1785, the latter born in Machias, Me., April 24, 1788. The ancestors of Mr. Ames were English and akin to the celebrated Ames, manufacturer of agricultural implements in Massachusetts. Mr. Ames' mother died May 12, 1828, and his father Oct. 13, 1842. Soon after the former event he made his way into Washington Co., Me., where he engaged in lumbering until 1850. In September of the following year he purchased his present farm of 135 acres on sec. 4, of a squatter who had built a log "shanty," cleared a small patch of ground and set out nine apple trees, six of which are still living and bearing fruit. Indian trails were then the only thoroughfares, and Mr. Ames has been a participator in all the pioneering enterprises of the town. He was married March 16, 1852, to Margaret, daughter of Isaac and Mary Tomlinson, born in Tecumseh, June 19, 1831. Three of five children are living: Mary E., born April 30, 1856. Mrs. Albert Fairchilds; Alice, June 4, 1861—wife of Judd Potter—and Willis, Sept. 3, 1862. Mrs. Ames died Oct. 26, 1870. Mr. Ames was married a second time Sept. 2, 1873, to Sarah, daughter of John and Susan Russell, natives of the Empire State. Mrs. Ames was born in Monroe Co., Mich., March 22, 1848. They have two bright little daughters; Myrtie A., born May 19, 1875, and Martha M., May 28, 1879. Mr. Ames is a Republican in political faith and he and his wife are members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

William H. Banks (deceased) was born in Goshen, Orange Co., N. Y., April 16, 1806. His parents, Henry and Susanna Banks, were natives of England, and in 1818 settled in Wheatland, Livingston Co., N. Y. He served an apprenticeship with his father at the age of 21, and worked as a mechanic eight years. In March, 1832, he entered 200 acres of land in Commerce tp., Oakland Co. The Indians were then in possession of this State and Pontiac was but an Indian trading post. In November, 1867, he sold and went to Grand Rapids for the purpose of educating his children. In 1868 he purchased a pine tract in Montcalm county and engaged in lumbering until 1871, when he settled on a farm in Ada. He was married Oct. 1, 1834, to Jane F. McWilliam, born at Schenectady, N. Y., May 1, 1812, daughter of William and Margaret McWilliam, natives of Scotland, who came to America in 1810. Mr. and Mrs. Banks have eight children—John W., James A., William H., Alice S., wife of Levi Moore; Mary J., Mrs. W. M. Hathaway; Margaret A., Charlotte A. and Joseph R. Mr. Banks died Sept. 19, 1876. He spent his life in usefulness and was an exhorter of the Wesleyan Methodist Church for a number of years. He was a public-spirited man and actively interested in all politi-

cal and religious affairs. In early life he was a Whig, but became a Republican, and an uncompromising Abolitionist. His loss to family and friends is one that cannot be repaired.

Benjamin Beach, one of the oldest pioneers of this township, was born near Lake George, Warren Co., N. Y., March 14, 1804. He is the son of William and Lucy (Gleason) Beach, the former born Aug. 18, 1776, the latter May 14, 1786. Mr. Beach died June 29, 1857. Mrs. Beech died Aug. 21, 1862. Benjamin Beach, father of William Beach, was renowned for having served through the entire period of the Revolutionary war—seven years. Mr. Beach, of this sketch, is the oldest of 12 children, five of whom are living. He was reared on a farm, and in 1828 engaged in a saw-mill in Essex Co., N. Y., and a year later returned to Warren county. In 1831 he was married and went to Glens' Falls, and in 1832 to Syracuse, where he operated a salt block one year. He went thence to Oswego county, and subsequently to Onondaga county. In May, 1836, he came to Port Huron and became one of the corps of engineers engaged in surveying the D., G. H. & M. R. R. He went back to New York in the fall, and in August, 1837, he "squatted" on the place where he now resides, a part of which he entered in August, 1838. He has by subsequent additions increased his farm to 120 acres. At the time of his "locating" the Ottawas were very numerous, and were frequent visitors at the pioneer home. Sometimes nearly a score of them would call in a day, and Mr. Beach was familiarly known to them as Flint, and highly considered from his skill as a deer hunter. His farm is in fine condition, 112 acres being in tillage. He was married April 28, 1831, to Betsey, daughter of Horace and Charlotte (Frazier) Ward, born at Springfield, Vt., Sept. 24, 1812. They completed a half century of happy married life, Apr. 28, 1881. Following is a record of their children—Sarah S., born March 6, 1836, now Mrs. Mark Spencer, dec.; Warren, May 24, 1841, married M. A. Putruff, dec.; Martha M., April 12, 1839, now Mrs. Geo. Strong; Orrin, March 9, 1844, married Anna E. Friedewick; Alice J., Dec. 17, 1848, now Mrs. Wallace Langs; and Seymour, March 8, 1853, married Rosa B. Culver.

Samuel Beach, farmer, was born in Yorkshire, England, Nov. 13, 1833. His parents, Samuel and Harriet (Treadwell) Beach, were also natives of Yorkshire. In 1842 they settled near Syracuse, N. Y., and in 1843 came to Calhoun Co. In 1845 they moved on sec. 11, Ada, where Mr. Beach, sr., entered 80 acres of land. He died July 3, 1848, and his wife Feb. 10, 1870. Mr. Beach was bred a farmer, and in 1857 located on the farm he now occupies, 120 acres on sec. 16. He proved his single-heartedness toward the land of his adoption by enrolling himself to maintain her flag over an integral Union. He enlisted Aug. 29, 1864, in Co. B, 3d Reg. M. V. I., Capt. Moore, in the brigade of Gen. Thomas. He was in the fights at Decatur and Murfreesboro and received his discharge May 19, 1865. He was married Nov. 11, 1857, to Emily, daughter of John and Ann Findlay, of Scotland, born May 30,

1836. They have five children—Gertrude M., born Aug. 8, 1860, (Mrs. Wm. Collar); Theodore E., July 27, 1863, married M. J. Schenck; Chas. E., Jan. 14, 1867; Mina E., July 18, 1870, and Roscoe, April 16, 1877. Mrs. Beach is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Beach is a Republican.

Thomas Boylon was born in the county of Lowth, Ireland, April 15, 1827. He came to America with his parents, Cornelius and Mary McCabe Boylon in 1834. They settled in Seneca Co., N. Y., moving in the fall of 1840 to Livingston Co., Mich. Mr. Boylon was bred on a farm and has spent most of his life as an agriculturist; has operated a thresher for 30 years. In 1856 his father settled in Vergennes and he passed five years there, locating on 160 acres on sec. 7, this tp., in 1861. This farm includes the old Indian reservation. Mr. Boylon was married Feb. 5, 1860, to Susan A. Murray, born in Troy, N. Y., Feb. 24, 1841. They have had 11 children, of whom five are living—Mary, James, Michael F., Lillie and Anna. During the diphtheria ravages of 1880 Mr. and Mrs. Boylon lost four children within six weeks—Thomas F., Catherine, Cornelius and Susan. The family are connected with St. Andrew's Catholic Church of Grand Rapids. Mr. Boylon belongs to the National party and has been Justice of the Peace six years.

W. P. Carl, farmer, sec. 29, was born in Groton, Tompkins Co., N. Y., June 12, 1819. He is the son of David F. and Sybil Carl, of New York. His father served in the war of 1812 and his maternal grandsire was a soldier at Bunker Hill. He early learned the blacksmith's trade of his father and traveled, working at his trade until 1848, when he entered 40 acres on sec. 29, in this tp. He pursued his trade the next three winters in different places in this State and returned to his farm, where he built a shop and followed his business until 1878. He was married April 15, 1850, to Calphurnia N., daughter of Moses and Jemima Parker, born at Clear Creek, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., Aug. 27, 1825. Three of their children are living—Wilson J., Lucy E. and L. L. Perry is deceased. Mrs. Carl died March 24, 1875. He is connected with the Masonic fraternity and is a Republican. He served as Deputy Sheriff of Kent county in 1879. Mr. Carl retains his old homestead.

L. B. Chapel was born in Oakland county, and is son of Gurden and Rachel Chapel, the former born in the State of New York, the latter a native of Ontario. They settled on a farm five miles northwest of Ada in 1844, and with all the experiences of the pioneer, Mr. Chapel grew to manhood. He was engaged in mercantile pursuits in Buena Vista for a term of years, and since abandoning it he has been occupied with farming. He was married in 1850 to Helen M. Dennison, born in New York of English parentage. They have five children, as follows: Augusta A., Addie O., William A., Elmer E. and Royal A. Mr. Chapel was a soldier of the late civil war; he enlisted in 1864 and was honorably discharged in 1866. His

regiment was one of the last four from Michigan that were discharged. He belongs to the National party in politics, and owns a farm of 100 acres on sec. 27. Mrs. Chapel is connected with the M. E. Church.

Amos G. Chase, M. D., was born in Italy, Yates Co., New York, May 29, 1820, and is a son of Rev. Amos and Mary (Shepherd) Chase. Dr. Chase acquired his early education in the common schools, and in 1842 came to Lenawee county, with his father returning to New York in 1843. In June of the same year they came to this county, where the senior Chase entered sec. 10 of Ada entire and also 30 acres on sec. 11, also 80 acres on sec. 36, Cannon tp. The father returned to New York and after some months came to this county and subsequently to Kent. Dr. Chase began the study of medicine with Dr. G. W. Walker, of Ada. He was under his instructions 14 months, when Dr. Walker died and Dr. Chase succeeded to his field of practice. In 1872 he attended the Detroit Homeopathic Medical College and graduated in the spring of 1873, resuming his practice in Ada, where he is the only physician. In July, 1876, he opened drug store in conjunction with his son, F. C. Chase; he has a full stock of drugs, and the annual transactions average about \$5,000. Dr. Chase was married Nov. 6, 1845, to Betsey, daughter of Calvin and Lydia A. Kelsey, born in June, 1828, in Wales, N. Y. They have three children, Harriet S. (wife of John M. Butler), Fred C. and Clayton V. Dr. Chase is a member of the Masonic order and is a Republican. He performed the duties of Justice of the Peace one term and of Township Treasurer one term.

John L. Clements, pioneer of Kent county, was born in Seneca, Ontario Co., N. Y., Feb. 14, 1811. He is a son of Samuel and Catherine Clements, the former a native of Lancaster Co., Pa., and the latter of Essex Co., N. J. They were among the first settlers of Lima, Washtenaw Co., where they settled in 1825. He followed the Lakes as sailor boy three seasons, and in 1837 returned to "fair Washtenaw" and kept hotel at Mill Creek one year. From that time he worked a part of his father's farm until 1846, when he entered into a partnership in a grist-mill in Grand Rapids, known as Clements and Sweet's mill. His relation continued until 1854, when Mr. C. navigated Grand river with the steamer "Porter." In April, 1855, he purchased 400 acres of land on secs. 33, 34 and 35. During the next two years he constructed the dam and built the "Ada Mills." The expense was \$7,000. He ran the mill two years and sold out, since which time he has been occupied in farming. In the spring of 1857 he platted South Ada. He was married in December, 1838, to Zipporah R., daughter of Wm. G. and Polly Beach, born in Cayuga Co., N. Y. They have one child, Edward B., born July 24, 1844. He was educated at the Pontiac High School and is also a graduate from the Law Department of the State University at Ann Arbor. He took his degree in 1871. Mr. Clements has held various offices of public trust, among them

that of Justice of the Peace 12 years. He served one term as Supervisor in Washtenaw county. Politically he is a Democrat. He owns a valuable farm of 260 acres.

Cornelius Courtwright, a leading citizen of Ada, was born in Tioga Co., N. Y., Sept. 25, 1821, and is a son of Moses and Esther Courtwright. His grandsire, Gideon Courtwright, was a hero of the Revolution. Mr. Courtwright, of this sketch, was bred on a farm and obtained his education in the common schools. In 1844 he entered 120 acres of Government land on secs. 10 and 15, Grattan tp., and found home and employ among the farmers of Plainfield until 1847, when he went to Muskegon, where he pursued lumbering three years and returned to this county and purchased 80 acres on sec. 16, Ada. He was married April 17, 1851, to Sarah Naysmith, born in York, Livingston Co., N. Y., July 26, 1827. They have one child, Edgar J., born Jan. 22, 1858. He was reared on his father's farm and married Feb. 4, 1878, Libbie Mason, born in Troy, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1854. Mr. Courtwright is widely esteemed for his benevolent character and honorable record.

George Crow, son of Elias and Philatha Crow, was born in Newfield, Niagara Co., N. Y., Nov. 16, 1832. His parents belonged to the pioneer element of Ada and assisted in all its improvements, such as making roads, building school-houses etc., and his father was one of the organizers of the township. His father was born in New York in 1799, and his mother in 1800. They were married in 1820 and came to Detroit in 1830. They went to Jackson county in 1831 and three years later took up a claim in Ionia county; a short time after, they came to Ada and Mr. Crow entered 137 acres. He died in 1841, and his wife Feb. 8, 1875. George Crow was married July 5, 1856, to Emily A., daughter of James and Isabella Grant, born Aug. 27, 1836, in Argyleshire, Scotland; she died May 25, 1874, leaving one son and one daughter—Harriet J. and Wm. E. Mr. Crow was married Jan. 14, 1875, to Isabella Grant, sister of his first wife, born in Scotland in 1842. She died Jan. 21, 1881, and left two little children—Claud G., born Feb. 26, 1876, and Maud E., June 9, 1877. Mr. Crow enlisted in the war for the Union Aug. 31, 1864, in the Thirteenth Mich. Independent Battery, and received his honorable discharge in July, 1865. He resumed farming, and in 1875 located 80 acres on sec. 27. He also owns 40 acres on sec. 22. He is a Republican in politics and a Congregationalist in religious faith. He is now serving the second term as Town Treasurer.

Mahlon Dennis, farmer, was born in Walpole, Prov. of Ont., March 8, 1829. He is son of Adam and Leah Dennis; the former was born in September, 1792, and the latter, Feb. 21, 1795. The father was a teamster for the British in the war of 1812. In 1840 he brought his family to this tp., where he had previously pre-empted 80 acres on sec. 24. In 1851 he purchased his homestead on sec. 32, and took possession of it. He died there Nov. 17, 1868, and his wife also, Feb. 21, 1872. Mr. Dennis of this sketch is fifth son and sixth child of a family of nine children, of

whom six are living. He was married Aug. 31, 1857, to Mary, daughter of John and Margaret Camp, born in Elgin Co., Prov. of Ont., April 5, 1838. They have one child left of three—Ettie E., born May 25, 1862. She is a young lady of fine attainments. Mrs. Dennis died March 8, 1866, and July 3 of the same year Mr. Dennis was married to Mary A., daughter of Isaac and Rebecca Camp, born May 16, 1838, in Elgin Co., Ont. They have three children—Amelia R., born April 10, 1867; Asa M., Sept. 11, 1870, and Arby J., July 9, 1876. Mr. Dennis, wife and daughter Ettie are members of the Baptist Church. He is in possession of the family homestead ; is a Democrat in political faith and one of the most respected and esteemed citizens of Ada. The farm was in its primal state when it came into Mr. Dennis' hands, and he has cleared and improved it until it ranks with the major portion of the county in beauty and fertility.

Luther Densmore, carpenter and joiner, Ada, was born in Potter, Yates Co., N. Y., July 9, 1833. His parents, John and Elizabeth Densmore, were also natives of New York. Mr. Densmore's grandfather, David Densmore, was a Revolutionary patriot.

At the age of 21 Mr. Densmore served an apprenticeship of five years at his trade. He served one year in New York State, and then in 1855 came to Ada and served four years with Henry Hoyt and John Schenck. Since that date he has followed his trade, and for the last four years he has been foreman in the Bridge Department of the D., G. H. & M. R. R. October, 1864, he enlisted in Co. B, of the New 3d Mich. Inf., under Capt. Moore. He participated in the skirmishes of Murfreesboro and Decatur, and at the close of the war moved off to Texas and was mustered out at Victoria, Texas, and discharged at Detroit, June, 1866. He enlisted as Corporal and was promoted to Orderly Sergeant the autumn of 1865. Mr. Densmore was married Oct. 18, 1858, to Miss Gertrude Holt, daughter of Henry and Mary Holt, a native of Herkimer Co., N. Y., born Mar. 27, 1835. They have three children—Georgia H., born May 24, 1860, wife of William H. Smith ; Jessie E., born July 19, 1862, and May L., born May 7, 1868. Mr. and Mrs. D. are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. D. is a Republican.

Michael Farrell, a prominent Irish farmer of Ada, was born in Waste-math, Ireland, July 24, 1811. In May, 1835, he emigrated to America and remained in New York till 1837, when he came to Detroit and was engaged as State foreman and contractor on the M. C. R. R. till 1844, when he came to Kent county and entered 960 acres in Ada, Grattan and Cannon tps. Since that time Mr. Farrell has followed agricultural pursuits. He was married Feb. 15, 1836, to Miss Mary McCormick, daughter of Wm. and Catharine McCormick. Mrs. Farrell was born in County Waste-math, Ireland, Jan. 1, 1817. This union was given 11 children, viz.:—Hannah, William, Garrett, Catharine, Michael, Margaret, Charles (deceased), Mary A., Eliza J., Julia and Ellen.

Mrs. Farrell died Mar. 9, 1878 ; Mr. F. and family are members

of the Catholic Church. Mr. F. is a Democrat in politics. He owns a valuable farm of 720 acres.

James Grant, pioneer, was born in Murrayshire, Scotland, in September, 1813. His parents, Lewis and Jane Grant, were natives of Scotland, descendants of French ancestors who migrated to Scotland about 600 years ago and founded the distinguished "Grant" clan of the Highlands of "Albin." He was married in May, 1835, to Isabella Spence. Of nine children born to them six are living—William (see sketch), John, Geo., Albert, Robert and Jane. Mr. Grant came to America in 1850 and the same year to Kent county, purchasing 40 acres on sec. 5, Ada tp. Mrs. Grant died Feb. 21, 1861, since which time Mr. Grant resides with his children. He is a Republican and belongs to the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

William Grant, son of James and Isabella Grant, was born in Murrayshire, Scotland, Jan. 7, 1839. He came to America with his parents in 1850 and lived with them in Ada until he attained his majority. July 20, 1861, he enlisted in the late war in Co. K, of the famous First N. Y. (Lincoln) Cavalry. He served the period of his enlistment, and on the day of its expiration, Jan. 1, 1864, re-enlisted in the same company and served until the final victory was won and our flag once more floated over an undivided Union. With the names of the heroic veterans of the Lincoln Cavalry who participated in so many historical battles, escaping by the "skin of their teeth," the name of Wm. Grant will be preserved as one of the fearless defenders of our national integrity. He wears the fadeless laurels of bravery and undaunted courage. Mr. Grant has been a soldier since the close of the war. He was married Jan. 1, 1868, to Mary E., daughter of Asa and Anna Gibbs, born in Ada, Dec. 27, 1849. Two bright little children make up this family circle—Edith E., born Oct. 24, 1868, and Charles D., July 12, 1876. Politically Mr. Grant is an advocate of the principles of the Greenback faith. He has held the office of Tp. Treasurer one year and School Director two years. His farm contains 80 acres in sec. 5, and he is regarded as an enterprising citizen.

William Grove was born Aug. 9, 1810, in Pickaway Co., Ohio, where his parents settled about the year 1800. His father was a soldier of 1812. He was reared on a farm amid pioneer surroundings and educated in the "Squatter's Academy," built of logs and furnished with slab benches, fire-place, and windows fitted up with panes of greased paper. He was married in September, 1836, to Sarah Wonders. They have five children—Napoleon B., Josephine (Mrs. Wm. Findlay), John W., Adaline (wife of O. C. Quick) and Charles F. The oldest son enlisted in Co. B, 40th Ind. Vol., and served from August, 1861, to January, 1865. In 1842 Mr. Grove removed to a farm near Peru, Ind., and in 1863 came to Ada. He operated a ferry across the Grand river 17 years. He has accomplished much in the way of hard labor, having cleared 80 acres of

land in Ohio and a good sized farm in Indiana, and that on which he resides in this tp. Mrs. Grove died Nov. 12, 1879.

John Headley, lumberman, was born in Sussex Co. N. J., Oct. 6, 1822. His parents, Chalion and Mary (Davenport) Headley were natives of the same county. They removed to Yates Co., N. Y., near the close of 1822, and subsequently to Hornby, Steuben Co., N. Y., where they resided 35 years and returned to Yates county, where Mr. Headley died April 1, 1875, aged 76 years. Mrs. Headley still lives on the homestead, aged 82. Mr. Headley, of this sketch, grew to manhood in Steuben county, and in 1862 purchased 157 acres in Cascade, coming to Ada in 1865. He owns 80 acres of land in sec. 34 adjoining the village of Ada, where he has resided since 1869. He owns also 40 acres on sec. 33, and 65 acres in Mecosta county, and a half interest in an undivided three quarters of 480 acres in the same county. He pursues farming summers and attends to his lumber interests winters. He was married Jan. 17, 1846, to Jane, daughter of Nathaniel Hull, born in Pennsylvania. They have eight children—Hiram (married Amy Parker), George (married Esther Hill), Madora, Frank (married Lucy Taylor) Mary and Moses (twins), Will and Fred. In the spring of 1881, Mrs. Hill was attacked by some serious disease of the eyes and went to Ann Arbor for treatment, where she became ill and died June 11, 1881. Mr. Headley is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and politically is a Republican.

Otis Hill was born in Grafton, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., on Christmas day, 1821. He is son of David and Lovicia Hill, the former a native of Providence, R. I., and the latter of Rensselaer Co., N. Y. Mr. Hill's grandfather was a revolutionary patriot, Sir John Hill, his great-grand sire, was a prominent man in England, and with his two sons, Ahab and Eli turned traitors to the English government and came as privateers to Nova Scotia, where they owned and ran a vessel. Mr. Hill is a descendant of the son Ahab. His father died when he was eight years old and he was obliged to sustain himself. At 15 he went to learn the cooper's trade, which he worked at in different places in New York and Virginia till 1844, when he made a tour by water to New Orleans, Bangor, Me., and New Bedford, Mass., pursuing his trade. In March, 1855, he purchased a pre-emption right of 80 acres on sec. 19. Subsequent purchases have increased his real estate to 380 acres, a large proportion of which is improved and under cultivation. He was married July 3, 1846, to Abbie J., daughter of George and Elizabeth Rifenburgh, born in Grafton, N. Y., Jan. 20, 1830. Six of their eight children are living: Henrietta (Mrs. M. T. Burdick) David, Albert, Elizabeth, Lillis and Andrew. Sallie A. and Geo. H. are deceased. Mr. Hill is a Democrat. He has had a successful career and can look back on his well-directed life with complacency.

Stephen H. La Barge, son of Francis and Caroline La Barge, was born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., March 6, 1841. His paternal grandfather came to America with Lafayette during the American

Revolution. His parents came to Grand Rapids in May, 1844, to Gaines in 1852 and afterward to the tp. of Grand Rapids. Mr. La Barge enlisted Aug. 11, 1862, as a soldier in Co. B, 21st Reg. M. V. I. He served in the Army of the Cumberland and received honorable discharge July 6, 1863. He was married Oct. 4, 1867, to Sarah De Lamater, born in Oxford, O., May 1, 1840, daughter of Leonard and Sarah De Lamater. They have four children, born as follows: Helen M., Sept. 23, 1868; Henry L., Feb. 28, 1872; Eunice M., Dec. 20, 1874, and Sydney A., Feb. 13, 1877. Mr. La Barge is a Republican, and owns 80 acres on sec. 32. He and his wife are members of the Congregational Church.

John Livingston was born in Monaghan Co., Ireland, Feb. 26, 1811. He is a son of Samuel and Sarah Livingston, the former born Feb. 14, 1790, and died Jan 16, 1872; the latter born Jan. 12, 1790, and died Dec. 9, 1867. The family came to America in 1816, and settled in Dutchess Co., N. Y., removing in 1824 to London District, now Elgin Co., Pr. of Ontario. In 1840 Mr. Livingston engaged in the sale of general merchandise in Bayham. He received the appointment of Bailiff and Deputy Sheriff, serving 10 years. In 1853 he was appointed Commissioner in the Court of the Queen's Bench. Three years later he bought 145 acres in this tp. and lived on it till the spring of 1871, when he moved to the village of Ada. He was married July 22, 1835, to Matilda, daughter of James H. and Penelope Woods, born in Wayne Co., N. Y., Aug. 19, 1817. Seven of their nine children are living:—Samuel H., Sarah, John D., Victoria B., Carrie E., Happie L. and Ada M. The two youngest daughters are successful teachers. The parents belong to the Baptist Church. Mr. L. is a Republican.

Samuel H. Livingston, son of the above, was born in Elgin Co., Ont., July 22, 1838. He was married Jan. 1, 1862, to Mary M., daughter of Edward Bradfield, born May 4, 1845. They have had three children, one of whom is living, Electa, born April 11, 1866. Mary and Rosa are deceased. Mr. Livingston has been engaged in coopering during the past 16 years, has a shop in Ada and employs six men. He owns a farm of 43 acres on sec. 33; politically is a Republican. Mrs. L. is a member of the Congregational Church.

Peter McLean, Supervisor of Ada, was born in Caledonia, Livingston Co., N. Y., Dec. 11, 1815. He is a son of Daniel and Elizabeth (McGregor) McLean. The former was born in Argyleshire, Scotland, May 19, 1777, and died in October, 1863; the latter was a native of Montgomery Co., N. Y., born in 1789 and died in May, 1820. The senior McLean emigrated from Scotland to America in 1802 and was a drafted soldier of the war of 1812. Duncan McGregor, maternal grandfather of Mr. McLean, came to this continent with Gen. Wolfe and was present at the surrender of Quebec. Mr. McLean was brought up on a farm and attended school in the pioneers' log school-houses. Though the advantages were meager his diligent application fitted him for a teacher, in which vocation

he spent 14 successful years. In 1836 he went to the island of Put-in-Bay, where he helped build the first frame house and barn, and six months afterward returned to New York. In May, 1838, he came to Jackson county and in February, 1843, "took up" 160 acres of State land on sec. 13. He now owns 85 acres. Almost the entire face of the country was covered with woods, settlements were "few and far between," and the Indians who had a village on sec. 1 were still numerous. Mr. McLean was a factor in all the early improvements of the tp. and took his share of the hardships of the first settler. He was married Dec. 19, 1839, to Margaret, daughter of Ebenezer and Margaretta Holcomb, born Aug. 10, 1818, in Benton, Yates Co., N. Y. They had four children, two of whom are living—Daniel W., born Jan. 4, 1841 (married Mary Smith) and Nancy M., born June 23, 1845 (Mrs. J. J. Boyd). Edgar E. was born Aug. 13, 1851, and died May 16, 1864. Ann E. (Mrs. A. Landon) was born Nov. 29, 1842, and died June 24, 1879, leaving a daughter Ada, now living with "grandpa." Daniel, enlisted in September, 1864, in Co. B, 21st M. V. I. He was in Sherman's army and marched through to the sea with him. He was in the fights at Savannah, Goldsboro and Bentonville, and was discharged in June, 1865. He is now car inspector at Kansas City, Mo., on the Pacific railroad. A brother of Mr. McLean, John, occupied a Professor's chair in the Rush Medical College of Chicago 16 years. He is a Democrat and has been a member of the Board of Supervisors 18 years and a Justice of the Peace eight years.

John McMillan, farmer, was born in the Pr. of Quebec, Canada, April 6, 1838. His parents moved to Cannon, this county, in 1847, where he attained to manhood. Although born under another flag he early espoused the cause of those among whom he had cast his fortunes, and he enlisted Aug. 12, 1861, in Co. K., First N. Y. Lincoln Cavalry. He was in the following historical fights: White House Landing; three days fight in the Wilderness; seven days' siege of Richmond, and Fair Oaks. After three months of service he was commissioned an Orderly and was on duty under Gens. Franklin, Carney and Stoneman, bearing dispatches, and thus affording an uncommonly good target for rebel bullets. He was sent to Mount Pleasant hospital, Washington, D. C., and subsequently to McKim's Mansion, Baltimore, where he received his honorable discharge for inability in April, 1862. He was married Jan. 1, 1863, to Lucy A. Spence, born in Ada, Nov. 1, 1843. They have had three children—Lloyd A., born Sept. 14, 1878, and Ervin, Sept. 13, 1880; Irving was born Feb. 14, 1872, and died Aug. 28, 1872. Mr. McMillan has served 14 years as Superintendent of the Sunday-school connected with the Congregational Church, of which he and his wife are members. He is a Republican and owns 160 acres on sec. 4.

Dougald McNaughton, pioneer, was born Argyleshire, Scotland, May 15, 1812. The McNaughton clan of Highlanders, of which



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he is a descendant, was prominent in Scotland for more than six centuries. His parents, Dougald and Catherine McNaughton, settled in Huntington Co., Pr. of Ontario, Canada, in 1836. He went six years later to the State of New York, and in 1844 entered 160 acres in Egypt, on secs. 4 and 9. In 1854 he settled on his farm of 100 acres on sec. 18, all of which is cleared and improved. The condition of Mr. McNaughton's farm is the best possible evidence of his energy and good management. He was married Sept. 17, 1857, to Margaret, daughter of John and Margaret McMillan, born Oct. 15, 1829, in Dundee, Ont. They have six children, born as follows: Nancy J., Oct. 24, 1858 (Mrs. Judson Collar); Thomas H., May 1, 1861; Ada D. and Eliza M. (twins), Aug 16, 1865; Maggie C., May 6, 1869. Mr. and Mrs. M. are members of the Second Congregational Church of Ada. He is a Republican politically.

Dougald J. McNaughton, son of John and Mary McNaughton, was born in Ada, March 22, 1852. He grew up on a farm and was educated in the State Normal School at Ypsilanti, and afterward attended the Commercial College at Grand Rapids. He was married Oct. 15, 1876, to Lottie M. Bettis, daughter of Darius and Mary Bettis, born in Ontario, Can., May 30, 1852. They are members of the Congregational Church and have three children—Effie, born Oct. 18, 1877; Henry D., May 15, 1879, and Vina, Feb. 18, 1881. Mr. McNaughton owns a farm of 50 acres on sec. 9. He is a Republican and has been School Inspector two years. He served as Census Enumerator in 1881.

John McNaughton, pioneer farmer, was born in Argyleshire, Scotland, March 16, 1823. He is son of Dougald and Catherine McNaughton, Scottish Highlanders, descendants of a clan that had a clear lineage for upward of 600 years. His father was once Sheriff of his native town. They came to America in 1831 and settled in Ontario, Can. In 1840 he came to Kent county and entered 80 acres on sec. 9, this tp., and subsequently purchased 160 acres more. He has cleared and improved a large proportion of his farm, which was primeval forest when it came into his possession. He owns now 190 acres valuable land on secs. 4 and 9, and is justly rated among the men of enterprise of the tp. He was married March 22, 1849, to Mary Chapel, born in Ontario, Sept. 6, 1823. They have had six children, five of whom are living—Dougald J. (see sketch), Hannah (Miss Alfred Depue), Mary A., Lottie J. and Edmund. Mr. McNaughton is a Republican, and himself and wife are members of the Congregational Church.

Wm. H. McKeel was born in Philips, Putnam Co., N. Y., Jan. 31, 1831. His parents, Peter and Amy (Ferris) McKeel, were natives of Connecticut. The former was born Feb. 15, 1804, and the latter March 20, 1811. They reside in Putnam Co., N. Y. Mr. M.'s great grandfather, Uriah McKeel, served in the French and English war of 1754. Mr. M. is the third son and child of a family of eight children. When 21 he engaged in cutting ship timber in York State. He has followed that business most of his life. In 1854 he

came to Kent county. In 1857 he made a second trip here and bought a farm of 100 acres on sec. 29, Ada tp., and lived two years, then returned to N. Y. In 1860 he removed here the second time and has since made it his home. In 1871 he went to Louisiana as agent for cutting ship timber for the U. S. Navy. He remained there winters till 1875, and has since been at Ada except the winter of 1876-'7 he spent in Florida.

March 1, 1862, he was married to Elsie C. Powell, daughter of Edward and Hannah Powell, born in Brant Co., Ontario, Sept. 5, 1842. They have two children, viz.: Powell P. and Phenie E.

Mr. and Mrs. M. are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. P. was elected Justice of the Peace for one term. Politically he is a Democrat.

Edward Pettis, pioneer, was born in Pittsfield, Berkshire Co., Mass., Jan. 5, 1818. His parents, John and Lovica (Keeler) Pettis, were also natives of Massachusetts, and died while their son was but a youth. In 1826 he came with his brother-in-law, Horace Lathrop, to Oakland county, and in 1836 to Ionia county and entered 80 acres of land in Clinton county. In April, 1837, he pre-empted 104 acres on sec. 6, the first land pre-empted or sold in the town. He disposed of this in 1842, and June 6 of that year, purchased 105 acres of his present homestead, increased by subsequent purchases to nearly 400 acres of well-improved land. At this period there were no roads and no bridges, and the only available grist-mill was at Grand Rapids. One notable occasion is related. Mr. Pettis left home with his wife, mother-in-law and 25 bushels of buckwheat, and drove his ox-team to Grand river, where he kept a canoe. He ferried the women and buckwheat across, compelled the oxen to swim over, and, returning, dissected his wagon and carried the pieces to the opposite shore in his canoe, where he reconstructed his train and proceeded. The return process was the same and three days were consumed in the trip. When Ada tp. was organized Mr. Pettis represented the whole Whig party, made his own nomination and voted his ticket. He aided in building the first church and school-house and roads; he piloted the first boat from Grand Rapids to Grand Haven, and in 1837-'8 assisted in the subdivision of 22 townships in Oceana, Newaygo and Manistee counties. Mr. Pettis was married in March, 1845, to Harriet, daughter of Elias and Philatha Crow. She died, and Mr. Pettis was again married in February, 1855, to Hannah Crow, sister of his first wife. One son, Edwin, was born March 1, 1856, and Mrs. Pettis died in January, 1857. Mr. Pettis was married a third time to Almira Whitney Murdoch. Of three children born to them, two are living—Carrie E., born March 10, 1858, and Charles M., May 29, 1863. Mrs. Pettis died, and Mr. P. was married a fourth time, to Mrs. Maria W. (Murdoch) Symes, sister of his third wife. She is a member of the Congregational Church. Mr. Pettis has had a successful career. Cast out upon the world to do for himself at the age of 14, he early learned that he was of more importance to himself than to the

general community, and that his value to the last would be gauged by the discharge of his personal duties. He has accumulated a fine property and established a record for integrity and uprightness which constitutes his best achievement. Besides his home farm Mr. Pettis owns 160 acres in Allegan county. He has lumbered on the Flat river about 15 years; is a Republican.

A portrait of Mr. Pettis will be found in this work.

Hiram Rhodes (deceased). Among the countless names of men whose records honor the history of Kent county, none do it greater credit than that here presented. Mr. Rhodes was born in New Berlin, Orange Co., New York, Sept. 3, 1804. He was married in 1829, and in 1831 came to Salem, Washtenaw Co., and entered 240 acres on sec. 18. He disposed of this and in June, 1839, came to Ionia and "took up" 160 acres on sec. 17. The following August he moved here, driving his team through, while his wife and child came down the Grand river from Ionia in a canoe with another family. Their first night in the county they spent in the log shanty of Mr. Crow. In 1840 Mr. Rhodes entered 160 acres additional on sec. 17, afterward increasing his estate by purchase. He was identified with all the early improvements of the tp. of Ada; assisted in the construction of its first highways, school-houses, etc., etc. He made his record also in public life, was always radical and incorruptible; in his early life he was a tenacious Whig and adhered to his views until the organization of the Republican party, when he transferred his allegiance to that body and supported its principles to the end of his life with the same steadfastness that characterized all his purposes. He frequently served as delegate to District and State conventions, and in 1850 was nominated as a candidate to the Legislature. He strove to secure for his children the advantages of instruction, of which he was deprived, and was actively interested in all educational and religious movements, and although not a member of any Church, he lent support and countenance to the promotion of the gospel. He kept open house for the itinerant ministry, and the needy never left his door without substantial sympathy. He died Oct. 22, 1856, in the prime of his manhood, leaving a wife and five children, three of whom have followed him to the unseen world. His oldest son, Hiram A., was born in Salem, Washtenaw Co., Nov. 2, 1834; was married May 17, 1870, to Ellen L., daughter of Thomas and Eliza Russel, born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., Aug. 7, 1838. They have two children—Mandana E., born June 25, 1871, and Anna L., born June 22, 1875. Lamira Rhodes was born Oct., 3, 1836, and is now the wife of A. L. Bayard, of Bureau Co., Ill. H. A. Rhodes is a member of the Masonic fraternity and is a Republican. He owns 340 acres of the old homestead and is engaged in agricultural pursuits and in raising live stock.

A portrait of Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes is given in this volume.

Augustus H. Riggs, pioneer, was born in Royalton, N. Y., Oct. 18, 1826. His parents, Jedediah and Philinda (Crary) Riggs, were natives of Connecticut, the former born July 8, 1776, the latter July 22, 1788. In 1835 the senior Mr. Riggs entered 160 acres of land in Jackson Co., Mich. In April, 1837, they came to Ada and entered 80 acres of land, being the fifth family of settlers in Ada east of the Grand river. The tp. of Ada then included Cascade. Mr. Riggs was one of the organizers. He died in August, 1868, and his wife died within the same year. Mr. Riggs, of this sketch, was reared in the forest and had pioneer privileges for education. He was married in August, 1850, to Esther, daughter of Adam and Leah Dennis, born in Yarmouth, Province of Ontario. They have had five children, four of whom are living: Orcelia J. (wife of J. H. Ward), Zemira D. (Mrs. A. Fairchild), Athalinda L. and Mills A. Adelaide is deceased. Mr. Riggs is a member of the Grange and Vergennes Horse Association, and is a Democrat. He is a man of enterprise and owns the family homestead on sec. 24.

Jacob S. Schenck, pioneer and farmer of Ada, was born in Potter, Yates Co., N. Y., May 17, 1819. He is son of John G. and Maria Schenck, natives of New Jersey, the former born Oct. 28, 1791, and died Feb. 9, 1861; the latter was born March 9, 1799. Mr. Schenck purchased 200 acres in Ada, in October, 1845, for which he paid \$1,000, and on which he located in the spring of 1848. His land was covered with woods—there were 50 acres cleared, a log house and barn built; but, with Mr. Schenck's untiring industry and well-directed energy, it has been converted into beautiful fields. He was married Jan. 12, 1842, to Sarah Falston, born in Middlesex, Yates Co., N. Y., Dec. 18, 1818; she died March 31, 1854, leaving one child—Wm. F., born Sept. 3, 1843. He enlisted in the Union service Sept. 16, 1861, in Co. C, Second Michigan Cavalry, when 18 years old. He died of measles at Benton Barracks, Dec. 11, 1861. Mr. Schenck was married July 4, 1855; to Catherine C., daughter of Martin and Elizabeth Brown, born in Benton, Yates Co., N. Y., June 3, 1828. They have three children—J. Martin, born June 4, 1856 (married Theodora Beach and resides in Cascade), Libbie, June 1, 1859, and Fred E., born June 13, 1861. Mr. and Mrs. Schenck are members of the Baptist Church of Ada. Politically Mr. Schenck is a zealous Republican. He was originally a Whig and for many years was one of the few of that faith in Ada. He owns 200 acres of magnificent land and is extensively engaged in agriculture and breeding live stock. He has been a patron of the Grand Rapids *Eagle* since 1846, a period of 31 years.

William Y. Schenck, son of John G. and Maria Schenck, was born in Potter, Yates Co., N. Y., Feb. 29, 1828. He was employed on a farm until 17 years of age, when he entered upon an apprenticeship of three years at the carpenter's trade with his father, a vocation he has since pursued. In 1854 he bought 40 acres on sec. 36, on which he settled in the spring of 1856. He

was married Oct. 23, 1849, to Sarah Densmore. They had one child, Emma J., born Aug. 30, 1850, and died March 19, 1870. Mrs. Schenck died, and on March 19, 1857, Mr. Schenck was a second time married, to Sarah R., daughter of Wilson and Martha Price, born in Livingston Co., N. Y., Sept. 16, 1831. They have three children—Charles D. L., born Oct. 7, 1858, is a telegraph operator at Owosso; Elmer E., born Oct. 16, 1861, is a carpenter; Carrie, born Oct. 29, 1863. Mr. and Mrs. Schenck are members of the Congregational Church and of the Grange. Mr. S. is a Republican.

Casey P. Shepard, son of James and Orpha (McCay) Shepard, was born in Kalamazoo, Mich., Dec. 16, 1844. His parents removed to Ada in 1845, and his father took 80 acres on sec. 14, from "Uncle Sam," all of which was then primeval forest, where Mr. Shepard grew to manhood, receiving his education in the pioneers' academies, the log school-houses, where men were fitted for contact with the world. He enlisted in Co. M, 10th Regiment Michigan Cavalry. Among the engagements in which he took part, the most important were Strawberry Plains and Greenville, Tenn. He traveled in Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Arkansas, Virginia, West Virginia and Mississippi, and received his discharge September, 1865; since his return he has engaged in farming and owns a farm of 80 acres on section 22, where he located in 1880. He was married Nov. 4, 1868, to Harriet A., daughter of John and Martha Stout, born Oct. 1, 1851, in Erie Co., N. Y. Following are their children: Addie M., born Feb. 15, 1871; Fred. J., May 30, 1873, and Ray C., Jan. 2, 1880. Mrs. Shepard is a member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. Mr. S. is a Democrat.

Tory Smith (deceased). One of that noble band of pioneers who were among the founders of Kent county, was born in Burlington, Vt., Nov. 12, 1798. In 1832 he removed near Rochester, N. Y., where he followed farming. Two years he carried the mail from Rochester over the noted Ridge road. In the autumn of 1837 he came with his brother Sydney Smith to Ada, Kent Co. He entered 50 acres on sec. 35 and subsequently 40 more. He was one of the organizers of Ada tp. and was the first and only Whig voter for two years after the tp. was organized. He owned an interest in, and ran a ferry across the Thornapple, from that date till the bridge was built. March 4, 1823, he was married to Jane Rodin, by whom he had nine children; of these six are living, viz.: Laura (widow of Judge Philander Tracy), Charles, William (deceased), Henry, George B., Mary (deceased), Captain Sydney B., Frederick (deceased), and Eliza (wife of Charles Skellinger.) Mr. Smith died Oct. 6, 1870, after a long life of usefulness. Mrs. Smith died June 22, 1868.

Henry Smith, proprietor of Ada Hotel, was born in Burlington, Vt., Feb. 4, 1830. His parents were Tory and Jane Smith. He came with his parents to Kent county in 1837. Here in the midst of primeval nature he was reared to maturity, receiving his education in the pioneer schools. Mr. Smith established a broom

factory in 1846 and followed manufacturing brooms till 1874. In 1875 he removed to Ada and opened a hotel. In 1880 he purchased the Heath House at Reed City, and has since run it. Mr. Smith was married Jan. 1, 1854, to Miss Catharine Clark, a daughter of Harvey Clark, born in Plattsburg, N. Y., Aug. 6, 1836. This union was blest with two children, viz.: William H., born Jan. 17, 1858, was married Feb. 5, 1880, to Georgia H. Densmore, and had one child, Angie G., born Nov. 29, 1880. Hattie, the youngest, was born May 26, 1867. Mr. Smith is owner of a valuable farm of 170 acres on sec. 35; of this 135 acres is under a state of cultivation, the fruits of Mr. Smith's untiring labors. Mr. Smith resided on his farm till May, 1875, when he purchased his hotel in Ada, and since has lived somewhat retired. Mr. Smith is the proprietor of a first-class hotel. He is a man of good social character and bears an honorable reputation. Mrs. Smith is a member of the Baptist Church, and is a lady of more than ordinary worth.

John O. Smith, M. D., one of the first physicians of Kent county, was born in New Milford, Conn., in 1807. His mother dying when he was but a small child, he went to live with his uncle, John Orton, who gave him his education in the high schools of New Milford. He afterward learned the cabinet trade, but his health failing, he returned to his uncle, who was a physician, and commenced the study of that profession. He then taught school in order to obtain means to buy medical books, and at the same time studying nights and leisure hours. After his school closed he returned to New Milford and attended lectures, etc., and subsequently attended the Hartford Medical College and graduated as Doctor of Medicine. In 1837 he came to Ada, Kent Co., Mich., and settled on a farm of 240 acres, on secs. 14 and 15. Here he practiced among the whites and Indians. His circuit included a large portion of Kent county. He followed the Indian trails and by-paths by night and by day, whenever called upon. He was truly the pioneer doctor of Kent county. Dr. Smith was married in 1851, to Miss Mary A. McHugh, who took up the study and practice of medicine, is still living, and is a successful practitioner. Aug. 25, 1879, Dr. Smith departed this life in the midst of usefulness, loved and respected by many.

Homer P. Watters was born in Otsego Co., N. Y., in October, 1814. His parents were natives of Connecticut and New York. At the age of 11 years he was thrown upon the world to carve out a place and fortune for himself. He found a home with a farmer, and remained until of age. He went to Lyons, Oakland Co., in 1837, and nine years later to Plainfield, this county, where he purchased a farm. He moved to Whitneyville in 1855 and kept a hotel two years, and built a hotel in Cascade, which he operated seven years; after which he engaged in farming, removing in 1866 to Keene, Ionia Co. In 1870 he purchased a hotel in Ada, which he managed until 1874, when he purchased 80 acres of land on sec. 24. He was married Oct. 11, 1837, to Laura, daughter of Stephen and

Anna Gardner, born in Bath, Steuben Co., N. Y., Nov. 21, 1819. Their 12 children are living, and are: Delia A. (wife of H. M. Clark), Francis A. (Mrs. L. Hooper), Olive L. (wife of D. C. Marsh), Charles M. (married Mary Langley), Marilla E. (Mrs. Albert Huston), Mary J. (wife of Edgar S. Morse), Chauncy E. (married Ellen Horn), Adella (wife of Dr. John Durmon), Devillo H., Hattie M. (Mrs. T. W. Preston), Delos C. and Dwight E. Mr. Watters is a Democrat.

Anderson Wride was born in Yorkshire, England, Dec. 18, 1828. His parents, John and Mary Wride, were also English. His father was a teamster in the French Revolution, and witnessed the battle of Waterloo, when the army of Napoleon was ruined. Mr. Wride came to the United States in May, 1850, having attained the age of manhood on his native soil. He spent a year in the State of New York and came to Grand Rapids in 1852. He purchased his present farm of 60 acres, on secs. 29 and 32, which he cleared and improved from the stump. He was married Dec. 25, 1857, to Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph and Sarah King, born in Leicestershire, Eng., in 1838. They have four children, as follows: Ellen (Mrs. S. R. Peck), Esther E., Geo. A. and Irvin. Mr. Wride proved his loyalty to the land of his adoption by enlisting in defense of her flag in August, 1864. He was enrolled in Co. B, New 3d Reg., M. V. I., was subsequently transferred to Co. F, and was honorably discharged in June, 1866. Himself and wife are members of the Congregational Church.



ALGOMA TOWNSHIP.

This township was named in honor of a steamer of that name plying on the Grand river, between Grand Rapids and Grand Haven at the time the township was organized in 1849. It is bounded on the north by Solon, east by Courtland, south by Plainfield and on the west by Sparta. It was formerly attached to Plainfield, and was constituted a regular Congressional township by the Legislature in March, 1849.

• The first white settler in Algoma was Merlin Hunter, who located in the spring of 1843, in the southeast corner of the town, on what is now a part of the village of Rockport. In a short time, the same summer, came Smith Lapham, the well-known pioneer, who still resides in Rockford. He settled on the present site of the village, and erected a mill-dam there that fall, and in the summer of 1844 built a saw-mill. This was the first dam and mill built on Rouge river. It would be in keeping here to remark that Mr. Lapham was also a pioneer of Washtenaw county, having purchased land there in the fall of 1825, and located on it the following spring.

The next family to locate in this township was that of John Long, who settled on sec. 27, in 1844. In 1845 Joshua Briggs and family settled on the Rouge river a little north of Rockford, and the same year Henry Helsel settled on sec. 21; also Benjamin Pettingill and his son, B. N. Pettingill, came in 1845. Among the other early settlers were John Byers, John Jacobs, Jacob Ipe, John M. Smith, James Smith, James Barnes, Daniel Youngblood, James Mosher and Messrs. Emmons, Bowers and Christy, all within the first 10 years. Mr. Emmons was the first settler on the west line north of the Rouge river. Mr. Morningstar was the first to penetrate the forest and settle the northwestern part of the township. He was soon followed by John Dorne, and Daniel Youngblood. They were then three and a half miles from Mr. Helsel, who was their nearest neighbor.

The first election in Algoma was held April 2, 1842, in the Jacobs school-house. There were 84 votes cast, and the following officers elected: Supervisor, Smith Lapham; Clerk, William Thornton; Treasurer, Albert L. Pickett; Justices, Morgan Allen, John H. Jacobs and John Hamilton; Highway Commissioners, William Hunter, Joshua Briggs, Jacob Morningstar; School Inspectors, H. N. Stinson and Morgan Allen; Constables, James Fowler, Winslow Tower, William Davis and William Turner; Directors of the Poor, Merlin Hunter and William Turner. The various supervisors and their time of service are as follows; Smith Lapham, 1849-'55 and 1857-'58; James Mosher, 1853-'54, 1858-'59; Geo. H. White,

1865-'66; Morgan Allen, 1856-'57. 1861-'65; William Thornton, 1859-'61; Horatio N. Stinson, 1865-'77; Erwin C. Watkins, 1866-'67; Neal McMillan, 1877-'78; Oscar House, 1878-'79; John T. Gould, 1878-'79, and J. Thayer Gould, 1879-'82. The present officers are, Supervisor, J. Thayer Gould; Town Clerk, Chas. F. Sears; Treasurer, Ralph Depew; Justices, Smith Lapham, D. W. C. Burch, Walter Chipman and Andrew Chalmers; School Superintendent, Miss Nellie Post; School Inspector, James Montgomery, jr.; Highway Commissioner, James M. Cramner; Constables, Lewis H. Wilkinson and Steven Davidson.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS.

When the township was first settled there were a few Indians in this locality, but the woodsman's ax and the progress of civilization drove them from their once favored hunting grounds. The northern part of Algoma is mostly pine land (or was), and is not all so fertile as the southern part, although there is some very excellent land in that part of the township. Through the central and southern portions the land was originally covered, for the most part, with oak openings interspersed with maple, beech and elm. There was also some pine on every section. The land along the Rouge river is very broken, and the soil is of clay and sand, intermixed with gravel. The pine lands are generally sandy, and well adapted to the raising of wheat and fruit. Large quantities of the latter are raised annually. There is scarcely any swamp land in the township. There is one swamp of about 40 acres on the farm of Mr. L. Hamblin, on section 18. This swamp, however, is put to good use, as Mr. Hamblin raises thereon a fine crop of cranberries each year. The soil is generally sandy, especially along the river, and where the pine abounded. At first, the land was bought in large tracts by speculators, who held it until the pine was culled, then sold it out in small tracts to actual settlers. At one time J. B. Chipman, of New York, owned nearly a thousand acres of land, chiefly timbered with pine, in the northeast part of the township. In 1854 his son, Walter Chipman, a lawyer by profession, came to look at the land, and, being pleased with backwoods life, concluded to remain, and is still here, on section 2.

Rouge river is the principal stream of Algoma. It enters the town on section 30, from Sparta; thence southeast for a short distance; thence northeast; thence east and southeast to the center of the southeast quarter of section 25; thence south and a little west to the southeast corner of the village of Rockford, where it enters Plainfield. It is a good-sized, swift stream, furnishing plenty of water-power for the manufactories and mills along its banks. This stream is used still, and has been used quite extensively for running pine logs to the various mills below, on this and Grand river.

Cedar creek comes from Solon, enters the northeast corner of Algoma, flows southwest to the northeast corner of section 16,

where it unites with a branch called the Little Cedar, which also comes from the northeast, but further to the south. From here it flows south and enters the Rouge river on section 22. This stream furnishes good water-power, which is used in two places.

Spring creek, so named from the numerous springs which form it, and sometimes called Wicked creek, is about three miles long from head to mouth. It rises in the western part of Courtland, flows southwest, crossing section 13, and enters Rouge river on section 23. This stream, though but a mere spring brook, runs sufficiently swift to furnish power for 12 mills, eight of them formerly in Algoma, but only six at present. A fine spring brook also rises in the western part of Courtland, flows across section 25, and enters the Rouge river at that point. This stream is two and one-half miles in length, and is remarkable for its nearly uniform size throughout its length, and during the whole year.

In the northwest part of this township, on the lines of Sparta and Solon, are a number of small lakes, among which are the following: Camp lake, a long, narrow lake, nearly one mile in length, situated in the west part of Algoma, on sections 7 and 18; its outlet is a small stream which flows northwest and enters Rouge river, Long lake, nearly as large, but lies mostly on section 31, Solon township; Round lake, smaller, and lies on the line between Solon and Algoma, as also do Sand and Big lakes. On and near the line of Algoma and Sparta are the two Indian lakes and Squaw lake. The outlet of these latter lakes is a small stream, sometimes called Indian creek, which flows across section 1 of Sparta, and enters Rouge river from the northeast. These lakes abound in small fish, such as bass, perch, etc. . Marl, or bog lime, has been found on the south side of Big lake on the south line of section 32, in Solon township, much of which has been burned and used for building purposes.

ROCKFORD.

Rockford is the largest village in Algoma, and is situated in the extreme southeastern part of the township. It is on Rouge river, five miles from its mouth, and 14 miles from Grand Rapids, on the Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. The first settler here was Merlin Hunter, previously mentioned as the first settler of the township; and the next was Smith Lapham, who still resides in Rockford. A postoffice was established here in 1845, with Smith Lapham as postmaster, but the office and the village were then called Laphamville. Mr. Lapham had no mail bag, and he carried the mail in his pockets, once a week, from Plainfield. In 1848 White & Rathbun, of Grand Rapids, opened the first store in Laphamville. The village was first platted in 1856, and replatted in 1865 and the name changed to Rockford. It was regularly incorporated by an act of the Board of Supervisors in June, 1866. The first village officers were : President, Smith Lapham; Clerk,

George French; Treasurer, J. W. Smith. Rockford now contains 17 stores, one meat market, two harness shops, two shoemakers, three blacksmith shops, one wagon and carriage factory, one foundry, two livery stables, one cooper shop, mills, etc., five physicians and a photograph gallery. There are also two good hotels,—the Lapham House and one kept by Lewis H. Wilkinson and his mother, on Main street. Rockford has other institutions and societies which we shall mention separately.

Rockford Mills were erected by Chase & Judson in 1852. They then had two run of burrs, but now there are four. Re-modeled about 1867, by Messmore & Watkins, who put in new machinery, and a new water-wheel. It is now owned and run by Watkins & Ferry. They run night and day, doing mostly merchant work. The flour is of the finest quality and finds ready market in Petosky, Big Rapids, Cadillac and other good towns and cities. There is also another small mill in Rockford, run by a Mr. Dennis.

The planing mill of Allen & Rykert is situated on the old site of the Lapham saw-mill which was built in 1844. It was built first as a wood and iron machine shop, by William Thornton, in 1865. It was re-built afterward for a planing mill by Stevens & Scott, who also manufactured sash, doors and blinds. After changing hands several times it finally, in 1878, came into the hands of the present firm, who are doing all kinds of planing, scroll-sawing re-sawing, etc. The water-wheel is one of Mr. Rykert's own make, and is a good one to utilize the water-power. It is called the combined paddle and bucket wheel.

The saw and planing mill of Tabor & Hopkins is situated at the west end of the old Lapham dam on the Rouge river at Rockford, and is the largest lumber manufactory on the river. It was erected in 1871 by Freeman Tabor and E. J. Hopkins. James Tabor bought the former's interest in 1879. They now make the manufacture of siding a specialty. It is made from the log, on what is known as the rift siding machine. Mr. Tabor is the inventor of this ingeniously constructed machine, and there is but one other machine like it in existence, owned by his brother Horace. The motive power is steam, which is generated in two boilers 20 feet long by 42 inches in diameter. The engine is 26 by 14 inches. The machinery consists of the latest improvements, and everything is made convenient so as to facilitate the work. They make 20,000 feet of lumber, besides 14,000 feet of siding, daily; and employ 30 men.

The Morningstar saw-mill was built in 1852 by Norman Ackley, and refitted and rebuilt in 1866 by Solomon & Cain. Its capacity is about 7,000 feet of lumber or 14,000 shingles, daily. It is now owned by Mr. Cain's widow and operated by J. Thayer Gould. It is located on section 16, on Cedar creek. One and a half miles south of this is another mill, and a little over a mile up the creek a steam saw-mill was erected in 1868 by Ammon Fox,

with a capacity of cutting 14,000 feet of lumber or 15,000 shingles per day.

There is a portable detached steam saw-mill on the west side of section 11, on Little Cedar, erected in 1869 by McClure & Kidder. This mill cuts 10,000 feet of lumber or 15,000 shingles per day. It will be better known as the "Hodag" Mill. This name was given it on account of the fact that an unknown and mysterious animal was heard, seen, and even fired at in the woods near here, some years ago; and as no other name could be found for it, it was called the "Hodag;" and when the mill was built, it was the name given it by the people of Burchville.

Zimrod Burnham built a small water-power saw-mill on the northwest quarter of section 5, in 1860, and it cuts about 3,000 feet per day.

Edgerton Mill. In 1854 Harvey Porter erected a shingle mill on Spring creek, a little north of Edgerton, and in 1875 David Monroe erected a large flouring mill by the side of it, and has owned and operated both much of the time since. The flouring mill is three and one-half stories high, and is filled with grain and the latest improved machinery. He runs night and day and is unable to fill his orders. Such evidence is proof that he makes the very best of flour. There is also a shingle mill just below the railroad track, but it is not used much of late.

Town Line Mills, on Spring creek are run by Geo. W. Collins. He has recently discontinued the grist-mill, and devotes his time to the manufacture of lumber and shingles.

There have also been several other mills in Algoma that have either gone down or been destroyed by fire.

There is also a well known saw-mill on House creek, just west of Edgerton, known as the "Star Mill." It will be observed that this stream has three names given to it, viz.: Wicked creek, House creek and Spring creek. This mill was erected in 1846, by Newton Andrews, and rebuilt about 1869, by E. Bradfield & Sons. It was purchased in 1878 by Wm. L. Beardsley, who is now making all kinds of lumber from both pine and hard wood. The water-wheel is a double turbine. Mr. Beardsley employs eight men, uses the friction feed, and has also a gang edger. He is doing a good business, and makes good lumber.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Rockford Lodge, No. 247, I. O. O. F., was instituted and organized Nov. 27, 1874, by Past Grand H. Baldry, of Enterprise Lodge, No. 212, Grand Rapids, Mich. The following are the names of the charter members: E. J. Hopkins, Wm. Powell, N. E. Donney, W. W. Wilson, E. Hays, H. R. Borigo, E. C. Brooks, and L. N. Rice. The following persons were also initiated into the lodge: W. H. Lockerby, G. W. Rounds, E. A. Morris, O. Saunders and D. W. C. Burch. After the initiation the permanent organization was completed. There were added to

the membership of this order during the month of December, three persons, making a total membership of 16, with which to begin the year 1875. During this year 13 more were added to that number; during 1876, eight were added, five in 1867, seven in 1878, 10 in 1879, 14 in 1880, and up to Sept. 1, 1881, nine were added, making the present membership 82, less four withdrawn by card, five suspended, and one by death. The lodge at present is in a prosperous condition. Its growth has been slow but healthy and good.

Rockford Lodge, I. O. G. T. No. 868, was organized June 1, 1878, with the following officers: Mrs. A. M. Peake, W. C. T., Miss Lizzie Peake, W. V. T.; Rev. E. Hays, Chaplain; Emmor Keech, W. S.; Miss Ida Judson, W. F. S.; Mrs. C. E. Blakeley, W. T.; T. N. Barker, W. M.; Mrs. T. Barker, W. I. G. and O. F. Hyde, P. W. C. T. There were 17 charter members. This society owns the furniture, regalia, apparatus, etc., it uses, all of which is paid for and money in the treasury. The society has wielded a great influence in the temperance cause in Rockford and vicinity. The present officers are: James Cromwell, W. C. T.; Mrs. A. Peake, W. V. T.; D. L. Reynolds, W. S.; Elmer Saunders, W. F. S.; John Tuttle, W. M.; Hattie Lapham, W. I. G.; Frank Prescott, W. O. G.; Mrs. J. L. Smith, W. C.; Annie Whitney, W. A. S.; Lottie Barnard, W. R. H. S.; Mattie Smith, W. G. H. S.; Nettie Stinson, W. D. M.; and N. M. Richards, P. W. C. T. Meetings every Saturday night at their hall on Main street.

Rockford Lodge, No. 246, F. & A. M., was organized in 1868, since which time the lodge has been burned out twice; but, Phoenix-like, it has arisen from its ashes and now has a well-furnished room over the store of McMillan. The regular communications are the Thursday on or before the full moon of each month. The present officers are: Neal McMillan, W. M.; Geo. A. Sage, S. W.; Philip Kline, J. W.; H. N. Stinson, Secretary, and Frederick Steagman, Treasurer.

Lovell Moore, No. 88, R. A. M., was organized in 1873. They occupy the same room that Lodge No. 246, F. & A. M., has. They are in a prosperous condition. The present officers are: Jackson Coon, H. P.; S. W. Biggs, R.; W. C. Young, S.; G. C. McConnell, C. of H.; James Dockeray, P. S.; Neal McMillan, R. A. C.; H. N. Stinson, Sec.; Charles Armstrong, Treas.; Geo. A. Sage, M. 3d. V. C.; E. B. Huntington, M. 2d. V. C.; E. C. Bellus, M. 1st. V. C.

Acacia Chapter, No. 1, O. E. S., was organized in 1870; they occupy Masonic Hall. The present officers are: Mrs. E. C. Stinson; W. M.; James Dockeray, W. P.; Heber Cowdin, A. C.; Emily Coon, Treasurer; H. N. Stinson, Secretary; Clara C. Dockeray, C.; Eliza J. Burch, A. C.; Roxanna Hilton, W.; George Hawkins, Sentinel.

There once existed a charitable secret society called the I. O. P. It flourished for a time, but has become extinct.

Algoma Lodge, No 639, I. O. G. T., was organized March 11, 1869, by Judge Benj. A. Harlan, of Grand Rapids, in school-house No. 4, with 28 charter members. The following is a list of the first officers: Andrew Chalmers, W. C. T.; Emily Walters, W. V. T.; John Chalmers, W. Sec.; Benj. A. Soules, W. T.; Alfred M. Grant, W. F. S.; Forrest Dill, W. M.; Lydia Hyler, W. D. M.; Ralph Depew, W. O. G.; Catharine Walters, W. I. G.; John Depew, W. C.; Maria Spalding, W. R. S.; and John Lewis, W. L. S. This society erected a hall, 24 by 36 feet, in 1871, on section 29, Algoma township. A. Chalmers has been the Lodge-Deputy ever since the first quarter. This society is one of the oldest and most reliable regularly incorporated lodges in the State. They keep their building insured, are out of debt, and have \$40 in the treasury. Drunkenness is unknown in the neighborhood since the establishment of this society. The present officers are: James Shangle, W. C. T.; Mrs. James H. Truax, W. V. T.; Frankie Barkman, W. S.; Henry Montgomery, W. A. S.; Catharine Chalmers, W. T.; Jas. H. Truax, W. F. S.; Harman W. Fall, W. M.; James Coles, jr., W. O. G.; Josephine Truax, W. I. G.; Andrew Chalmers, W. C.; James Chalmers, P. W. C. T. and also District Deputy for Kent county, and attends to organizing new lodges; Mary Truax, W. R. S.; Annie Chalmers, W. L. S.

CHURCHES AND OTHER SOCIETIES.

The First Regular Baptist Church was organized in 1854, by Rev. J. W. C. Covey, who was the first pastor for a few months only; then Father Benjamin supplied them for a short time.

The first constituent members were Deacon George Hutchins, Isabella Hutchins, Deacon John Watkins, John D. Watkins, Miss Mary Watkins, Ann E. Hoyle, Asenath Gilbert, Mr. Long, Charlotte Smith, Mrs. Mercy Briggs, Prudence Tamer, Jane Eggleston, Phoebe Stilwell, Clarinda Stilwell, and Fannie Allen. The various pastors, who have had charge of this society, are: Revs. J. W. C. Covey, Hiram Stilwell, Mr. Wellman, Volney Powell, E. J. Stevens, James M. Morrison, C. B. Smith, L. M. Wilkie, A. M. Buck, and D. E. Hills, the present pastor. This society, in connection with the citizens of (Laphamville) Rockford, organized March 9, 1857, a building society, known as the "Baptist Church and Society of Laphamville." They erected their house in 1858, and Dr. R. L. Blakely was the clerk of this society. The Baptists now have services each Sabbath morning and evening, by the pastor, and Sabbath-school at 12 m. each Sunday.

M. E. Church, Laphamville class, of Grand Rapids district, Michigan Conference, was organized in the fall of 1853, and annexed to Greenville Circuit by Rev. David Burns, Presiding Elder. Rev. A. R. Bartlett was the first preacher in charge. The next year the district was divided, and the western part called Laphamville Circuit, and placed under the pastoral care of Rev. W. W. Johnson. The pastors that followed were: Rev. J. W. Cawthorn, 1856;

Rev. F. Glass, 1857; Rev. Amos Wakefield, 1858; Rev. Wm. McKnight, 1860; Rev. Wm. Swift, 1862; Rev. David Engle, 1864; Rev. T. Edwards, 1865; Rev. Wm. Riley, 1871; Rev. W. A. Bronson, 1873; Rev. Ezra Hayes, 1874; Rev. Geo. L. Cole, 1876; Rev. Washington Gardner, 1877; Rev. M. D. Terwilliger, 1879; Rev. I. B. Tallman, 1880. The society built a house of worship in 1865, which was enlarged in 1877. There are now 160 communicants. Services each Sabbath morning and evening by the pastor; Sabbath-school each Sunday at 12 m.

The First Congregational Church was organized February, 1847, in the house of Dr. R. L. Blakeley, by Rev. James Ballard, a pioneer preacher of Grand Rapids, who held a series of meetings in Lap-hamville for three weeks previously. There were 15 charter members. The several pastors were: Revs. Hard, Sessions, Isaac Barker, Wm. Irons, Elisha Miller, J. S. Kidder, Richard Redcoff, Mr. Spencer and Wm. E. Caldwell. They erected a house in 1872-'3. They worshiped prior to this in the Baptist house, a while in the school-house, and a part of the time rented a hall. The first Sabbath-school of this village was organized by the Congregationalists in 1847. Rev. Mr. Ballard and Dr. Blakeley were the prime movers in this direction. Mr. Ballard obtained a library from some school in the East and presented it in the name of that school to the Lap-hamville S. S. This library still exists and is kept by Mrs. Dr. Blakeley.

The Protestant Episcopal Mission was organized in Rockford, July 13, 1879. David Waugh is Warden; Geo. T. Saunders, Treasurer; and H. N. Stinson, Clerk. Rev. Wm. H. Sparlin holds divine services in Good Templars' Hall the 3d Sunday of each month, morning and evening. There are at present (August, 1881) 26 communicants, and steps are being taken toward erecting a chapel.

Religio-Philosophical.—There is a society by the above name in Rockford, commonly called "Spiritualists," and most of its adherents are Spiritualists, but some are unbelievers of other classes. It was established by W. F. Jameson, in 1863. They built a house in 1873. They have no set forms of worship or exercises. Some of their lecturers open their exercises with devotional forms, and the next one who rises to speak, at the same assemblage, can denounce God, heaven, hell and the devil with impunity.

ROCKFORD REFORM CLUB.

A meeting was held in the Congregational church Feb. 25, 1877, and the people were addressed by Alfred Mellish, of Grand Rapids. Many signed the temperance pledge, and speeches were made by several of the citizens; and it was agreed to meet March 2, to organize a temperance society. They met and organized by electing G. T. Saunders, President; Neal McMillan, 1st Vice-President; Frank Stone, 2d Vice-President; D. L. Reynolds, Corresponding Secretary; C. N. Hyde, Financial Secretary, and

Sanford Rykert, Treasurer. They adjourned to meet March 6 in first session. They met then and named the society the "Rockford Reform Club." All persons who signed the constitution and by-laws became members by paying a fee of 10 cents into the treasury. They fitted up the Centennial building on Courtland street, at a cost of \$3,000, and all was burned in 1878. They met immediately and circulated a subscription paper, and in a few days were enabled to go on and erect a hall of their own, which they did. It is 30x60 feet and two-stories high. The present officers are: Frank Prescott, President; Geo. T. Saunders, 1st Vice-President; Thos. Hogan, 2d Vice-President; Neal McMillan, 3d Vice-President; A. B. Gates, Corresponding Secretary; C. G. Hyde, Financial Secretary; F. C. Stone, Treasurer; H. Warner, Steward; A. C. Hyde, Marshal; Henry Warner, Sergeant-at-Arms.

Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of Rockford.—Jan. 12, 1875, a meeting was held at Mrs. O. L. Prescott's, to take into consideration the organization of a society. Temporary organization was effected and a committee appointed to draft constitution and by-laws, which were adopted at the next meeting, Jan. 19, 1875, and the following officers elected: Mrs. Prescott, President; Mrs. Eld. Powell, 1st Vice-President; Mrs. Rev. E. Hayes, 2d Vice-President; Mrs. Rice, Secretary; Mrs. Miller, Treasurer. They have held public mass meetings, and worked in various ways to banish intemperance from Rockford and vicinity, and have done great good. The present officers are: Mrs. C. G. Hyde, President; Mrs. Dr. Waugh, Vice-President; Mrs. L. E. Crocker, Secretary; Mrs. O. Sanders, Treasurer.

SCHOOLS.

The first school taught in Algoma was in the village of Laphamville (now Rockford), by Dr. R. L. Blakeley. The old frame building of years ago has been replaced by a fine three-story brick, 60x63 feet, at a cost of \$20,000. It was erected in 1870, and occupied first in 1871, at which time the school was graded, and known as the Rockford Union School. The average daily attendance for 1880 was 146, besides foreign scholars, 28 in number. Rockford has a school of which any town might be proud. It sends forth many skilled teachers and other talented students. There are 11 other school-houses in Algoma, all frame except one, which is a hewed log house. Some excellent teachers are to be found in Algoma.

FINANCIAL AND MANUFACTURING CONCERNS.

O. H. Hyde & Co.'s Bank.—This bank was established in Rockford in 1873, by John C. Ellsworth; changed to the present firm May 1, 1875. James Dockeray is the "Co." They do a general banking business on Courtland street.



J W Allen

Wagon Manufactory of Hovey & Haner.—This business was established by G. E. Hovey in 1866. May 8, 1879, the building was destroyed by fire, and in 1873 he rebuilt and took Mr. Haner as a partner. They also manufacture "buggies and sleighs, and are doing a large business.

Rockford has a very spicy and ably edited newspaper, the *Rockford Weekly Register*, a history of which is given in Chapter XIII. There are also other branches of business in Rockford.

EDGERTON.

A small village on sections 13 and 24, and on the Grand Rapids & Indiana railroad, was laid out when the railroad was constructed, by Oscar House, who was the first Postmaster. The P. O. was established in 1869. The first store was kept by F. E. Tryon, who sold to Geo. Tompsett in 1877. Julia A. Moore, "the sweet singer of Michigan," also keeps a small store here. There are also a cooper shop, a blacksmith shop, and the mills of Monroe & Beardsley are said to be included in the village limits of Edgerton. That makes the population amount to nearly 300. The mills have been described before. Mr. Tompsett is the leading business man of Edgerton.

BURCHVILLE,

or Burch Station, was platted in 1868 by John S. Weller, of Ann Arbor, and named in honor of his partner, Jefferson Burch, who came here and built the first steam saw-mill in 1866. This mill was totally destroyed by fire in 1867, and a new one erected by Mr. Burch on the same site. But this little burg is one of the things of the past, for nothing is there now save some lumber piles and a few old houses.

GOUGEBURG.

This is the name given by Henry Helsel to a small group of houses or village on sections 27 and 28, established by C. C. Comstock, of Grand Rapids, in 1856. He built a saw-mill at this point on Rouge river, and also the houses for his employes to live in while working on the mill. The mill has since gone down, but the houses have been permanently occupied.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Peter M. Aldrich was born in Wayne Co., Mich., Sept. 4, 1835, and is a son of Marvin Aldrich, a native of Vermont. The Aldrich family started for California in 1845, but the Indian troubles drove them back. Peter M. was on the Lakes for nine years, four years of which time was Captain of his father's vessels. Prior to this time he learned the cooper's trade during winter seasons. He went to Grand Rapids in 1857. During the war he lived three years in Missouri. In 1870 he returned to Grand Rapids, and again worked

at his trade, spending the summers on the Lakes, as before stated. He came to Algoma in 1875, and followed lumbering awhile. He now resides on sec. 12, and owns 25 acres of land. Nov. 12, 1869, he married Miss Mary P. Dryden, by whom he has five children—Franklin, Ettie, Martin M., Edward L. and Archer E.

Asa M. Allen was born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., Sept. 27, 1825, and is a son of Laban M. Allen, who came to Courtland tp. in 1854. Asa M. was brought up on a farm and received a common-school education. He was married in Adams Co., N. Y., in 1845, to Miss Eliza Archer. They have had three adopted children, but one of whom is living, viz.: Mata.

Mr. Allen came to Fort Wayne, Ind., in 1845, and to Logansport in 1846. He went to Terre Haute in 1851, and came by stage to Kent county in 1854. He located in Rockford and erected a cooper shop, which he still runs, employing from two to five hands. During the year 1880 he made over 23,000 barrels. He was Constable several years and is the present Marshal for Rockford, which office he has filled for several years.

John L. Bailey was born in Algoma tp., June 4, 1860. He was brought up on a farm, and is the only surviving heir of DeWitt C. Bailey. He was married Feb. 8, 1880, to Miss Ida Long; they have one child, Clinton E. He owns 70 acres on sec. 2, Plainfield tp., 40 acres on sec. 35, Algoma tp., and 80 acres on sec. 17, in Algoma.

De Witt C. Bailey (deceased), the father of the above, was born in Saratoga Co., N. Y., April 9, 1823, and was a son of Ethan A. Bailey. He came to Branch Co., Mich., in 1845, and to Algoma, this county, the same fall. He entered the 40 that his son now occupies. He afterward entered 80 acres more on the same sec. He married Rachel Long, and by her had three children; the only one living is John L. When he settled here it was a wilderness for miles around except a small settlement at Rockford. He died in September, 1864.

William L. Beardsley was born in the city of Albany, N. Y., August, 1842, and is a son of Leonard Beardsley, who came with his family to Grand Rapids in 1854, where he made matches one year, then went to Cannonsburg, and there ran a farm and wool carding mill. He also built the first cider mill in Kent county. It was located at Cannonsburg, and was built in 1859. William L. was a soldier in the late war, in Co. H, 21st Mich. Vol. Inf., and participated in the battles of Perryville, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Mission Ridge, Atlanta, Savannah, Bentonville and others. He was married Jan. 10, 1869, to Victoria B. Livingston, by whom he has three children, Olo M., Ada Z. and Ella B. Mr. Beardsley came to Algoma in 1878, and now runs the "Star" saw-mill.

Wm. H. Bennett was born in Woodbury, Conn., Sept. 20, 1841, and is a son of John S. Bennett. He came with his parents to Grand Rapids in 1856. In 1866 he began farming in Plainfield tp. He was married Dec. 25, 1865, to Miss Mary J. Hutchings, by whom he has one child, Frederick George. Mr. Bennett

came to Algoma in 1870, where he now resides, on sec. 34, on a farm of 80 acres. He served in the late war in Co. A, 1st Mich. Vol. Inf., for four years, and participated in the battles of Chickamauga, Peninsula, Wilderness, Gettysburg, Five Forks, Petersburg, Chancellorsville, at the surrender of Lee, and others—in all, 32 engagements.

Dr. Russel L. Blakeley (deceased). This loved and respected Christian man was born in Aurora, Erie Co., N. Y., Aug. 5, 1817. In 1841 he married the estimable Christiana Grover, daughter of Hon. Benona Grover, of Orleans Co., N. Y. He came to Grand Rapids in 1846, in the month of May, and located Government land where Hon. O. F. Hyde now resides, in the village of Rockford. He also entered the land now occupied by the Rockford cemetery, in which his body has lately been buried. The Doctor did not remain at Grand Rapids long, but soon moved to his tract of land. At his solicitation the gospel was first preached in Rockford (then Laphamville), in his house. He, assisted by Rev. Jas. Ballard, of Grand Rapids, organized the Congregational Church in his house. This was the first Church organization in Laphamville. The first Sabbath-school was also organized in his house. In that early day there was no other physician between Grand Rapids and Greenville, and the Doctor traveled all the country over for many miles around. At the time he settled here there was not a plastered house in Rockford, and the mail was brought here once a week in a man's pocket. The Doctor taught the first school in Laphamville, and attended to his patients at night at the same time. He never refused to go, night or day, and always had a kind word for all. His wise counsel was much sought for, and highly appreciated by his many friends. In speaking of his great interest manifested in having the gospel preached, we should do him the honor to state that he tore down the partition in his house to make room sufficient to hold an audience. He was a zealous Christian and the main pillar of the Congregational Church. When in his last illness, which was very short, he called his family around him and exhorted them to live Christian lives, and to meet him in heaven, where they would part no more. He died July 22, 1881, loved and esteemed by all.

The Doctor and Mrs. Blakeley had eight children, of whom seven are living, viz.: Hattie (Lester), an old teacher of Kent county; Chas. E., a druggist, of Cooperville, Mich.; Royal C., a farmer near Rockford; Emma D. (Brantner), of Rockford; Celestia (Critchlow), of the vicinity of Rockford; George G., clerk for his brother Chas. E., and H. Elgin, at home. The above-named children, except Mrs. Lester, were all born in Rockford.

Benjamin Bowers was born Aug. 21, 1845, in Pennsylvania, and is a son of Henry and Eliza Bowers, who came to this tp. in 1851, and settled where they now live. Mr. Bowers was married March 28, 1870, to Miss Dora Morningstar, a native of Ohio. They have three children—Carrie, Daisy and Oma E. Mr. B. owns 40 acres of valuable land on sec. 9, Algoma tp., and is engaged in farming

James Caine (deceased) was born on the Isle of Man, off the coast of Great Britain. He came to America and settled in Plainfield tp., this county, when but 16 years old. He was married in January, 1871, to Mrs. M. Fearson, daughter of John Rappleyea, by whom he had two children—James H. and Albert. Mrs. Caine had one child by her first husband, viz.: Edward B. Fearson. About the year 1866, Mr. Caine came to Algoma, and rebuilt the old Morningstar saw-mill on Cedar creek. It was burned in 1879, and was again rebuilt, and is now run by J. Thayer Gould. Mrs. Caine owns 200 acres of land on sec. 16, and 90 acres on sec. 4.

Robert Carlyle was born in Scotland, Aug. 29, 1832, and is a son of William Carlyle, who emigrated with his family to Courtland tp., this county, in 1841, stopping two months in Kalamazoo. Mr. Carlyle sailed on the lakes from 1850 to 1854. In the fall of 1852, the boat "Emily Porter" went down in the Saginaw Bay. The crew, including Mr. Carlyle, packed themselves into a yawl, and drifted across to the Canada side and were all saved. Mr. Carlyle served in the navy during the late war, under Admiral Lee. He participated in the battle of Port Hudson, the Vicksburg campaign, etc. In 1879 he removed to Rockford and engaged in the grocery trade, where he is doing a good business on a capital of \$2,000. His annual sales amount to \$8,000, and are gradually increasing. He was married Dec. 25, 1854, to Miss Lucy, daughter of Hon. Philo Beers, one of the first settlers in Courtland tp., and who was Supervisor of that town for 20 years. Mr. Beers was also in the Michigan Legislature two years. Mr. and Mrs. Carlyle have had eight children, viz.: Albert, Henry, Emma (dec.), Warren, Willy, Hattie, Frank and Grace. During the year 1877-'8, Mr. Carlyle was Treasurer of Courtland tp.

Andrew Chalmers was born in Perthshire, Scotland, Nov. 15, 1828, and is a son of John Chalmers, who emigrated to Quebec in 1845, and to Canada West in 1848. Andrew came to Algoma in 1865 and settled on sec. 32, where he engaged in farming and lumbering. He was married Jan. 19, 1858, to Miss Catharine Doyle, by whom he has had 10 children; eight are living, viz.: James, Wm. W., Annie, Andrew B., Thomas, Isabella, Mary and Agnes F. Mr. Chalmers is the present Justice of the Peace for Algoma, and has held several important offices in the Algoma Good Templars' Lodge. James is Deputy W. C. T. for this county, and is Deputy at large, and is engaged in the work of organizing lodges. He is a bright young man and an able temperance lecturer. He is also a teacher of some repute in this county. William W. has taught since 16 years old, and Annie has taught since 15 years old; i. e., they teach and attend school alternately.

Walter Chipman, a warm-hearted, clear-headed farmer, settled on sec. 2, Algoma tp., in 1854. He was born in Rensselaer Co., N. Y., Aug. 7, 1820. He graduated with high honors from Union College, at Schenectady, N. Y., in 1839. He read law

in Troy and Lansingburg, and was admitted to the bar in 1842. He practiced until 1846, and then entered the war against Mexico, in Co. A, 1st N. Y. Regiment. He was discharged at Monterey, California, in 1848. He was in San Francisco when there were but 12 buildings in the entire place. While there he helped frame the Constitution of California. In 1851 he went to South America, Cork, London and Havre, and back to New York in 1852. In 1854 he came to Algoma, and has followed lumbering several years, and made a farm in the woods. His brother, John D., came here in 1859, and resides with him, owning 80 acres of land.

Wm. H. Christy was born in Algoma, July 8, 1856, and is a son of Lafayette Christy, who came from Mahone Co., Ohio, to Algoma, in 1855, and settled in the woods. His wife was Maria Morningstar, by whom he had eight children—Alexander, Hannah, Irving, William H., Susan, Eliza, Nancy and Ollie. He died Dec. 9, 1877, loved and respected. William was married Aug. 12, 1878, to Miss Electa Traxler, by whom he has one child, Lafayette H. Mr. Christy lives on the old homestead, on sec. 8, owns 80 acres of land, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising.

Geo. W. Collins was born in Williams Co., Ohio, May 18, 1845, and is a son of Harvey Collins, who came to Cascade tp., this county, in 1853. Geo. W. was a soldier for three years in the late war, in Co. H, 21st Mich. Inf., and participated in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Bentonville and others. He settled on Wicked creek in 1866, and ran a shingle mill several years. He now runs the Town-Line Mills, which is located in the same place as the old shingle-mill. He was married in September, 1869, to Miss Rosalie Porter, by whom he has had two children, one of whom is living, namely, Herald.

Jackson Coon, dealer in boots and shoes, Rockford, was born in Ulster Co., N. Y., Jan. 30, 1835, and is a son of Philip Coon, who settled in Livingston Co., Mich., in 1838. Jackson came with his parents to Walker tp., Kent Co., in 1847, where his father still resides. In 1853 Mr. Coon engaged in the lumber business on the Muskegon river, where he remained two years; he then came to Algoma tp., and settled on sec. 13, where he ran a saw and grist mill until 1873. He then sold his mills, came to Rockford and engaged in his present business. He carries a capital stock of \$6,000, and is doing a good business. He was married Jan. 30, 1860, to Miss Emily Stout, by whom he has six children—Estella, Fred, Ada, Hattie, Hubert and Bessie.

William S. Crissey (deceased) was born Nov. 23, 1806, in Massachusetts. He removed with his parents to Monticello, New-York, in 1811. He was very ingenious, and early learned the use of tools. He has built many saw, shingle and flouring mills. He came to Kent county in November, 1855, and settled on sec. 13, Algoma tp., which was then a wilderness. He lumbered and manufactured shingles for several years. He was married, Jan. 20, 1827, to Miss Clarissa Wortman, by whom he had seven children;

of these three are living — Irvin, Mary and Helen; a daughter, Carrie, wife of David Monroe, died at the age of 23 years.

Calvin F. Dille, farmer, Rockford, was born in Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, Dec. 19, 1823, and is a son of Calvin Dille, a native of Virginia, who settled in Ohio in an early day, when there was but one house where the city of Cleveland now stands. He was there during the war of 1812. Calvin F. learned the trade of ship-carpenter when quite young. He settled in Algoma, on sec. 30, in 1849, when there was no other settler in that locality; the Indians, wolves and bears were numerous. He followed lumbering for 20 winters. He was married in 1851, to Adeline Holaday, daughter of Henry Holaday, of Pearson, Mich., a pensioner of 1812. They had two children—Forrest A. (dec.) and Cassius M. Mr. Dille was Justice of the Peace four years.

Hon. James Dockeray was born near Kendall, Westmoreland Co., England, May 1, 1815. He came to Orleans Co., N. Y., in 1838, and settled near the village of Albion, the county-seat of Orleans county; and in 1846 he emigrated to this county, and settled in Cannon tp. The land there was principally oak openings at that time, and the settlers were but few. Until 1875 Mr. Dockeray was a farmer; he then came to Rockford and became interested in the Rockford Bank, with which he is still connected. He has filled the offices of School Inspector, Highway Commissioner, and was Supervisor for about 16 years. He was also a member of the Michigan Legislature in 1863-'4. He was married Jan. 1, 1841, to Miss Charlotte S. Grant, who died on the 29th of the following April. He again married, Feb. 25., 1844, this time Miss Elizabeth Kelly, who bore him five children; of these but two are living, viz.: Joseph A. and Robert L. Charlotte E. died at one and one-half years of age, Lucy at four and one-half, and Florence was grown. She was the wife of Neal Mc Millan, of Rockford. She left a child about one year old. Mrs. Dockeray died Dec. 20, 1874, and he again married in March, 1876, this time Mrs. Clara C. Barnard, the widow of Dr. Barnard. She had three children by her first husband; of these, two are living, viz.: Carrie Webber, of Grand Rapids, and Lottie Barnard. Mr. D. is a member of the Masonic order. He was Surveyor for Kent county four years, and was Deputy Surveyor for six or eight years.

John J. Ely was born in Tioga Co., New York, Sept. 10, 1830, and is a son of James Ely, who came to Grand Rapids in 1848. Mr. Ely was educated in Aurora Academy, at Aurora, N. Y., came to Grand Rapids in 1852, and there engaged in the mercantile business with his brother, Henry B., until 1861, when, feeling that his country needed his services, he enlisted in Battery E, 1st. Mich. Light Artillery, which was raised in connection with the Engineers and Mechanics' regiment. He entered the army as a private, and was promoted to the offices of 2d Lieut., 1st Lieut., Captain and Major. At Nashville he was on post duty as chief of the artillery. In 1867 he came to Rockford and established a

general store. He carries a capital stock of \$5,000, and is doing a business of \$18,000 annually. He was married in 1856, at Ionia, Mich., to Miss Charlotte A. Lovell, by whom he has one child—Charles L.

Hon. Asa P. Ferry was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., June 20, 1824. His father, Chester Ferry, was a native of Massachusetts. Asa P. was brought up on a farm, and educated in a select school in the village of Barodino, N. Y. He removed to Courtland tp., this county, in 1849, where he remained until 1865. He then removed to Cannon tp. and engaged in farming until 1879, when he removed to Rockford and engaged in the milling business with Hon. E. C. Watkins. He was married in 1849 to Miss Margaret Cowan, daughter of Peter Cowan, who came to Kent county in 1848. They had four children, three of whom are living—Ines (Crissman), Nora (Becker) and James. Mrs. Ferry died Sept. 1, 1880. Mr. Ferry filled the office of Supervisor three years for Courtland tp., and five years for Cannon tp. He was sent to the Legislature in 1870.

Aaron B. Gates, wholesale dealer in fruits and produce, Rockford, was born in Venango Co., Pa., Feb. 20, 1853. He was brought up on a farm, and educated at Waterford Academy, Pa., and Jamestown Collegiate Institute in New York, where he taught school for some time, and then went to Morrisville, N. Y., and clerked in a drug store nine months. Thence he went to South Haven, Mich., and to Grand Rapids in 1873, where he clerked a few months for S. D. Jackson. The same year he went to Jackson, Mich., and clerked in N. G. Davis' wholesale and retail grocery store a few months. He then returned to South Haven and purchased a farm. He there also dealt in produce in summer and taught during the winter. In the spring of 1879 he went to Grand Rapids, and in August of the same year came to Rockford, and began work on a mill and was crippled. He established his present business in 1880. He also keeps a full line of groceries and provisions and does a large business. He was married in 1873 to Miss Irene Hurlburt, daughter of Hon. W. H. Hurlburt, of South Haven, by whom he has three children: Manly C., Ernie O. and Olo V.

J. Thayer Gould was born in Clinton Co., Mich., Feb. 27, 1840, and is a son of John and Pamela Gould. The former died in 1844. The latter resides in the town of Lyon, Oakland Co., Mich. The subject of this notice came to Kent county in 1857 and settled in Plainfield tp. In 1877 he came to Algoma, where he is engaged in farming, and runs a saw-mill. He was married in 1877 to Miss Rebecca A. Hughes, by whom he has one child—John H. Mr. Gould served in the late war in Co. F, 6th Mich. Cavalry, for three years and three months. He was mustered out as Second Lieutenant. He is now holding his third term of office as Supervisor of Algoma. Mr. Gould owns 164 acres of land, on sec. 9, Algoma tp.

Luman Hamblin was born in Genesee Co., N. Y., Aug. 14,

1830, and is a son of Samuel and Drusilla (Collins) Hamblin, the former a native of Vermont and the latter of New York. Luman came to Oakland Co., Mich., in 1844, and to this county in 1854. He was married July 22, 1860, to Miss Elizabeth Gray, who was born in 1842, in New York. They have seven living children—May, Grant, Carrie, Flora, Milton, Minnie and Daisy. Mr. Hamblin has held the offices of Justice of the Peace and Constable. He lost three brothers in the Union army during the late war. He owns 120 acres of land on sec. 18, Algoma tp. Mr. Hamblin has a very fine cranberry swamp, which produces great quantities of berries, the source of a handsome income.

Henry Helsel.—This old pioneer of Algoma was born in Washington county, Pa., July 27, 1818. His father, John Helsel, was also a native of Pennsylvania, and removed to Trumbull Co., O. when Henry was but a small boy. He was brought up on a farm, and worked very hard. His educational advantages were very limited, as his parents were poor. He attended a subscription school for a short time, which was taught in a small log cabin containing a few slab benches. In 1845, when Algoma was a wilderness, Mr. Helsel ventured among the Indians and wild animals, and settled in this town on sec. 21, T. 9 N., of R. 11 west. The Indians were his only neighbors, and the wild animals, such as the bear and deer, furnished meat. There were also panthers and wolves in great quantity here at that early day. During the first year of his pioneer life Mr. Helsel carried his provisions from Plainfield, a distance of seven miles. He began life here with "five half-dollars" as his cash capital. He located on his land in the fall, where no clearing was done. He cleared five acres, sowed it in wheat the next year, without plowing, and raised 26 bushels to the acre. He afterward raised 48 bushels of wheat to the acre in the same manner.

Mr. Helsel tells us of an interesting bear chase of early times. They ran the bear for 18 miles in the woods, and finally caught it. Night overtook them and they lost their way, but succeeded in reaching home late in the night. The next day four men went to bring the meat home, and returned about nine o'clock that night. On one occasion when returning from Plainfield in the evening, some animals (supposed to be wolves) ran him up a tree, where he remained for three hours, until the moon rose, when the wolves slunk away. He then descended and made his way home with quickened pace. Panthers were very bold in those days. One followed Mrs. Helsel to the door of their cabin.

Mr. Helsel was married May 15, 1845, to Miss Julia A. Helsel, by whom he has had 13 children; of these 10 are living, viz.: Noah F., Jeremiah, Darius, Ambirth, James L., Otis, Zoa, Cleon, Frankie and Zachariah. Jeremiah and Darius are married. Mr. Helsel is one of the few pioneers now left to tell the tale of their hardships and privations in preparing the way for the prosperity of future generations.

William H. Hesler, of the firm of McMillan & Hesler, druggists, N. E. corner Main and Courtland sts., Rockford, was born in Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, June 18, 1854, and is a son of G. H. Hesler, who came to Kent county in an early day. William H. received his education in Rockford and Cedar Springs, Mich. He taught for seven winters and attended school during the summer. In 1879 he engaged in the drug business with Mr. McMillan, in Rockford, and they are having a large patronage. He was married Dec. 25, 1877, to Miss Mary E. Burch, who died Nov. 3, 1879. Mr. Hesler was Superintendent of Schools for Courtland tp. for three years.

James W. House, was born in the town of Barry, Orleans Co., N. Y., Aug. 21, 1830, and is a son of Andrew House, who settled in Plainfield tp., this county, in 1834. This was an extremely early day, and the Indians were numerous. An Indian town of 3,000 inhabitants was located within two miles of the House homestead. James had no playmates except Indian boys, whose company he soon learned to appreciate, and also readily learned to speak their language. He was present and saw the great and decisive battle fought between the Snakehead Indians and the Chippewas, in which the Snakeheads were completely beaten. This battle occurred in 1837, and just a half mile north of where Plainfield now stands, and within one mile of the House residence. Dec. 25, 1847, Mr. House removed to Algoma, with his father, who purchased a saw-mill and ran it 17 years. The House family made two farms in Kent county and one in New York. James W. House was married June 30, 1857, to Miss Callistia Shaw, daughter of Sisson N. Shaw. They have had four children, three now living: Sarah S., Margaretta A., and Andrew S. His brother, Martin F. House, served in the late war, in Co. F, 6th Mich. Cavalry, and was killed at the battle of the Wilderness.

G. E. Hovey was born in Genesee Co., N. Y., Oct. 17, 1839. His father, Samuel Hovey, emigrated to Macomb Co., Mich., in an early day, and shortly afterward to Lapeer county. His grandfather Hovey was a millwright, and he himself soon learned to use his tools. At the age of 16 he went to learn the wagon and carriage-makers' trade, which he soon thoroughly mastered. He came to Grand Rapids in the spring of 1863. He served in the late war, in Co. K, 1st Mich. Engineers, and participated in the battles of Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, and Chattanooga. He was at Sherman's headquarters from the spring of 1864 until discharged, in October, 1865. He came to Rockford in 1866, and engaged in the manufacture of wagons and carriages, which he still follows, with success. He was married Dec. 27, 1859, to Miss Helen Gates, by whom he has one son, Fred.

Charles G. Hyde, attorney at law; office 14 and 15 Court-House block, Grand Rapids, was born in Lima, New York, April 3, 1821, and is a son of Charles Hyde, who came to Macomb Co., Mich., in 1847, the subject of this notice having preceded him two years.

He there engaged in farming, and in 1860 came to Rockford and engaged in merchandising nine years. In the meantime he studied law, and in 1870 was admitted to the bar. He at once began to practice. He was appointed Prosecuting Attorney on the largest case that was ever tried in Kent county, namely: *The People vs. Geo. French*, on a charge of subornation, or perjury. The trial lasted 14 days. Mr. Hyde has built up a large practice for himself, and now has his son Wesley W. as a partner. He was married in 1844 to Miss Eliza A. Ray, by whom he has had 10 children; seven living, viz.: Vera M. (now Mrs. O. E. Clark), Wesley W., Mary E. (now Mrs. I. W. Moe), Willis W., Hattie A., Jennie E. and Clarence A. Mr. Hyde was candidate for Supreme Judge on the Prohibition ticket in 1881. He is a temperance worker and never seeks office.

Oscar F. Hyde was born in the town of Lima, Livingston Co., N. Y., 15 miles south of Rochester, Aug. 18, 1817, and is a son of Charles Hyde, who emigrated to Macomb Co., Mich., in 1847, and received a common-school education. He came to Macomb Co., Mich., in 1848, one year after his father came, and in October, 1852, he settled on sec. 1, Plainfield tp., this county, now a part of the village of Rockford. He there made a farm in the woods and followed farming 10 years, when he established a store in Rockford, then Laphamville, and ran it in connection with the farm. He engaged in the banking business here in 1874, with Mr. H. Norton, who subsequently sold to James Dockeray. He was married July 11, 1838, to Miss Julia Walling, a native of New York and a daughter of Peter Walling. They have one son, Chas. N., a grain merchant of Rockford, and also connected with the Rockford Bank. Mr. Hyde was Justice of the Peace six years, was President of the village several terms, and is now the State agent for juvenile offenders of this locality.

Albert R. Jewell was born in Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, Feb. 23, 1853. He came with his parents to Algoma in 1856. He farmed in the summer and taught school in the winters for six years. He was Treasurer of Algoma two years; resides on the old home place, on sec. 33, and owns 120 acres of valuable land.

Lumus B. Jewell (deceased), father of the above, was born in Vermont, Jan. 25, 1830. He was brought up on a farm and received a common-school education. He removed with his parents to Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, in 1836, and to Grand Rapids when there were but three houses on the west side of Grand river, within the present city limits. They remained in Grand Rapids three years and then went back to Ohio, but returned to Kent county in 1856, settling in Algoma, as before stated, where he engaged in farming until his death, June 24, 1877.

R. D. Jewell is a native of St. Albans, Franklin Co., Vermont, and was born Sept. 1, 1817. His father, Ephraim Jewell, was a native of New Hampshire. Mr. Jewell was reared on a farm and educated within one mile of St. Albans Bay. He resided in Cleve-

land in 1833-'34, when he engaged in farming four miles south of that city, remaining there five years. He came to Grand Rapids in 1837, but returned to Ohio in 1839. He went to Columbus where, Sept. 29, 1838, he married Miss Laura Rice, by whom he has had eight children; of these, six are living, viz.: Charles, Silas, George, Amy, Lucy and Laura. In May, 1863, he removed with his family to Plainfield tp., and to Algoma in 1865, and settled on sec. 26. Two of his sons, Henry and Charles, were soldiers in the late war; the former died of disease after he returned. Mr. Jewell helped survey the first road from Grand Rapids to Grand Haven.

Hon. Smith Lapham, Justice of the Peace, is the oldest settler now living in Algoma tp., and the second settler in the tp. He was born in Rhode Island, April 8, 1804. He is a distant relative of Senator Lapham, of New York, and a son of Job Lapham, who removed with his family to Saratoga, N. Y., in 1806. At the tender age of three years, he lost his mother, and in 1816 he returned to Rhode Island, and resided for four years with his aunt, Lydia Sales, a widow lady. For some time after this he worked on the farm by the month. In 1825 he went to Buffalo, where he went aboard the "Pioneer," and sailed on Lake Erie. During her second trip she was overtaken by a severe storm, and was wrecked off the shore at Fairport, Ohio. The manner in which the crew and passengers escaped was singular: The ship had grounded a short distance from the shore, but the waves were too high for any one to venture; so they tied a line to a billet of wood, and threw the billet between the shore and the approaching wave, which carried the billet nearly to the shore; some parties on the land then waded in and secured it in to shore. At one end of the line was a boat made fast, in which the wrecked people were all soon safely drawn to shore. Mr. Lapham and eight other men walked thence to Sandusky, Ohio, where they went aboard the only remaining steamer, "Superior" (which was the second steamer built on the lake), and came to Detroit, where he and his associates separated. Mr. Lapham then proceeded on foot, to travel over the counties of Wayne, Oakland, Washtenaw and Monroe, in the State of Michigan. He finally concluded to locate in Washtenaw county, and accordingly purchased a tract of land on Lodi Plains, in that county, six miles south of Ann Arbor.

This was in the fall of 1825. He returned to Saratoga the same winter, and April 10 following, married Miss Catharine Gilbert, returning with his wife to his land in Washtenaw county in June of the same year. He sold his farm in 1835, and built the American House, which is still standing in Saline, and is still used as a hotel. But he, however, ran it as a hotel only about two years. In 1839 he became interested in the construction of the Wabash & Erie canal, which was at that time being built. His department was the building of culverts, and it is said that one which he erected is the largest culvert on the canal. In 1843, Mr. Lapham,

in company with Luke Gilbert, his brother-in-law, came to Okamos, on the Okamos river, where they dug a canoe out of a bass-wood log, and in this rude boat floated down the river to the mouth of Flat river, where the town of Lowell now stands. They there left their canoe, and started through the woods with no road, to visit another brother-in-law, Mr. David Gilbert, reaching the settlement late in the evening of the same day. Mr. L. came to the Rouge river, and decided to locate here, although the land was not yet in market. He found a mill site where Rockford now stands, and the same year, in July, purchased 80 acres where Rockford or Laphamville was afterward built, and proceeded immediately to locate and erect a saw-mill. This mill was the first in the tp., and the dam was the first on Rouge river. He finished the mill in 1844, and ran it successfully for 20 years. In 1866 he sold his mill and kept hotel in Rockford for two years.

Mr. Lapham was the first Supervisor for Algoma, and has held the same office many times since. In 1856 he was elected to the House of Representatives of the Michigan Legislature, and in 1858 was elected State Senator from this district. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace almost constantly for over 35 years. In 1876 Mr. and Mrs. Lapham celebrated their golden wedding, and are still stout and healthy. They have had nine children, of whom six are living, viz.: Geo. G., Embree B., Amy A., Derias A., Josephine and Adah.

John Lemp was born in Germany, March 5, 1844. His parents were Cooper and Margaret Lemp. His father died when he was small, and he came with his mother to this county in 1859. He has cleared and made a farm. He married Miss Eda Robb, April 2, 1879, who was born in New York State in 1855. Mr. Lemp owns 40 acres of valuable land and is an industrious, wide-awake farmer.

Mitchell M. Lockerby, dentist, Main street, Rockford, was born in Schuyler Co., N. Y., Oct. 14, 1849, and is a son of Benajah Lockerby, who located in Rockford in 1871. The subject of this notice also came to this place in 1871. He worked in a saw-mill 18 months, when he established a general store in Rockford. In 1877 he engaged in dentistry here, and has built up a good practice which is gradually increasing. Mr. Lockerby is also leader of the Rockford cornet band. He was married Sept. 1, 1875, to Miss Alice G. Young. Mrs. Lockerby runs a large millinery store on Main street, Rockford, and has a large trade.

John Long was born in Portage county, Oct. 2, 1832, and is a son of John Long, who removed with his family to this tp. in 1844, and settled on sec. 27. He built the first house north of Rockford. There were but two families in the tp. then, viz.: Lapham's and Hunter's, who had settled at Rockford the year before. They had to go to Grand Rapids to trade and to mill. The marketing and milling was all done with cattle. John was married in 1864 to Miss Maria Chaffee, daughter of W. D. Chaffee, of this tp. They had two children — Wm. H. (living) and Hiram (deceased).

Ensley Martin, proprietor of Martin's livery stable, Rockford, was born in Upper Canada, Oct. 12, 1836. At the early age of 14 years he learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed all his life except for the past 10 years. He came to Lapeer Co., Mich., in 1854, and to Rockford in 1860. In 1861 he built the Rockford foundry and machine shop. In 1871 he engaged in the hardware trade, following that business until 1878, when he engaged in the livery business. He was married in 1863 to Miss Martha Thornton, daughter of Wm. Thornton, of this place. They have had five children, three living; Susie, Willy and Hallie.

Rial V. McArthur was born in Oakfield tp., this county, Sept. 9, 1850, and is a son of Giles McArthur, who still resides in that tp. He was reared on a farm and educated in the common school. He owns a farm of 80 acres on sec. 35, Algoma tp. He was married April 15, 1876, to Miss Olive D. Force, of Ohio. They have one child—Lottie May. Mr. McArthur filled the office of Constable for four years in Algoma.

Neal McMillan was born in Dundee, near Montreal, Canada, Dec. 25, 1845, and is a son of Archibald McMillan, a native of Scotland, who came to Cannon tp., this county, in 1849, and settled on a farm where he still resides. Mr. McMillan was educated in Grand Rapids and Detroit, graduating at Bryant & Stratton's business college at the latter place in August, 1867. He has taught school 12 winters, in the vicinity of Rockford and Kent county. In 1873 he engaged in the drug business in Rockford, and has built up a large trade. He has for his partner Mr. Wm. H. Hesler. They carry a capital stock of \$4,000, and their annual sales amount to over \$12,000. Mr. McMillan was married in April, 1872, to Miss Florence, daughter of Hon. James Dock-eray, of Rockford. They had one child, Ernest D. Mrs. M. died in 1875, and he again married in 1877, this time Miss Jennie Blake, by whom he has two children—Katie Ethel and Vivia Nellie. Mr. McMillan filled the office of Supervisor for Algoma one year, Superintendent of schools two years, and is now Recorder and Alderman for Rockford.

David Monroe was born in Oxford, Ontario, Canada, Nov. 26, 1846, and is a son of James Monroe, a native of Scotland. David came to Lowell, Mich., in 1865, to Big Rapids in 1868, and to Kent county in 1870. He purchased a shingle-mill on Wicked creek at Edgerton in 1871, and in 1875 built a flouring mill at the same place. He is a successful miller; has followed the business from boyhood. He was married in July, 1875, to Miss Minerva Bradley, by whom he has one child, James O.

Harvey P. Mosher was born in Saratoga Co., N. Y., April 8, 1830, and is a son of James Mosher, also a native of New York, who came to Cass Co., Mich., in 1838, and to this county in 1851, settling on sec. 33. There were only three settlers west of Rouge river at that time. The elder Mr. Mosher worked in the lumber woods winters and cleared land and farmed summers. He was a hard worker, and died April 8, 1876. There were five children,

of whom Harvey P. is the second. He was married Aug. 3, 1852, to Miss Esther R. Mc Fall, by whom he has had 13 children; of these eight are living—Lewis P., Lucian M., Emmet A., Hollis E., Chas. L., Edwin, Effie P. and John E.

Andrew J. Myers was born in Upper Canada, Feb. 14, 1829, and is a son of Charles F. Myers, who came with his family to Kent county, in 1845, and settled in Alpine tp., which was then a wilderness filled with wolves, deer, bear, and other wild animals. Mr. A. J. Myers killed 45 deer in one fall. He used to make shingles by hand, haul them to Grand Rapids (a distance of 16 miles) with oxen, and sell them for one dollar a thousand, and trade it out for provisions, etc. He came to Algoma in 1865, and settled on sec. 18, where he now resides. He was married Dec. 24, 1852, to Miss Mary E. Warner, a native of Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., and a daughter of James Warner, who came to this county in 1850. He was a very hard worker, and died from the effects of hard work in 1854. Mr. and Mrs. Myers have had six children, of whom five are living—Dora S., Roseltha A., Highland S., Alice R. and Charles H. The name of the deceased was Marietta E. In the early days Mr. Myers ran lumber down the river to Grand Haven in what was known as cribs. For 34 winters he followed lumbering. He owns 70 acres of valuable land, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising.

William Payne was born in Rensselaer Co., N. Y., Oct. 10, 1809, and is a son of David Payne, also of New York. He was raised on a farm and "educated in the field and in the barn with a flail." He was married Sept. 24, 1834, to Miss Caroline Easher, of Chatham, N. Y. They have had 10 children, of whom 6 are living—Lorenzo, Henrietta, Elizabeth A., Alonzo W., Harriet and Johnnie. One son, Charles W., was a Sharpshooter for the Union soldiers in the first company which was attached to the 27th Mich. Inf. He was present at the battles of The Wilderness, Pittsburg Landing and Antietam. He was wounded at the latter place. He fought nobly and gave his life to his country. Mr. Payne came to Algoma in 1867. He has made a nice farm on sec. 16.

Albert L. Picket was born in Winchester, Chester Co., N. H., Nov. 24, 1820. He came to Kent county in 1842, and located on land south of Grand Rapids. In 1843 he moved to Plainfield tp. In 1850 he erected a saw-mill on Cedar creek, on the N. W. quarter of sec. 22. He engaged in lumbering for the most part until 1861. May 22, 1846, he married Miss Catharine, daughter of Rev. David Gilbert, who came to this county from Ohio in 1842, and to Rockford soon after; and from 1852 to 1859 kept a store here. Albert served in the late war in Co. B, 1st Mich. Light Artillery, participating in the battles of Shiloh, Resaca, Cave City and others; but most of the time his department was kept guarding posts. He was promoted to the offices of Sergeant and Quartermaster, and Dec. 2, 1863, was commissioned 2d Lieut. March 14, 1864, was made 1st Lieut. Mr. and Mrs. Picket have

had four children, three living: Millard, Darwin and Arthur. Mr. P. was R. R. agent in Rockford for nine years, Postmaster four years, Township Treasurer two years, and Census Enumerator in 1880.

James. T. Roberts was born in Ontario Co., N. Y., May 9, 1826, and is a son of Truman Roberts, who was a well-known manufacturer of edge tools in the village of Vienna, N. Y. James T. early learned the trade of his father and became very proficient. In 1850, when Grand Rapids was but a small village, Mr. Roberts came to that place, upon the earnest solicitation of Cook and Blaine, who were then manufacturing edge tools in Grand Rapids. They were ignorant of the Lehigh process of making axes, and they desired to learn. Mr. Roberts, being an expert, decided to come. He prepared his forge and made 24 axes daily, while by the other process they could only make six axes a day to each forge. This was the first introduction of the Lehigh process in Grand Rapids, and it is justly due Mr. Roberts to say that he first introduced the improved process in Michigan. He returned by stage *via* Battle Creek in the spring of 1851. In the fall of 1851 he removed to Ionia Co., Mich., and established a manufactory there. He also made wagons, buggies and sleighs. He came to Rockford in 1880, where he now carries on a blacksmith shop, and has a large business. He was married in 1850 to Miss Mary E. Bigelow, by whom he has three children—Emma, Frank T. and Ida M. Mr. Roberts served in the Navy Department during the war, on the gunboat "Benton."

Sanford E. Rykert was born in Flowerfield, Mich., Dec. 25, 1843, where his parents were stopping temporarily at that time. His parents were Hiram and Huldah W. (Jewell) Rykert, who came to Kent county in 1838. Mrs. Rykert was the third white woman in Grand Rapids. She is still living and is a resident of Rockford. In 1848 the Rykert family moved to Plainfield, where they resided on a farm. Sanford E. received a common-school education, and when a young man, traveled seven years for the King Iron Bridge Co., of Cleveland, Ohio. In 1878 he engaged in the planing-mill business at Rockford; a history of the mill is given elsewhere in this work. Mr. Rykert was married Sept. 18, 1867, to Miss Helen Warner, who died in March, 1869. He again married, Nov. 11, 1873, this time Miss Elo Porter, by whom he has one boy, Ray.

George A. Sage was born in West Bloomfield, Ontario Co., N. Y., June 27, 1843, and is a son of Amos Sage, who came to this county in 1851, and settled two miles north of Grand Rapids. In 1858 he removed to Cannon tp., where he still resides. Mr. Sage served four years in the late war, in Co. E, Third Mich. Cav., and participated in the battles of Corinth, Lumpkins' Mills, Iuka, Farmington, New Madrid, Spangler's Mills, Bay Springs, Holly Springs, Oxford, Coffeeville, Island No. 10, Brownsville, Clifton, Panola, Grenada, Wyatt's Ford and others. He became a veteran Jan. 19, 1864. He was married Dec. 31, 1868, to Harriet M. Peake, by whom he has had four children; two are living, viz.:

Lewis E. and Alta M. Mrs. Sage was born in Lamont, Ottawa Co., Mich., Dec. 17, 1846.

George F. Saunders was born in Livingston Co., N. Y., Feb. 14, 1832. He came to Union City, Mich., in 1845, and to Grand Rapids in 1846, where he worked at the trade of a tinsmith. In 1855 he removed to Courtland tp., where he kept a general store at Courtland Center, and also ran a farm. He came to Rockford in 1870 and entered into business with Mr. Morris. They kept a general store under the firm name of Saunders & Morris. But it was not until 1873 that he removed his family to Rockford. He then purchased Mr. Morris' interest, and ran the store himself until August, 1881, when he sold to D. R. Stocum. Mr. Saunders was married Jan. 1, 1857, to Miss Cornelia Andrus, by whom he has four children, Chas. E., Harley W., Harvey E. and Arthur. Mr. S. held the offices of Town Clerk and Treasurer in Courtland, and in 1870 took the census.

Charles F. Sears, of the firm of D. R. Stocum & Co., Rockford, was born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., May 26, 1841. He came to Courtland tp., this county, with his parents in 1851. They settled on sec. 30, where the old folks still reside. When grown Mr. Sears engaged in teaching school for some time in the tps. of Oakfield, Courtland and Algoma. In 1868 he engaged as clerk for D. R. Stocum, of Rockford, which position he held until 1871, when he became his partner in business. He was married in April, 1869, to Miss Jane E. Davis, by whom he has three children—Frank C., Lehigh E. and Lula G. In 1862 he enlisted in Co. H, 21st Mich. Vol. Inf., the U. S. A., and during his term of service participated in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Goldsborough, N. C., and Chickamauga. After the last named battle his regiment was detailed to assist the Engineers' Corps on Lookout Mountain, and Mr. Sears and a few others were detailed to drive cattle from Chattanooga to Atlanta, Ga. In March, 1864, Mr. Sears, then Sergeant, was promoted to the office of First Lieutenant, which position he held until discharged in June, 1865. He also has held the office of School Inspector, and is the present Town Clerk for Algoma.

Joseph W. Smith was born at Paris Hill, 11 miles south of Utica, N. Y., Oct. 21, 1824, and is a son of Isaac Smith, a native of Connecticut, who settled in New York when a young man. They removed to the tp. of Woodstock, Lenawee Co., Mich., in 1835, and settled in the woods. The subject of this sketch worked at wool-carding and cloth-dressing for some time. In 1850 he came to Plainfield tp., Kent Co., and settled on a farm. For several years he resided in Rockford, and ran a blacksmith shop there a short time in partnership with his brother, Chas. P. He drove team awhile, and afterward kept store. In 1867 he settled on sec. 24, Algoma tp., where he still resides, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was married Nov. 25, 1847, to Miss Catharine Beck, of Ohio, daughter of Henry Beck. They



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have had three children, Isaac H. (deceased), James M. and Franklin. Mrs. Smith's father was in the Black Hawk and Mexican wars.

J. M. Spore was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., in May, 1848, and is a son of Jacob Spore, also a native of New York, who came to Rockford in 1857. He now resides in Livingston Co., Ill. Mr. J. M. Spore received his education in Rockford and Grand Rapids. He engaged as a clerk until 1870, when he established a business of his own. He has been Postmaster at Rockford since 1872, and is the present incumbent. He carries a capital stock of \$1,200 in books, toys, stationery, school-books, wall-paper, etc., and does a business of \$4,500 in trade annually. He was married Feb. 22, 1869, to Miss Clara A. Dunton, formerly of Arcola, Ill. They have had two children, one of whom is now living, Nettie. The deceased was Harry, a bright little boy.

C. A. Stevenson, dealer in watches, clocks, jewelry, silverware, spectacles, etc., Rockford, Mich., was born in London, England, May 24, 1834; came to New York in 1857, remaining there 18 months, when he visited Massachusetts, and was employed at the American Watch Factory, Waltham, Mass. He then worked in Philadelphia, and during the latter part of the Rebellion, he lived in South Carolina, Florida, and Georgia; he then returned to New York and New Jersey, and in 1870 settled in Rockford, Mich., where he established a jewelry store, and has built up a large trade. His store was burnt out in 1878, burglarized in 1879, but he is still cheerful, and doing a good business. Married, in 1863, to Miss Louisa Martin, and has four children, named Lulu, Chip, Harvey, and Ray.

Horatio N. Stinson, of Rockford, was born in Georgetown, Lincoln Co., Maine, Oct. 19, 1820. He was reared on a farm, and educated at Freedom Academy. When quite young he went several trips to sea with his relatives, who were seamen. He came to Plainfield in November, 1841, and followed lumbering the succeeding winter in Algoma tp. for Haines Gordon; and for the following eight summers sawed lumber for him and others, and taught school during the winter. In 1849 he purchased a farm on sec. 33, Courtland tp., and engaged in farming until 1853. He then (in 1853) went to California. He drove an ox team and walked all the way from Leavenworth, Kansas, through to California. He then engaged in mining for six years, and in 1859 returned to Michigan, and to Southwest Missouri the same fall, locating in Dade county, at Greenfield. He then engaged in the hardware trade with R. B. Cook, a former partner in California. At the breaking out of the war he was obliged to leave Greenfield, for he was known to be a Union man, and such characters were not harbored in that region; but soon afterward returned to sell his property. He was there taken prisoner by the rebels, kept three days, and then released; but soon afterward they learned that Mr. Stinson had made cartridges for the Union army, and they then and there resolved to punish him with death. One of the rebels happened to

be a personal friend of Mr. Stinson, and informed him of their murderous intentions. They placed a guard about the house in which he was stopping, and intended to hang him to a tree the following morning; but a little after midnight the guard at the door fell asleep, and Mr. Stinson made good his escape.

But the danger was not over yet, for the woods were full of rebels. He, however, succeeded in concealing himself through the day, and at night, when the Union ladies called their cows, he would go, and these good Samaritans would feed him. The calling of the cows was a signal which the ladies had of calling the concealed Union men out to get something to eat when there was no danger from the enemy. On one occasion, when he and some others came out for refreshments, they took a circuitous route back to their hiding place. Scarcely had they reached their retreat when they heard the blood-hounds on their trail. After some deliberation they concluded to remain there and sell their lives as dearly as possible; but just before the bloodthirsty canines reached them, a fox chanced to jump up and run in a different direction. The dogs gave chase to the fox and left the trail, and the rebels, who were closely following, were led astray by the dogs, which gave the pursued men a chance for their lives once more. They proceeded a short distance, to Lynn branch, a small stream that flows into Turnback river. They followed this stream to its confluence with the latter, and still continued to wade another half mile, when they left, and crossed the divide to Sun's creek, where they again secreted themselves. At last, after many other hairbreadth escapes and privations, on the first day of November, he reached Gen. Lane's brigade, which was then on its way to join Fremont at Springfield, Mo. Mr. Stinson was nearly three months in reaching the Union army, having effected his escape on the night of Aug. 28. At one time he went three days without food. On reaching the army he immediately enlisted in Co. D, Sixth Mo. Cav.

While in the service he participated in the battles of Chickasaw Bayou, Pea Ridge, Siege of Vicksburg, Arkansas Post, and others. He took sick at Vicksburg, and resigned his commission, which was then that of 1st Lieutenant Regimental Quartermaster. He returned to Michigan in 1864, and removed to Rockford (then Laphamville) and lived in the old Algoma house six weeks, when it was destroyed by fire. He rebuilt it and ran it as a hotel for about 12 years. Mr. Stinson has held many offices of trust, viz.: Supervisor, 12 years; Assessor, six years; School-Director, 12 years, etc. He is Secretary of the Royal Arch Masons, and also of the Blue Lodge Masons of Rockford. He was married, Oct. 17, 1846, to Miss Marion A. Haynes, by whom he had two children—Clarence F. and M. Adelia. Mrs. Stinson died, and he again married, this time Mrs. Eleanor C. Hoeg, who had two children by her first husband, viz.: Lottie E. and Henry Hoeg. They have an adopted daughter, Nettie.

Daniel R. Stocum, dealer in dry goods, clothing, furniture, etc.,

Rockford, was born in Delaware Co., N. Y., Nov. 21, 1840, and is a son of Orin Stocum, who died when our subject was but eight years old. He came with his mother to Courtland tp. in 1856. He began to teach at the age of 19. In 1863 he went to Chicago and attended Bryant & Stratton's business college. In 1864 he went to Ottawa, Ill., and there clerked for John Tarbell four months, then returned to Courtland Center and clerked for Geo. T. Saunderson one year. He then, in 1865, came to Rockford and formed a partnership with John W. Barker, in general merchandising. This was discontinued after one year's duration, and he then clerked one year for John J. Ely, of Rockford. In 1867 he established his present business, and now, in company with Chas. F. Sears, has the largest store in town, and is doing a very large business. He was married July 30, 1865, to Miss Nettie Hooper, by whom he has two children--Clarence and Rowland. He was Town Clerk one year and has held some office in the village of Rockford nearly ever since it was incorporated. He is a member of the Masonic order.

John Stoner, general blacksmith and horse-shoer, Rockford, was born March 6, 1849, in Monroe Co., Mich. His parents came to Courtland tp. the same year, where he was brought up on a farm and learned the blacksmith's trade at the same time, as his father always followed that business when on the farm. They came to Rockford in the fall of 1865, and in 1868 his father, John Stoner, erected a shop and ran it until his death, which occurred Oct. 2, 1876. Since that time Mr. S. has owned and run the business. He was married Oct. 10, 1872, to Miss Sarah Sears, daughter of Luke Sears, of Courtland tp. They have two children--Harley and Alma.

James Taber, of the firm of Taber & Hopkins, was born in Addison Co., Vt., May 8, 1836, and is a son of Thomas Taber, who removed to Ohio in 1837. James was brought up on a farm until 12 years old, when he went into the foundry of his brothers, Freeman and Horace Taber. He remained there three years and then went to work in a saw-mill; since that period the most of his time has been spent in that capacity, either as an employe, or as proprietor. He went to Iowa in 1852, and returned in 1853. In 1854 he went to Indiana, and returned to Manistee, Mich., in 1865; and in 1867 he came to Rockford, where he has since resided. For an account of his mill, see history of Rockford and Algoma tp. He was married Sept. 4, 1856, to Miss Lucia Covey, by whom he has had 11 children; of these 7 are living--Augustus E., Austin A., Viola A., Alberta, Wilber J., Arthur N. and Hubert E.

C. E. Thornton was born in Rockford, April 5, 1848; he received his education in Grand Rapids. During the year 1867 he was engineer on the G. R. & I. R. R. In 1868 he went to Grand Haven and kept books for Z. G. Winsor, who was then forwarding goods for the Goodrich Transportation Company. He spent his summers there and his winters in Grand Rapids. In 1872 he came to Rockford and engaged in the hardware business with Ensley Martin. This partnership was dissolved in 1877, and is now conducted by

Mr. Thornton alone. He carries a full line of hardware, farming implements, edge tools, etc., and also manufactures sheet-iron and tinware goods, cultivators and cutting boxes.

George Tompsett, Postmaster, R. R. agent, express agent and merchant, Edgerton, was born in Prince Edward Co., Canada, Sept. 13, 1852, and is a son of James Tompsett, a native of England, who settled in Canada about 1845. George came with his parents to Cannon tp. in 1863; he farmed until 1877, when he came to Edgerton and purchased the store of Mr. Tryon. He carries a full line of everything usually kept in a first-class general store. He carries a capital of \$2,000 and does a business of \$18,000, which is gradually increasing. January, 1875, he married Miss Sarah S. House, daughter of J. W. House, of this tp., of whom further mention is made elsewhere in this work. They have one daughter, Lena Maud. Mr. Tompsett has been eminently successful in business, for when he began he had but \$500.

Friend E. Tryon was born in Niagara Co., N. Y., Nov. 30, 1844, and is a son of Friend E. Tryon, now deceased. He was brought up on a farm and received a common-school education. He came to Algoma in 1865, and followed lumbering the following winter. He returned in the spring, and in 1867 came out again. He lumbered that winter, and worked on the farm of Nathan B. Saunders the following summer. He was married June 30, 1868, to Miss Adelaide, daughter of Andrew House, a pioneer of Algoma, who built the first barn on this side of Grand Rapids. This barn is still standing, on the farm of Riley Briggs, in Plainfield township. Mr. Tryon kept store in Edgerton for some time. He now owns 120 acres on sec. 14, but resides in Edgerton, where he owns a nice house and five acres of land.

Deloss V. Wait, farmer, Rockford, was born in Otsego Co., N. Y., Jan. 31, 1831, and is a son of Paine Wait, also a native of the Empire State. He was brought up on a farm. He came to Grattan tp. in 1851, where he engaged in farming and working in the saw-mill. He was a soldier in the late war, in Co. H, 8th Mich. Vol. Inf., and participated in the battles of Port Royal, Pulaski, Goat Island, James Island, etc. He was wounded at the last named place. He removed to Cannon tp. in 1863. He was married in 1854 to Miss Lorena Rockwood, daughter of Reuben Rockwood, who still resides in Macomb Co., Mich., where he settled in 1844. They have had six children, only one of whom is living, Ruth May.

Hon. Milton C. Watkins, a representative citizen of Kent county, was born in Rutland, Vt., March 30, 1806. At the tender age of 15 he went to learn the carpenter and joiner's trade, which he continued to follow at intervals up to 1871. He came to Grattan in 1844 and made a farm in the woods. In 1846, at the organization of the township, he was elected its Supervisor. He served as Justice of the Peace for six years; and in 1859 was elected to the Michigan Legislature. From 1863-'67 he was a member

of the Senate of that honorable body. He was also a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1867. During his two terms in the Senate he was chairman of the committee of roads and bridges, and during his latter term he was a member of the State prison inspecting committee; and while he was in the House of Representatives he was on the committee on Indian affairs. In the fall of 1867 he was appointed Assistant of U. S. Revenue, and served nearly four years. In March, 1881, he removed to Rockford, where he still resides. He was married Nov. 3, 1829, to Miss Susan Joy, by whom he has had five children, four living—Mary, Chas. J., Electa H. and Erwin C.

Hon. E. C. Watkins, son of the preceding, was born in Genesee county, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1839. In his early days he read and practiced law under his father, who was then a Justice of the Peace. He afterward took a regular course of law in Grand Rapids. Mr. Watkins distinguished himself during the war. His first service was a private for three months with the Valley City Guards. He then enlisted in Co. K, Lincoln Cavalry, which was the first cavalry company raised in the State of Michigan. He was promoted 1st Lieut. soon after enlistment, subsequently Captain, and in the spring of 1863 was commissioned Assistant Adjutant-General from the War Department. He served on Generals Neal and Hunter's staffs, as Adjutant-General, and closed on General Seward's staff. He practiced law a few months after the close of the war, and then purchased mill property in Rockford, removing from Grand Rapids to Rockford in the fall of 1865. He practiced law a short time in Rockford, but his other business claiming his entire attention, he was obliged to abandon the law profession. He was elected to the Michigan Legislature in 1871, and re-elected in 1873. During the latter term he was Speaker *pro tem.* of the House of Representatives. In 1875 Mr. Watkins was appointed General Inspector of Indian Affairs, to fill a vacancy. In 1876 he was re-appointed for a full term, but resigned in 1879. In June, 1881, he was appointed Warden of the State House of Correction and Reformatory, at Ionia, Mich., and entered upon the duties of his office July 1 following. He was married in the fall of 1863 to Miss Julia S. Brown, by whom he has two children—Ella and Roy.

Geo. A. Watkins, of the firm of Provin & Watkins, druggists, Rockford, was born in Cannon tp., this county April 13, 1858, and is a son of John Watkins, deceased, who came from England to New York in 1842, and to Kent county in 1852. Geo. A. was brought up on a farm, and received his education in Rockford and Grand Rapids. He was married Aug. 17, 1879, to Miss Amelia Myers, daughter of John Myers. They had one child, now deceased. Mr. W. engaged in the drug business on Main street, with Mr. Provin, in the spring of 1881. This store was first established in 1874, by Chas. E. Blakeley, who sold to C. G. Parkhurst in February, 1879. The present firm purchased it in the spring of 1881, and is doing a good business.

John Q. Welch was born in Ireland, Jan. 1, 1848, and is a son of Capt. James A. Welch, a sea captain who visited America several times, and in 1856 brought his family over. They settled first in Plainfield tp., this county. The Captain was also Captain of Co. B, 14th Mich. Vol. Inf., during the late war, and was wounded at the battle of Stone River in 1862, from the effects of which he died. John Q. was married in 1872 to Miss Josephine A., daughter of Willis Covill, of Newaygo Co., Mich.

David Wellbrook, proprietor of meat market, corner of Main and Bridge streets, Rockford, was born in Germany, Feb. 18, 1848. He came to Grand Rapids in 1866, where he learned the butcher's trade, and came to Rockford in 1867. He established a meat market here the same year, and has built up a large trade. His refrigerator is very good, in which he can keep meat fresh and sweet for several days. He was married in 1871 to Miss Elizabeth Shaner, by whom he has five children—Willy, Albert, Martin, Clinton and Clarence. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

Alfred J. Whitworth was born in Walker tp., this county, June 8, 1853, and is a son of George Whitworth, who came from England in 1849 and settled in Montcalm Co., Mich. He came to Kent county in 1851, locating at Grand Rapids, and owned a portion of the plaster beds in that locality, and engaged in the manufacture of land plaster for one year. In 1855 he removed to Algoma. He married Maria Gillett, who bore him nine children; of these four are living, and Alfred J. is the youngest. His two brothers, Wm. G. and Herbert, the doctor, were in the late war; the former died in Andersonville, Sept. 20, 1864. Charles F. is on the farm with Alfred J. They own 80 acres, on sec. 34.

Lewis H. Wilkinson, Deputy Sheriff, was born in Mendon, Monroe Co., N. Y., 13 miles from Rochester, July 19, 1849, and is a son of Garry A. Wilkinson (dec.), a native of New Hampshire, who came to this county in 1850 and settled in Rockford (then Laphamville). He was a lawyer by profession, but engaged in lumbering after he came West. He also dealt in pine lands. In 1870 he engaged in the hotel business in Rockford which he followed until his death, Nov. 8, 1875. The subject of this sketch and his mother still continue to run the hotel and are doing a good business. Mrs. Wilkinson's maiden name was Samantha S. Hinman. They had nine children, of whom Lewis H. is the second. He was married May 30, 1878, to Miss Roxie A. Dennis.

William Williams was born in Wales, March 14, 1820, and is a son of Robert Williams, also a native of Wales, who emigrated to Ohio in 1830, and settled in Portage county. The subject of this paragraph came to Algoma in 1846, and settled in the woods. He was married May 18, 1847, to Miss Susan Helsel, by whom he has four children—Oren H., Arthur D., Sarah and Arintha. Mr. Williams owns 40 acres, on sec. 16, and is engaged in general farming. In the early days he followed lumbering the winter seasons and cleared land and farmed in the summer. Like other early settlers, he was obliged to undergo many hardships and privations.

ALPINE TOWNSHIP.

The first settlers of this township were Solomon Wright and family, who came from Wayne Co., N. Y., in the year 1837, and located on the south line near Indian creek. The family consisted of the old gentleman and lady and five sons, Benjamin, Solomon, Noadiah, Andrew and Jeremiah, only one of whom remains in the township, and that is Solomon. The old people are both dead; one son lost his life in the recent war, one is living at Lowell, and two are in Walker. In the year 1840 John Coffee and Richmond Gooding came from Ohio, penetrated the forest nearly five miles beyond the Wright neighborhood, and settled on section 19, near the west line of the township. For years this was considered the "jumping off place," as they called it, there being no settlements north of them, and in fact no house in any direction nearer than three or four miles. About the same time Jacob Snyder—a German—settled on section 35, and another German by the name of John Plattee on section 36, in the southeast corner of the township. A short time before this Turner Hills and family came from Vermont, and located in the east part of the township, on section 13, where, for several years, they were the northernmost settlers. Mr. Hills died many years ago, but the widow and two sons remain in the township. E. Clarke located on section 32 in 1838.

Among other pioneers who settled in various parts of the township were Avery Brown, Noel Hopkins, Baltas Schaffer, Peter Schlick, James Snowden, Sherman Pearsall, John B. Colton, A. B. Toms, Thompson Casson, Joseph Hipler, John Ellis, Edward Wheeler, Hervey Wilder, Joseph Bullen, Moses Ramsdell, John J. Downer, Hiram Stevenson, Artemas Hilton, Henry S. Church, Charles Anderson, Francis Greenley, and the Boyds, Denisons, Meads, Brewers, Davenports, and Cordes, all of whom came before 1850; and most of them yet remain to enjoy the fruits of their early labors and sufferings.

Among the patentees of the United States lands in the township of Alpine were the following named persons: Turner Hills, sec. 13, Jan. 13, 1842; Richmond Gooding, sec. 19, Aug. 27, 1839; John Coffee, sec. 19, Aug. 27, 1839; Elezei H. Ives, sec. 25, Aug. 3, 1839; Isaac Bucklin, sec. 26, Aug. 13, 1839; Noel A. Hopkins, sec. 32, Aug. 13, 1839; Charles O'Neil, sec. 32, Aug. 14, 1839; William Quivillian, sec. 33, Aug. 14, 1839; Otis Tabor, sec. 34, Aug. 13, 1839; Jacob Snyder, sec. 34, Aug. 14, 1839; Lyman W. Patten, sec. 35, Aug. 13, 1839; and Jonas Galusha, sec. 36, Aug. 14, 1839.

The following sketch, abridged from Prof. Everett's paper on

this township, deals in an easy, neighborly style with the early settlers, as well as with the land which they came to cultivate.

There are some doubts as to who first penetrated into the wilds of Alpine, and is deserving of the honor of being handed down to future generations as "the first settler." This much is rescued from the dim traditions of antiquity: In the fall of 1837, Solomon Wright, a man educated at Williams College, Mass., came with his family from the State of New York, and pre-empted 80 acres of land in the southwest part of Alpine. His eldest son, Benjamin, also pre-empted land. The old gentleman, not rich, had five boys, and, as they have given name to a town near by, and have not been ciphers in the world, we will here give their names: Benjamin, Solomon, Noadiah (better known as "Dutch"), Andrew, and Jeremiah S. The Wrights found no settlers in the west part of the town, or in the north part of Walker. There were in the town three Frenchmen named Peter Labelle, Joseph Genie, and another, name forgotten. These Frenchmen put up a mill on Government land; stayed two or three years, and went away. Further it is not known that there were any residents in town when the Wright family came in the fall of 1837. Two brothers, James and Francis Blood, arrived the same fall, and located themselves near Wright. Of these pioneers of Alpine, Solomon Wright, 2d, is the only one remaining in the town. In his goodly mansion on the south line of the town, he has long enjoyed the respect of the community, where he has had a leading influence. Adverse fortune has come upon him, but if the good wishes of the people could carry him through, his house will again be one where genial hospitality and good companionship will win and perpetuate good will. The old gentleman—Solomon, Sr.—was never an active man in the region. He was a scholar rather than a business man. He died at a good old age, August, 1853.

Noadiah C. (Dutch.) Why, everybody knows Dutch Wright. We say "Dutch," for he has so long borne that name, that should you say "Noadiah" he would not mistrust that he was meant. He signs his name "N. C. Wright," but it is questionable whether he would not have to refresh his memory by looking at the family Bible, before confidentially telling what "N. C." stands for. He lives in a big house, paid for with money which came of his understanding "horse." That beast he *does* understand; and he conceives a most profound respect for a man who can cheat him in a horse trade. As an example: A man in Grand Rapids was in possession of an otherwise good-looking horse that was blind. One day a bright thought came into his head; he would go and put a drive on Dutch Wright. So, fortifying himself, he harnessed his nag into his wagon, and leisurely drove along to the "Wright settlement." At the same time Dutch had a very good-looking horse that he was anxious to get rid of, for reasons not now known. As the city fellow was leisurely and meditatively driving by Wright's farm, Wright was plowing by the side of the road, with his worthless beauty and a plain, valuable beast for a team. Being slightly

acquainted, both stopped, discussed the weather, the last political news, etc. In the meantime, Wright conceived and suggested a horse-trade, to which the city chap seemed entirely indifferent. Wright finally offered him either one of his team, not doubting which he would take. The offer was accepted and the exchange made, to the infinite chagrin of Wright, when he saw him take the plain horse. Mentally, he soliloquized: "That man is not so green as I supposed, he understands 'horse'." The city man departed, and the farmer soon found that his new acquisition, "though having eyes, saw not." Did he get mad? Not he. He threw up his hat and shouted himself hoarse; then sat down on a stone and laughed until tears came into his eyes. Calming himself by degrees, in measured tones he said: "I have found the genius at last; I have found my master; I have found the man who can cheat Dutch Wright in a horse-trade. By the Hokefenoke and the living Jingos! I'm his friend forever!!" He sought out the genius, and they consecrated the beginning of the warmest friendship by copious libations at Wright's expense. Speak evil of that man, or intimate that he is not a genius, the king of "horse men," and look out for the "Dutch" of Wright.

James Blood died in Walker, and his brother Francis sold out after a time and moved away.

We learn of no accessions until 1840. This year brought John Coffee from Ohio, with Richard Goding, Jacob Snyder, a German, John Plattee, Turner Hills and Noel Hopkins. Turner Hills was a Vermonter. He came with his wife and family to Grand Rapids in 1838. In 1840, he took up forty acres of land, near where now is the hotel in Alpine. That he had slender means is indicated by his taking up so little land. He cut his own road more than two miles. At that time there was no settler in the east part of the town. He died in 1842, after having fairly made a beginning, leaving four sons and a daughter; and one who remained his widow—"Mother Hills"—until her death, in 1873. A word for this noble woman. She united native good sense with great information—was one of the "oracles" of the town; her opinion valued, and her character spoken of as combining in its elements all that is noble and womanly. She was the counselor of the old and young; and she died at a good old age, with the blessings of the community, and the veneration of the family she had reared.

Thompson Casson is to be noticed, who came in 1842, and died in 1848. He was a good-hearted, public-spirited, intelligent and moral Scotchman; a natural leader; a good specimen of a man. He had not secured fortune, but he died with the respect of all.

In 1843 came John Cathcart. In 1850 he was stabbed by a neighbor under the influence of liquor, and died in consequence. The man was sent to prison. About the same time came John Haire, who has since been seen, heard and felt at Georgetown, Ottawa Co. Also Stephen Coon, who died in 1850. Three sons of his are now physicians in Lisbon and Casnovia. Here, too, may be mentioned Henry Church, who still lives in the north of Alpine.

In June, 1844, came "Uncle Edward Wheeler," the first supervisor of the town, everybody's "uncle." The children hail him, "Uncle Wheeler, ain't you going to give us a kiss?" "Give me the first one!" The genial old soul loves everybody, and everybody loves him. When he came he had a family and some money. He bought 160 acres of land, which, paying in State scrip, cost him \$104.50. A brother-in-law, Harry Wilder, came with him, who bought 40 acres of land of Wheeler, and paid for it by cutting down eight acres. Land is not so paid for in Alpine now. Wilder died in 1858; a good man and a devoted Christian.

At this date we find, also, Baltus Shafter, Joseph Kipler, Casper Cordes, Moses Ramsdell, Sherman M. Pearsall, Harvey Monroe, Francis Greenly, Henry Porter, P. Fox, John Avery, Robert Delmar, Henry and Lorenzo Dennison, Philip Cummings and his sons, and perhaps some more. Greenly was killed by lightning. At this time (1844) Wm. H. Withey had a mill on Mill creek.

Alpine was long identified with Walker. She was slow to claim to be of age, and lived contentedly as "North Walker," until 1847. Then, in April, she held her first election, at the school-house in the southeast corner of the town. The first officers were: Supervisor, Edward Wheeler; Clerk, C. D. Schenick; Treasurer, Casper Cordes; Justices, Wm. H. Withey, John Coffee, John Colton, John Tuxbury.

The name was singularly chosen, and is not the most appropriate. Every town is apt to have a dictatorial voice; and the north half of Walker had its man who must dictate. He decided that the pine trees of the east part of the township should furnish the name; and his poetic genius conceived and brought forth the name, "All Pine." In the name of the whole, he decided that the infant town should be so baptized. Mrs. Hills, seeing that "All Pine" was destined to be the name, suggested that one "l" should be dropped, and the two words condensed into one, which would still preserve the "pine," and be more musical. A sly twinkle was in her eye, as dictator said, "That's jist the thing."

The tourist will look in vain for its "towering heights" and "beetling crags" where "leaps the live thunder." He will come prepared with alpenstock, to scale the snow-crowned and rocky heights, to trace the glacier in the mountain defile, or dodge the avalanche. But, wandering, he finds a region fair and smooth as a lady's cheek; and, disgusted, he calls out to a passing denizen: "Where are your Alpine heights, and your Alpine vales?" Citizen Hills, for such is he, says to him: "Have you no poetry in your soul? Can you not conceive mountain scenery, and enjoy the idea? Are you so prosaic as to see only tame reality?"

Antoine Cuvier's boy was the first child born in the township, in 1838. Mr. Cuvier was one of the early settlers, who located one mile east of Erastus Clark's house.

The first death was that of Mr. Nicolls, who died in 1839, on his land on section 31. His body was interred in the woods close by,

and subsequently moved to the Alpine-Walker Church Cemetery.

The first marriage was that of Miss Electa Hilton to Allen Meeker, in the autumn of 1844. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Elder Jones.

Solomon Wright made the first clearing and cultivated the first field.

ORGANIC.

The first town meeting was held at the house of Abram Konkle, with Thompson Casson, Moderator; Charles T. Hills, Clerk; P. F. Covell and John Colton, Inspectors. The meeting being thus organized adjourned to the school-house of district No. 9. The first motion was made by Josiah Burton, April 5, 1847, to raise \$100 to meet the expenses of the township during the year ending April, 1848.

The principal township officers, elected annually since 1847, are as follows :

SUPERVISORS.

Edward Wheeler.....	1847	Reuben H. Smith.....	1858
Wm. H. Withey.....	1848-50	Lyman Murray.....	1859-65
Alonzo Brewer.....	1851	Isaac H. Haynes.....	1866-72
Charles T. Hills.....	1852	Henry D. Wedge.....	1873
John Colton.....	1853-5	Lyman Murray.....	1874
Reuben H. Smith.....	1856	Henry D. Wedge.....	1875-6
Lyman Murray.....	1857	Norton Fitch.....	1877-81

CLERKS.

C. D. Shenick.....	1847	Geo. E. Dole.....	1866-7
Edward Wheeler.....	1848	DuPois Conklin.....	1868
John L. Tuxbury.....	1849	Hanson H. Rogers.....	1869-72
Geo. W. Rogers.....	1850	Abel Chase.....	1873
John Haire.....	1851	DuBois Conklin.....	1874
John L. Tuxbury.....	1852-3	G. W. D. Miller.....	1875
Geo. W. Rogers.....	1854	DuBois Conklin.....	1876
Geo. W. Allison.....	1855	Abel Chase ..	1877
Geo. L. Rogers.....	1856	Hanson H. Rogers...	1878-9
John L. Tuxbury.....	1857-61	Abel Chase.....	1880
Isaac Haynes.....	1862-5	Kent J. Brown.....	1881

TREASURERS.

Casper Cordes.....	1847	Norton Fitch	1864-7
P. F. Covell.....	1848-53	Charles Dole	1868-72
Casper Cordes.....	1854	Lewis Williams....	1873-6
Geo. W. Allison.....	1855-6	William W. Wheeler.....	1877
Elisha T. Brown.....	1857-62	Wm. H. Stevenson.....	1878-9
David Herrick.....	1863	Francis C. Brewer.....	1880-1

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Wm. H. Withey.....	1847	John Coffee.....	1863
John Coffee....	1847	Warren Baily.....	1864
John Colton... ..	1847	John Coffee.....	1864
Charles T. Hills.....	1848	Charles Waterman.....	1865
John Miller.....	1848	Aaron H. Hills.....	1866
Edward Wheeler.....	1849	John Coffee.....	1867
Sherman N. Pearsall.....	1849	Lewis W. Stanton.....	1867
Avery Brown.....	1850	Warren Baily.....	1868
W. H. Withey.....	1850	John Coffee.....	1868
John Coffee.....	1851	Charles Waterman.....	1869
Charles T. Hills.....	1851	Hollis R. Hills... ..	1869
John Norton.....	1852	Hollis R. Hills.....	1870
Edward Wheeler.....	1853	John Coffee.....	1871
John Dunlap.....	1854	Warren Baily.....	1872
John Coffee.....	1855	Sherman M. Pearsall.....	1873
Avery Brown.....	1855	W. S. English.....	1873
W. P. Utley.....	1856	Hollis R. Hills.....	1874
Bela Chase.....	1856	John Coffee.....	1875
Charles Waterman.....	1857	Henry Niehaus.....	1875
Charles Dole.....	1858	Charles Waterman.....	1876
John Coffee....	1859	Charles Andrus.....	1876
Myron Buck.....	1859	Nelson Norton.....	1877-8
Edson P. Gifford....	1860	John Coffee.....	1879
Charles Waterman.....	1861	Beverly B. Wood.....	1879
John Norton.....	1862	Wesley A. Porter.....	1880
Warren Baily.....	1862	Elisha F. Brown.....	1881

The first town meeting and election occurred at a school-house near the southeast corner of the town, in the spring of 1847, when there were elected: Supervisor, Edward Wheeler; Clerk, C. D. Shenich; Treasurer, Casper Cordes; Justices, William H. Withey, John Coffee, John Colton, John Tuxbury. The present town officers are: Supervisor, Henry D. Wedge; Clerk, G. D. Miller; Treasurer, Lewis Williams; Justices, S. M. Pearsall, John Coffee.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS.

Alpine—which is said to have derived its name from the supposition of many of the early settlers, who were near the streams, and in the eastern part of the township, that it was chiefly timbered with pine—is very different from what its name would indicate to the stranger. There was, originally, considerable pine along the larger streams, and in the northeasterly corner of the township. At one time, seven saw-mills were situated on Mill creek, and were doing a brisk business; but now there is hardly enough pine left to sustain three.

The source of Mill creek is Cranberry lake, which is situated on the line between Kent and Ottawa counties, extending into section 6, of Alpine. From there to Pickerel lake, on section 10, Mill creek is but a small rivulet. We mention this as the main stream; however, there is another branch about the same size, which comes in from Sparta, and unites with the former near the north line of section 9. From Pickerel lake to its mouth it is fed by several small streams, one of which comes from Downer lake on the southeast

quarter of section 10. The main stream passes about one and one-half miles north of the center of the township, thence southeasterly until it unites with Grand river in the southwest corner of Plainfield. For a distance of five or six miles from its mouth, the water power is sufficiently good for manufacturing purposes. Along this stream is a series of small swamps, extending nearly the whole width of the township, from east to west, and bordered on either side by clay bluffs, rising in some places to a height of 60 to 70 feet.

North of this, and extending into Sparta, is a ridge of high, rolling, timbered land, which is as good as can be found in the county, for farming purposes, fruit-growing, etc. On the south is a similar ridge, which divides Mill creek on one side from Indian and Sand creeks on the other.

One branch of Indian creek rises near the center of the township, and the other in the western part. These branches unite in the north part of section 28; thence the stream flows south into Walker, crossing the south line of Alpine near the center.

One branch of Sand creek rises in the western part of Alpine, and flows south into Walker, and thence west into Ottawa county. Another branch of the same stream has its source in a small lake covering about 10 acres, situated on the line between sections 28 and 29.

Minnie or New Boston lake is situated on the east line of section 12, and extends east into Plainfield. The lake and surrounding swamp cover about 40 acres. A number of years ago a saw-mill was erected on the north side of this lake, and an effort was made to build up a burg, which was christened New Boston; but like many other enterprises of a like nature it never went much beyond the paper plat.

The soil of the beech and maple timbered portions of Alpine—which comprises about two-thirds of the township—is generally clay or loam. Alpine is a township of good land, well adapted to the production of both grain and fruit. The good-looking orchards, and the loads of nice apples, peaches, plums, pears etc., as well as the excellent yields of wheat and other grain, speak for themselves. The soil of the pine-timbered portions is sandy, but it grows fair crops, when well cultivated and improved.

EARLY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

Colton's saw-mill, built in the year 1845 by Colton and Phillips, situated on the south side of section 13, was owned and operated by Gideon Colton in 1870. This mill was capable of cutting nearly a million feet of lumber per year; but on account of the scarcity of pine does comparatively small business.

The saw-mill situated, on the northeast corner of section 25, commonly called Withey's mill, manufactured large quantities of shin-

gles and some lumber. It was owned and operated by Aaron Leland.

Stonehouse's steam saw-mill, situated on the northeast corner of section 25, was erected by John Stonehouse in the year 1868, on the site of an old water-power mill owned by him, which was destroyed by fire in the year 1867. The new mill turned out large quantities of shingles, also some lumber and lath.

Ellis & Brown's grist-mill, situated on section 13, on Mill creek, was well patronized.

The Wolverine Pump Works, S. N. Edie, proprietor, was situated on section 36, one-half mile northwest of Mill creek postoffice. This establishment was erected in the year 1863. It was located on a small branch of Mill creek, whose waters gave it motive power. The shop was furnished with facilities for manufacturing 5,000 pumps per annum.

Orrin Gee owned and operated a small brick yard on the south side of section 31.

A water-power cider mill, situated on Mill creek, was owned and operated by Gideon Colton, which is worthy of notice. The mill was so built on the bluff on the side of the stream, that the apples could be unloaded from the wagon into the hopper at the top, where they were ground, below which they were pressed, then barreled and loaded into wagons at the foot of the bluff without necessitating the lifting of a pound.

SCHOOL-HOUSES.

District No. 1 is in the center of the township. Its first school-house was built on the farm of Edward Wheeler, on the north side of section 22. The present school building was erected in the year 1861, and is a substantial frame structure. It stands on the south side of section 15, one-half mile east of the town hall.

District No. 2 has an old wooden building, commonly known as the Coon school-house.

District No. 3 (fractional with Wright) has a nice brick building situated on the north side of section 30. It was erected in 1868, at an expense of \$1,000.

District No. 4 (fractional with Sparta) has a small frame house, known as the Rouse school-house, situated on the north line of section 3.

District No. 6 (fractional with Sparta) has a school-house in the northeast corner of section 5. It was erected in the year 1864, at a cost of about \$1,200.

The school-house in District No. 7 (fractional with Plainfield) known as the Colton school-house, situated on the south side of section 13, is a neat frame structure. It was erected in the year 1869, at an expense of \$950.

District No. 8 has a small, frame house, known as the Pearsall

school-house, which was erected in 1851, on the northwest corner of section 28.

District No. 9 (fractional with Plainfield) has a very old building, known as the Withey school-house, situated on the northeast corner of section 36.

District No. 10 (fractional with Wright) has a small frame house, known as the Boyd school-house, standing on the southwest corner of section 8. It was erected in the year 1856.

District No. 11 has a small wooden building, which was erected in the year 1855, and used until the year 1869, when the Roman Catholics of the district, with the aid of the surrounding districts, erected a building of their own at a cost of \$1,500, in which they now have a German-English school. The deserted building is situated on the south side of section 26, and the new one at the center.

District No. 13 (fractional with Walker) has a nice frame building, known as the Johnson school-house. It was erected in the year 1859, and stands on the south side of section 34.

District No. 14 (fractional with Sparta) has a small frame building, which was erected in the year 1852, and is known as the Englishville school-house. It is located on the north side of section 1.

District No. 15 (fractional with Walker) has a small frame building, known as the Monroe school-house.

The school report for the year ending September, 1881, gave the following figures:—

DISTRICT.	No. of Children.	Dis.School Build'gs.	Val.School Property.	No. of Teachers.	Salary Pd. Teachers.	Total Expenses.
1.....	51	frame	\$ 150	2	\$148	\$694.21
2.....	42	frame	1000	2	183	264.93
3 fr.	41	brick	1300	3	105	272.09
4 fr.	46	brick	1200	2	199	238.64
6 fr. ...	39	frame	1500	2	240	302.93
7 fr.	71	frame	800	3	225	464.71
8.....	33	brick	1200	2	164	187.99
10 fr.	63	frame	500	2	140	229.32
11.....	47	frame	1800	1	360	742.04
13 fr.	41	frame	400	2	223	296.00
14 fr.	48	frame	1000	2	122	242.38
15 fr.	13	frame	300	1	128	193.95

ALPINE VILLAGE

was founded in 1837, on Mill creek, in sections 13 and 24. The Grand Rapids & Newaygo railway was built along the eastern borders of the village, where the company's depot is located, five miles north of the northern limits of Grand Rapids city, and 177 miles west of Detroit. The population of the village is now estimated at 120. By some strange oversight of enterprise the water-power, which Mill creek offers, is unutilized, and the trade of the village left wholly dependent on its rich agricultural neighborhood. The land

in the vicinity ranges from \$25 to \$100 per acre. The business interests of the village are represented by A. H. Hills, grain and live stock dealer; Mrs. J. A. Shearer's general and liquor store, and N. Henry, cigar manufacturer; C. E. Patterson is the physician of the district.

ENGLISHVILLE,

on the line between section 1 of Alpine and 36 of Sparta, was settled 11 years after Alpine, and to-day contains a population of 200. It is nine miles north of the northern limits of Grand Rapids, with which city it is connected by rail. Here is a church of the Baptist society, a large school building, steam saw, lath and shingle mill, and postoffice, administered by R. S. English. The business circle of the village comprises:—L. S. Ballard and A. M. Church, general store-keepers; Charles Andrews, hotel operator; Philo Vaughn, wagon-maker; R. S. English, commission merchant and lumber dealer; Frank Culver, A. B. Gray, A. McDonald, blacksmiths; Wm. Parks, shoemaker, and Nelson Cummings, fruit-grower. Religion and law are represented by Rev. T. Brigham, of the United Brethren; Rev. E. Cummings and Rev. W. W. Wheeler, Disciples; I. B. Wood, Justice, and James Root, Constable.

OTHER HAMLETS.

On section 18 of Alpine, is a postoffice named Pleasant, and a few dwelling houses. Brick tavern, eight miles northwest of Grand Rapids, and four miles northeast of Berlin is another post hamlet.

CHURCHES.

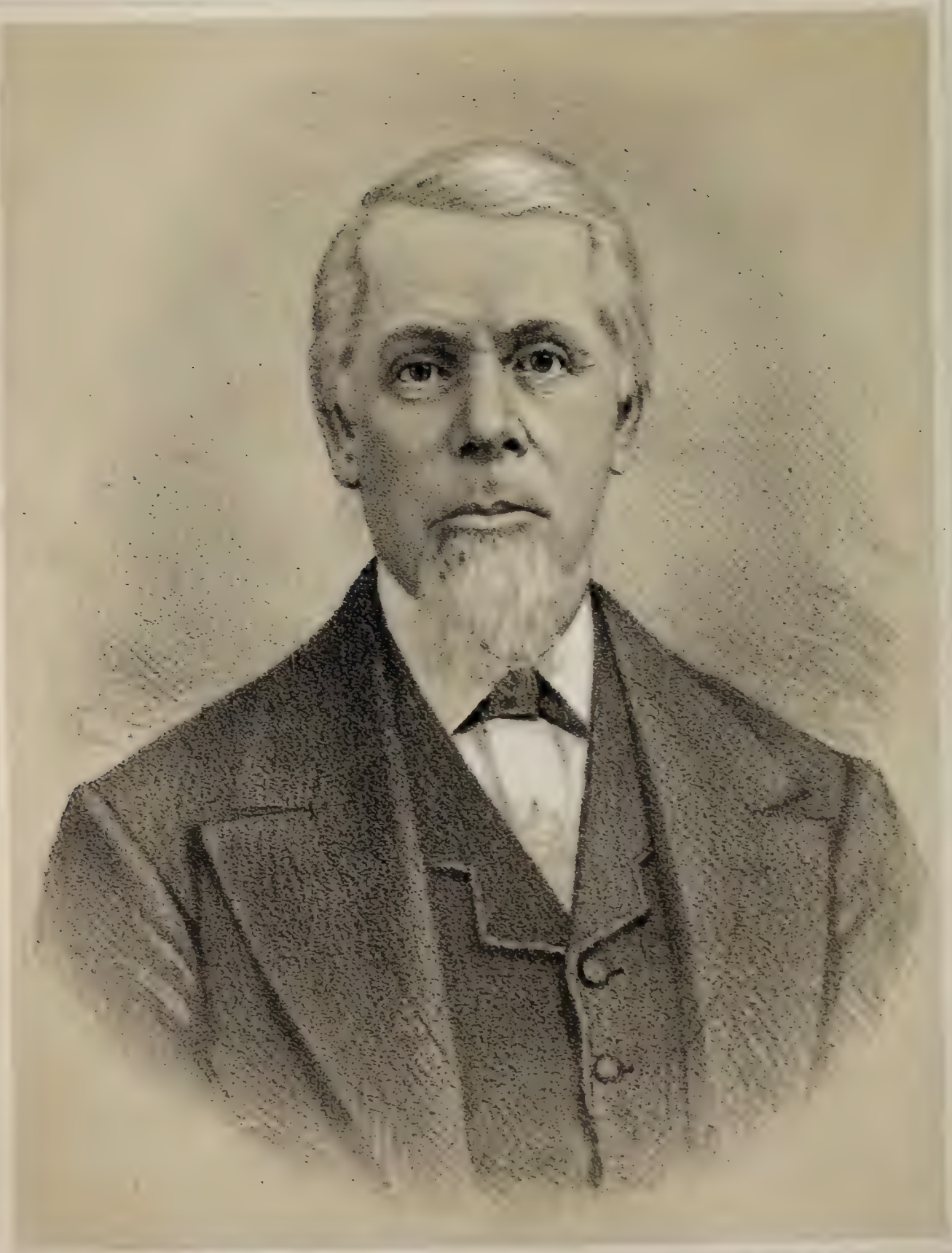
The Alpine and Walker Baptist church is a good frame building, 36x56 feet in size. It was erected in 1859 on the south side of section 33, at a cost of probably \$2,000.

The Roman Catholic church, situated on the north side of section 34, was erected in the year 1849, at a cost of about \$1,500. It is a frame structure 26x46 feet in size.

PERSONAL SKETCHES.

Charles Anderson was born in Sweden in 1815. In 1849 he came to this county, and in 1852 was married to Mary A. Mapes. She was born in New York in 1836. Of 14 children 12 are living—Charles C., John, Joseph, Martin, William, A. C., James, Mary A., Lois, Maggie V., Jane and Wilhelmina. Mr. Anderson is a member of the Free Baptist Church. He owns 130 acres on sec. 3; P. O., Englishville.

Charles Andrus, farmer, was born in New York, Dec. 11, 1832; is a son of Thaddeus and Sally Andrus, natives of Fairfield Co.,



Eliska. J. Brown

Conn. He came in 1856 to Sparta, and was married in 1861, to Clarissa J. Carl, born in 1842. She came to Kent county in 1858 with her mother, Susan Carl. They have two children—Zella C. and Emery D. Mr. Andrus was reared a farmer, and at 18 set out to carve his own future, unaided by money or advice, and now owns 40 acres of land on sec. 1. He has acquired a comfortable independence by the aid of his own good sense and energy. He has held the office of School Director.

Adam Andor, farmer, is a native of Germany, born in 1823. He came to America in 1850. He was married in Ohio in 1854, to Dora Albert, born in Germany in 1826. They have five children—William, Albert, Mary, Margaret and Johnnie. All the members of the family belong to the Catholic Church. Mr. Andor owns 120 acres of land; P. O., Alpine.

William Birdsall.—The ancestors of this representative farmer and pioneer of Alpine were English. In 1655 two brothers came from England to America, landing at New York. One proceeded to Canada, and the other is the ancestral head of the Birdsall family of this sketch. Lemuel Birdsall, the earliest direct ancestor named, was a native of Quaker Hill, Dutchess Co., N. Y. He was a farmer, and lived many years at Harpersfield, Delaware Co., N. Y., where he died, aged 99 years. His children were John, Michael, William, Benjamin, Oliver, and three daughters not named. William, third son, was born in 1781, and married at Harpersfield about 1802 to Mary, daughter of Chester Fuller, a native of that place, born in 1785. In 1816 Wm. Birdsall moved with his family to Erie Co., N. Y.; he died in 1869; Mrs. Birdsall, in 1873. Following is the record of 11 of their 13 children: Olive, married Franklin Dennis; Lydia, married Williams Warren; Sarah, married Orson Bowen; William, married Selina Hawley; Benjamin, married Minerva Field; Mary, married Joseph Griffen; Lucinda, married Addison Dunham; Celinda, married Enos Tucker; Oliver, married Adaline Dunham; Rebecca, married Hibbard Holmes; John, married Mary A. Berry,—all of Erie Co., N. Y. William, eldest son and fourth child, was born at Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 11, 1814. The place of his birth was the well-known Wilbur farm, situated in a historic locality, it being a portion of the battle-field of Stillwater, where Burgoyne's army met with defeat and ruin. His parents settled in Erie county when he was two years old, where he passed his early life obtaining an education in the pioneer log school-house of those days. On reaching his majority he hired to his father for two years for \$100 a year and clothing. Following that engagement he paid his board at home and worked for other parties. Having bought 50 acres of land he was married March 13, 1839, at Evans, Erie Co., N. Y., by Rev. Mr. Bliss, to Selina, daughter of Salma and Jane (Huson) Hawley, born Nov. 18, 1822. Her father was born in Monroe, Saratoga Co., May 11, 1796; her mother, June 18, 1801. They were of English extraction, early settlers in America, dating back to the "Mayflower."

The record of their eight children is as follows: Selina, married Wm. Birdsall; Ira S., married Ann Maria Kimble; Sarah W., married Wm. Brown; Alonzo M., married Lucy Cluff; John H., married Donett Carrier; Huldah A., married Josiah Southwick; Hannah M., married Edwin Stanklift, and Salma B., married Mary —. Mr. Birdsall increased his estate to 120 acres, and after a residence upon it sold it and moved to Michigan. He realized about \$1,000, with which he began life anew in the Peninsular State. He left New York with a team, accompanied by his wife and two adopted children; they prepared their food on the way and slept at taverns. The trip occupied 21 days, and is remembered as thoroughly enjoyable. They reached Alpine tp. March 29, 1846, and settled on sec. 33. The year previous Mr. Birdsall bought a half sec. of land in another county, which he afterward sold. He soon bought 40 acres of land on sec. 28, and 40 on sec. 3, Walker tp. A difficulty arose about the title to the latter, and Mr. B. was compelled to pay for it a second time. He purchased his present homestead, 80 acres, on sec. 34. It was a wilderness, well stocked with wolves and traversed by bears. The same year he cleared a site, built a good frame house, 18x26 feet, and a large frame barn. He began to occupy the house Jan. 1, 1849, and lives in it still, though it has been remodeled and enlarged. Mr. Birdsall's place is one of the best improved in the tp. It includes 200 acres, with fine orchards and fruitful gardens. He pays much attention to the culture of onions, and in 1881 sold \$1,200 worth. The sales from his gardens range yearly from \$1,200 to \$2,000. He has cleared upward of 300 acres, and has owned an aggregate of 2,000 acres. Mr. Birdsall is a Republican, and aided the war of the Rebellion by money and influence. His adopted son, John Bowen, enlisted in 1861 in Co. D, 2d Mich Cav., and died in his country's service April 8, 1862, at St. Louis, Mo. Mr. and Mrs. Birdsall have had 14 children; records as follows: Alonzo H., born May 28, 1840, died at two years of age; John Bowen (adopted), born Aug. 8, 1842; infant twins (deceased); Salma W., born July 15, 1846, married Martha Bump March 3, 1868; Oliver F., born April 26, 1848, died aged 20; Albert H., born April 12, 1850, married Alice H. Everett, of West Hurley, N. Y., May 20, 1876; William Henry, born Sept. 2, 1852, married Louise Rice, of Walker, in 1874; infant (deceased); Charlotte J., born Oct. 6, 1855, married Selia S. Hersey Nov. 1, 1877; Ira M., born March 13, 1858, died at the age of five years; infant (deceased); Martin P., born July 27, 1861; Jena C., born June 20, 1866. Mr. and Mrs. Birdsall belong to the Congregational Church. He has been a Trustee many years, and during his whole life a liberal supporter of all educational and religious movements. He has paid in the aggregate \$3,000 for the building of five churches, and aided in their maintenance. He was on the steamer "Atlantic," lost on Lake Erie in 1852, when 450 of 600 passengers were lost. He accords a just

proportion of his success in life to the influence and good management of his wife, who shared with him the labors and difficulties of his pioneer life, and now shares in his prosperous content. Mr. Birdsall's portrait on another page is a copy of one taken at the age of 62 years.

Francis C. Brewer was born Feb. 21, 1835, in Jackson county. His parents, Alonzo and Eliza Brewer, were natives of Ontario Co., N. Y. They came to this county in 1846, where the father died in 1864 and the latter in 1863. Mr. Brewer enlisted in the war of the Rebellion in 1863 and was in the Union army two years, seeing considerable active service. He was married in 1861 to Mary S., daughter of Samuel and Huldah Colton. They have two children living of four that have been born to them—Claude and Maude. Mr. Brewer has a farm of 100 acres on sec. 29. He has been Assessor four years and is a member of the Masonic order. P. O., Englishville.

James Boyd was born July 14, 1826, in Ontario Co., N. Y. His parents, Benjamin and Sally (Taggart) Boyd, were natives of Vermont, and located in this county in 1844; settled in the timber as there were no improvements on the land they purchased. His father died in 1853 and his mother in 1875. Mr. Boyd was married in 1853 to Emily, daughter of John and Mary Lamb, of Lapeer county. They have had eight children—Charles H., James F., William H. (deceased), Carrie W., Siegle, Emma B., Clara (deceased) and Fred E. Mr. Boyd enjoys the esteem of his fellow townsmen, and is justly regarded for his uprightness and integrity. He has been the incumbent of nearly all the tp. offices.

Christian Brown, farmer, sec. 31, was born in Germany, March 25, 1832. He came to America in 1845 and to this county in 1850. He enlisted in the war of the Rebellion in Co. E, 2d Mich. Cavalry, and served four years; he was in the battles of Perryville and Chickamauga, and was mustered out of service at Macon, Georgia. He was married in Ohio in 1866 to Sophia Kruppe, a native of Germany, born in 1833. They are members of the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Brown owns a farm of 80 acres.

Elisha T. Brown was born at Medina, Orleans Co., N. Y., June 25, 1828; is son of Avery and Melinda (Hatch) Brown. Avery Brown was a tailor by trade and pursued his business at Medina, and afterward at Rochester, N. Y., where he was established for some years in the old Arcade. A memorable incident of the period of his residence at the latter place was the famous leap of Sam Patch from the bridge above the falls of the Genesee. Mrs. Brown walked across on the stringers of the bridge long before its completion. Mr. Brown moved with his family to Genesee, N. Y., where he was engaged 18 years in the pursuit of his business. Meanwhile his oldest son came to Michigan, and in 1848 he followed with the remainder of his family and located on the southwester quarter of sec. 33, on 120 acres of land, a gift of

Wm. Hatch, Mrs. Brown's brother, to her, in fulfillment of a promise in behalf of her sons,—that when they were large enough to work he would give her a farm for them. The family lived on it 14 years, and at her death, in 1862, it was sold and the proceeds divided among the heirs. Mr. Brown died Aug. 23, 1869, at Chester, Ottawa Co., at the residence of his son, Wm. Avery Brown, with whom he lived after the death of his wife. Mrs. Brown's ancestors were descended from the Pilgrims who came to this country in the Mayflower. Mr. Brown, of this sketch, learned his father's trade and followed it about eight years. He was married July 1, 1851, at Honeoye Falls, Monroe Co., N. Y., to Laura, daughter of John and Martha (Bartlett) Brodich. Her father was a native of New York and died in 1867, at Honeoye Falls; her mother was born in Massachusetts and died in March, 1863. The latter was the first white child born in Ontario Co., N. Y. In 1852 Mr. Brown bought 80 acres of land on sec. 29, which he has ever since occupied. At the time of the purchase the land was in a perfectly wild state, without a foot cleared for any purpose. Mr. Brown at once set about improving space sufficient for the erection of a house and built a dwelling 20x26 feet, which the family inhabited 28 years and where all their children were born except the eldest. Mr. Brown has added to his estate until it aggregates 110 acres of choice land with 70 in advanced improvement. In the course of his management and efforts to reclaim Kent county from the wilderness he has cleared about 400 acres of land. In politics he is a Republican and has served his tp. in nearly all its offices; has been Treasurer six years; Highway Com. two terms; and in 1881 was elected Justice of the Peace. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have been members of the Congregational Church of Alpine and Walker since its organization. They have five children, born as follows: Julia M., March 29, 1852; Francis E., Dec. 22, 1854; George H., Feb. 20, 1858; Martha M., June 28, 1860; J. Warren, May 13, 1863. Mr. Brown is engaged in the sale of agricultural implements at No. 14 West Bridge street, Grand Rapids. His portrait is presented on another page.

K. J. Brown was born in Livingston Co., N. Y., in 1835. His parents, Avery and Melinda (Hatch) Brown, came to this county in 1848. Early in life Mr. Brown followed the vocation of tailor but is now a farmer. He owns 80 acres on sec. 18. He has held nearly all the tp. offices and is now Town Clerk. He was married in 1857 to Betsy Clark, of this county. She was born in 1834. They have four children—Helen M. (Mrs. Edward Darling), Clara A. (Mrs. Willis Darling), Perley C. and Kent H.

Abel Chase, farmer, sec. 16, was born in 1825 in New York. He is a son of Bela and Orilla (Miller) Chase. They were the first settlers in the tp. of Lyon, Oakland Co., and came to this county in 1829. Mr. Chase was married in October, 1850, to Rebecca Herrick, of Washtenaw county, born in 1834. They have two children—Minnie E. and Charles H. Mr. Chase owns 90 acres of well-improved land and has held the office of Tp. Clerk

three years. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. P. O., Grand Rapids.

John Coffee was born in Ireland in 1812. He is a son of William and Mary (Gooding) Coffee, of Irish and Scotch descent. Mr. Coffee settled in this county in 1840, and was married the same year in Miami Co., Ohio, to Marinda J. Gooding, born in Ontario Co., Ohio, in 1819. Of nine children born to them five are living—Julia (Mrs. D. Featherstone), Mary (Mrs. B. F. Hass), Sarah J. (Mrs. George E. Gale), John R. and George. William H., Izora, Nola and Luella are deceased. Mr. Coffee has retired from active engagements but owns a farm of 175 acres on sec. 19. Has held all the school and tp. offices and been Justice ever since the organization of Alpine.

John A. Cooper, farmer, was born in Upper Canada (Pro. of Ontario), in 1835. He is son of Jones G. Cooper and came to this county in 1865. He was married in 1856 to Ellen Rice, of Canada, where she was born in 1837. They have four children—James G., Sarah E., William A. and Reid. P. O., Alpine. Mr. Cooper has a farm of 80 acres.

Casper Cordes was born Nov. 11, 1821, in Prussia. His parents, Anthony and Elizabeth (Platte) Cordes, were natives of Prussia. Mr. Cordes owns 200 acres of land—150 acres of the same he has cleared of its forests—house \$2,000, and barn \$1,500, on sec. 27. He was one of the earliest settlers in the tp. and was first Treasurer after the organization of the town. He was married in this county in 1843 to Mary A. Martin, a native of Detroit, born in 1827. Of 11 children 10 are living—Thersa (Mrs. Joseph Berles), Frederick W., Plaina (Mrs. William Pulte), Anna, Sophia (Mrs. Charles Smith), Julius, Josephine, Louisa, Amelia and Theodore. Mr. Cordes is considered as belonging to the solid and influential element of Kent county. He also owns lot 10, block 21, on which is a dwelling house,—value \$4,000.

Eber Cordes, farmer, is a native of Prussia, born in the year 1827. His parents, Anthony and Elizabeth (Platte) Cordes, emigrated to America and located in this county in 1836. Mr. Cordes is a substantial representative of the advantage every man may derive from the privileges afforded by our form of government. Places of power are but accidents, while the rights of citizenship and landholder may accrue to every individual, no matter how humble. Mr. Cordes owns a tract of 300 acres of land, and is justly held in high esteem. He was married in 1853 to Elizabeth Schlick, born in Prussia in 1837. She died in 1857, leaving one child, Joseph P. Mr. Cordes was married in 1858 to Thersa Berles, a native of Prussia, born April 4, 1838. They have nine children—Mary A. (Mrs. Anthony Hammersmith), Anna F., Edward P., Julia L., Caroline T., Henry N., Clement J., Anthony W. and Louis F. They lost one son—Richard.

Frederick W. Cordes, farmer, was born in this county April 4, 1847. His parents, Casper and Mary (Martin) Cordes, were natives of Prussia, emigrated in 1835 and located where they still

reside, in this tp. Mr. Cordes was married in Kent county in 1876 to Rosa, daughter of August and Frances Meyer (the former born in Switzerland, the latter in Canada). Mrs. Cordes was born in Canada, Aug. 31, 1856. Mr. Cordes has a farm of 80 acres on sec. 26. Both himself and wife are members of the Catholic Church.

William Cordes is a native of Prussia, born Feb. 2, 1832. He is a son of Anthony and Elizabeth Cordes, and came to this country in 1836. He went to California in 1850, where he spent a year mining, and made \$2,000. He was married in 1856 to Catharine Hoffman, born in 1834. They have had seven children, of whom six are living—Josephine, Adelaide (Mrs. Henry Steinbrecher), Francisca, Albert F., Elizabeth and Emma. Richard is deceased. Mr. Cordes has a fine farm of 160 acres, situated on sec. 26. He is one of the earliest settlers in Alpine. P. O., Grand Rapids. A portrait of Mr. Cordes is given in this work.

Henry A. Dennison, a pioneer of this tp., was born Apr. 12., 1818, in N. Y. He is a son of Avery and Mercy L. (Benedict) Dennison, and came to this county in the fall of 1843. In 1841 he was married in Oakland county, to Agnes E., daughter of Guy and Betsey E. Phelps, born in N. Y. in 1821. They have had seven children—Elizabeth E. (deceased), Emeline R., Lida J., Hala A. (wife of E. Clement), Calista W., Cordelia S. and James R. At 18 years of age Mr. Dennison commenced making his way in the world. He purchased 87 acres on sec. 28, at that time a wholly unbroken wilderness. His first abode was a log house, 18 x 24, with blankets hung in the windows. Bears and deer were plenty, and in several encounters with the former he was victorious, while shooting the latter was a common achievement among the first settlers. P. O., Grand Rapids.

M. P. Dole, son of Moses R. and Mary (Clemins) Dole, was born in Vermont, in 1813. His parents were respectively of Scotch and Irish descent. They came to this county in 1848. Mr. Dole's opportunities for education were limited, and at the age of 17 he learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked for 28 years; since which time he has followed the vocation of farmer. He was married in Monroe Co., N. Y., March 21, 1841, to Harriet N., daughter of Philip and Lois Corill, natives of Connecticut, of Scotch descent. They have three children—George E., Harriet E. (wife of P. W. Johnson), and Louisa A. (now Mrs. D. W. Giddings). Mr. Dole is a Republican. He has held the position of Highway Commissioner and is Deacon of the Baptist Church, of which his wife is also a member. He owns 80 acres of land on sec. 33, worth \$90.00 per acre.

Avery Downer, farmer, sec. 15, P. O., Alpine, is a son of David B. and Nancy Downer, and was born in Niagara Co., N. Y., in 1828. With the exception of four years spent in California he has been all his life in his present occupation. In 1858 he acquired ownership of 80 acres, sec. 15, in this tp. He was married at Grand Rapids in 1859, to Melissa H. Russell, born in Vermont in

1836. They have four children—Russell, Eudora L., Mary and Pearley F. Two are deceased—Clara J. and Avery. Mr. Downer is a Democrat.

John H. Edison was born in this county June 4, 1844. His parents, Hines and Charity (Haynes) Edison, are natives of Canada. They settled on sec. 2, Walker tp., where the former died in 1878 and the latter in 1858. Mr. Edison was reared to the occupation of a farmer, which he has pursued successfully through life. He was married in 1870 to Augusta Nells, born in Canada in 1848. She is the daughter of J. J. and Mary Nells. Mr. and Mrs. Edison have one child, Lula M., born Sept. 28, 1880. Mr. Edison owns 120 acres of land on sec. 2, worth \$60.00 per acre.

Chancey Field was born in Tompkins Co., N. Y., in 1830. His father, Jedediah Field, came to this county in 1855. He was married in New York in 1854, to Mary Carl. She was born in 1831 and died in 1868, leaving three children—Albert A., William W. and Elmer E. Mr. Field was again married in New York in 1869, to Anna M. Lathrop, born in New York in 1838. They have two children—Edith S. and Gracie. Mr. Field enlisted in the war for the Union in 1862 in Co. H., 6th Mich. Cavalry. He was in the service three years and three months, and was in the battles of Winchester, Gettysburg, etc. He is the owner of 130 acres on sec. 2; P. O., Englishville.

John W. Field, farmer and gardener, was born in Tompkins Co., N. Y., in 1833. His father, Jedediah Field, was a native of Connecticut; his mother, Bethena Field, was born in New York. They came to this county in 1855. Mr. Field was married in 1854 to Wealthy Nippross, born in Lake Co., Ohio, in 1840. Their four children were born as follows:—Fred F. in 1856, Carrie J. in 1858, Alice B. in 1869 and Emma O. in 1871.

Norton Fitch, Supervisor of Alpine tp., was born in Orleans Co., N. Y., Nov. 17, 1833. His parents, Amos and Jane Fitch, were natives of New York and came to this county in 1848, the date of Mr. Fitch's introduction to the State of Michigan, being at that time 15 years of age. He was married in 1855 to Sophia Murray, born in Ohio in 1833 and died in 1879, leaving two children—Amasa N. and Sabrina M. Mr. Fitch owns a finely improved farm of 280 acres, valued in the aggregate at about \$17,000, situated on sec. 4, Alpine tp. His handsome brick residence is located in a most desirable spot, with the best possible outlook over the adjacent country for miles. He is justly rated as one of the most enterprising and substantial citizens and farmers of Alpine; is Republican in politics and has served his town in most of its local offices; has held school offices for 10 years consecutively; has been Treasurer five years, and is now officiating as Supervisor for the fifth term. On the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, he felt impelled to respond to the call of the nation and he enlisted Aug. 17, 1861, at Grand Rapids, in Co. C, First Reg. U. S. Sharpshooters, for three years, or during the war. The regiment

was composed of picked men, each being required to pass rigid examination, especially as to skill in marksmanship. He was sworn into the service in Detroit and soon after was appointed Corporal. He was engaged in the following battles:—Siege of Yorktown, April 5, 1862; Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862; Hanover C. H., June 27, 1862; Mechanicsville, June 26–27, 1862; Gaines' Mill, June 27, 1862; Charles City Cross Roads, June 30, 1862; Malvern Hill and the battle near Manassas, Aug. 30, 1862. At the latter his left arm was shot off by a shell, and he received his honorable discharge, Oct. 18, 1862. As a sharpshooter he had a varied experience; he spent long, weary hours on the picket line, sometimes standing knee-deep in water all night, and frequently sleeping on the wet ground. On his discharge his superior officers, in acknowledgment of his faithful and efficient services, presented him with the following certificate: "Corporal Fitch has proved himself to be a true soldier, and in all the engagements he proved himself a brave soldier, and the cool courage which he usually showed before the enemy is well worthy of note." The portrait of Mr. Fitch appears on another page.

Wellington Fitch, farmer on sec. 17, Alpine tp., is a native of Evans, Erie Co., N. Y., and was born Dec. 21, 1836; his parents were Amasa and Jane (Tinkler) Fitch, the former a native of the South of England and the latter of Orange Co., N. Y. They came to Kent Co., Mich., in 1848, and bought land on sec. 31, Sparta tp. The subject of this sketch was the third of five children. He received a common-school education, and at the age of 21 years commenced life for himself, chopping and clearing land for other parties. With about \$400 assistance from his father he bought 44 acres of land. Sept. 25, 1859, he was married to Mary C. Saur, a native of Sweden, and daughter of John and Catharine (Parsons) Saur, who came to America in 1851, and settled in Oakland Co. They afterward moved to this county, where they died. Mr. Fitch enlisted in the 1st Regiment U. S. Sharpshooters, Aug. 21, 1861, to serve in the Union army during the war of the great Rebellion; served three years, was promoted Color Sergeant, and was honorably discharged Aug. 21, 1864. He participated in all the engagements of the Army of the Potomac, from the siege of Yorktown to the battle of Spottsylvania Court-House, where he was wounded in the left hand and arm by a musket ball, while his regiment were supporting a battery. This wound laid him up three months, when his term of enlistment expired. He took part in 24 different engagements. Mr. and Mrs. Fitch have a family of two children—Wellington, jr., born Nov. 29, 1861; and Leona, born Nov. 4, 1868. Mr. Fitch is the owner of a finely improved farm of 115 acres, and is considered one of the most substantial and enterprising farmers of his tp. He is a Republican in politics. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

William Fitzgerald, farmer, is a native of Upper Canada, Province of Ontario, born Oct. 14, 1818. His father, James Fitzger-

ald, was of Irish birth; his mother, Rachel Butler, was German by descent. He came to this county in 1858, and June 25, 1841, was married in Upper Canada to Sabra Tyrrell, born in Potora in 1813. They have had four children, of whom three are living—Joel, Mary E. and Edward. Mr. F. has a well-improved farm of 80 acres, on sec. 7, which he has earned by his own hard and almost unremitting toil. He is a Republican. P. O., Pleasant.

Erastus J. Fox is the son of Moziah G. and Rachel (Coleman) Fox, natives of Connecticut. He was married in Niagara county in 1842 to Betsey Bullen, born in Niagara county in 1824, and now deceased. They have had nine children, of whom five are living—Olive (wife of E. O. Rees), Mary, George M., William H. and Ella R. A son, Ferren, died from a wound received while serving as a Union soldier. They have lost besides, a daughter, Mary A., and twin infants. Mr. Fox was a soldier in the war for the Union; he enlisted in September, 1861, in the 2d Mich. Cavalry, and served 23 months. He was mustered out at Nashville. He settled in this county in 1845 and located 80 acres on sec. 22, this tp., which he has "made a farm from the stump." He is a Republican and has held the office of Highway Commissioner. P. O., Alpine.

Elisha W. Fuller was born in Monroe Co., N. Y., in 1822. His parents were Silas and Dilla Fuller. He came to this tp. in 1845 and settled on sec. 10, where he owns 160 acres. He underwent all the hardships and privations of pioneer life, being obliged at that early date to carry all the provisions for his family from Grand Rapids on his back. He was married in this county, in 1848, to Keziah Brewer, born at Grass Lake, Jackson Co., in 1826, and died in 1857, leaving two children—Lafayette and Laura, wife of Charles C. Anderson. Mr. Fuller was married in 1858 to Rachel Nickson, of this county. She was born in New York in 1833. They have four children—Dirilla, George M., Jennie J. and Monroe.

Orrin Gee was born in 1817 in Canada. His father, Christopher Gee, was born in Vermont; his mother, Mary Gee, was a native of New Hampshire. They were of English and Scotch ancestry and lived and died in Canada. Mr. Gee was married in 1840 to Priscilla Simpson, born in Canada in 1820. He left the dominion in 1853 and settled on 90 acres of land on sec. 31. He was a carpenter and builder by trade and worked at the business to a considerable extent in this county some years ago. He is a Republican and has held different positions of responsibility in school matters; himself and wife are members of the Baptist Church. They have had five children—William F., Walter S., Charles E., Byron (deceased) and George. P. O., Grand Rapids.

Seymour Gooding, a pioneer of Kent county, was born in Ontario Co., N. Y., in 1822. His parents, Christopher and Sally Gooding, natives of Massachusetts, came to this county in 1854. Their son came here in 1842 and purchased 160 acres of land on sec. 20. He was married in 1852 to Jane Rosecrans. She was

born in 1824. They have two children—George and Durenda. Mr. Gooding has lived here nearly 40 years, and has been identified with all matters relating to the welfare of the people of this tp. He ranks among the solid and influential citizens of Kent county.

Julius Greiner is a native of Germany, where he was born in 1822. His parents were Frederick and Sophia Greiner. He settled in Detroit in 1849, and two years after he was married to Sophia Berne. She died in 1854, and in 1857 he was married to Rosa Keissel, a native of Germany. In 1865 he settled on 160 acres of land on sec. 21.

Francis Haynes, son of Isaac and Ann (Smith) Haynes, was born in London, England, Feb. 6, 1811; attended the common schools till 14 years old, then apprenticed with a millwright, served seven years, and has always worked at that business. He was married in 1833 to Mary Bonner, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth Bonner, born in Guilford, 30 miles from London, Nov. 9, 1809. They had seven children, of whom six are now living—Isaac (now deceased), Grace, Rose, George, Emma, Lottie, Herbert. He came to this country in 1841 and located in Ann Arbor one year, and built the Peninsula Mills at Dexter; then Huron Mills, at Ypsilanti; Fulton Mills, at Brooklyn, N. Y., and Bridge Street Mills, New York. He then worked in Peck Slip, N. Y., in putting up cotton presses, and as foreman. He then built for Cooper, Stroup & Wilder mills in Etowah, flouring mills, large. He then built the Canton Mills in Wayne county, at Canton. Next he went to Georgia and built flouring mills for Dr. Ayers, near Rome. Previous to the last he was superintending compressing of cotton in Savannah and Charleston, Georgia, one year. He then came to Grand Rapids in 1851, and engaged for John W. Squires in the millwright business, and also for Martin L. Sweet, repairing his mills, and built an ax factory for W. S. Gunn. He then built a large mill for Martin L. Sweet, flouring, known as Grand Rapids City Mills; then built the Black Lake Mills, of Holland, for Plugger. He then built the Lyons Mills. He also superintended Ball's machine shop one year; also for Mr. R. E. Butterworth. He then built the Eagle Plaster Mills of Grand Rapids. He then built three plaster-mills at Grandville, and numerous others.

He had one son, George, who enlisted in Pentwater in the 3d Mich. Cav., and served throughout the war, and veteranized and was discharged in Texas in 1865. His wife is a member of the Episcopal Church. He owns a farm of 80 acres of land on sec. 21, Alpine tp., 65 of which are under cultivation. Buildings cost \$3,000.

James Hill, son of John and Mary Hill, was born in England in 1834. He came to this county in 1858, where he was married to Mary A., daughter of James and Ann Snowdon, natives of England, where Mrs. Hill was born in 1840. They have three children—Rowland S., Anna E. and Carrie M. Mr. Hill has a valuable farm

of 160 acres on sec. 17. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and both himself and wife belong to the Church of England. Mrs. Hill's parents are pioneers of this county.

Anthony Hast, farmer, sec. 30, is a native of Germany, son of John and Barbara Hast, born in 1827. When he was five years old his parents came to America, and to this county in 1838. After a residence of eight years at Grand Rapids, he settled in this tp., where he owns 120 acres of land. He was married in 1844 to *Mary Brown*, of Huron Co., Ohio. They have had 11 children—John, Caroline, Francis, Richard, Joseph, Josephine (deceased), Martin, Ida (deceased), Charles, Amelia and Alissa. Mr. Hast owns 120 acres of land, and belongs to the old and honored pioneer element of Kent county.

Charles W. Jenks, farmer, on sec. 35, this tp., was born in 1826 in New York. His parents were Jonathan and Lucy (Whitney) Jenks. He is able to trace paternal ancestry to a period previous to the Revolution, being descended from one of three brothers who came to America from England. Capt. Shay of the Revolution, who fought at Bunker Hill and is better known in the historical annals of this country in connection with Shay's Rebellion, was an ancestor of Mr. Jenks' mother. His parents came to Oakland county in 1837, where they died. He was married in 1849 to *Olive Hilton*, born in 1826 in New York. She died in January, 1861, leaving two children—Leonard W. and Kendrick H.; both reside in this county. In 1863 Mr. Jenks was married to *Orrilla Hilton*, born in New York, and died in 1871. He contracted a third marriage in 1872 with *Julia A. Houghtaling*, born in Michigan in 1846. They have one child—Avery. Mr. Jenks came to this county in 1848 with almost nothing but the natural traits that have given the Peninsular State its prominence,—industry, economy and perseverance. He has a homestead of 140 acres and has justly earned the esteem in which he is held by his neighbors. Himself and wife are connected with the Baptist Church.

Luther H. Johnson, farmer and dealer in blooded stock, was born Oct. 1, 1820. His father, John Johnson, was a native of New Jersey; his mother, Harriet Johnson, was born in New York. He was the third of eight children, and settled in this county in 1846. He was married in 1850 in Seneca Co., N. Y., to *Delia Caywood*, born in the same county in 1824 and died in 1874. They had three children—Mary (deceased), Ida L. and Julia (wife of Charles Sawyer). Mr. Johnson was married again in 1876, to Mrs. Anna H. Bowman, formerly Miss Anna Harron, born in New York in 1824. Mr. Johnson is dealing to a considerable extent in Durham short-horn cattle. His herd of 25 exhibits some of the best samples of the breed to be found in the county, several of which have taken premiums above all competitors. The farm includes 155 acres on sec. 33, is well stocked and improved, and its owner ranks with the solid and influential citizens of the county.

John F. Klink was born in Maryland in 1837. He is son of Gottlieb A. Klink, a native of Germany, and came to this county

in 1860. In 1861 he enlisted in Co. C, 3d Mich. Inf., and was in the service two years and four months. He was in the battle of Bull Run, in the seven days' fight at Richmond, and in all the Peninsular campaign. He was married in this county in 1864, to Margaret, daughter of Phillip and Elizabeth Failing. She was born April 24, 1846, and was the first white child born in Chester tp. Her parents were natives of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Klink have six children—Mary, born in 1866; Sarah A., in 1868; George P., in 1870; Henry F., in 1872; Catherine R., in 1874, and Christina R., in 1876. Mr. K. has accumulated his property by his own unaided efforts.

Theodore F. Martindale, son of T. D. and Harriet Martindale, was born in Lake Co., O., in 1828. His parents were natives of Massachusetts. His mother is still living, aged 84. Mr. Martindale was married in Lake Co., O., in 1854, to C. E. Call. She was born in Lake county in 1833. They have two children—Harriet L. and Theodore W. Mr. and Mrs. Martindale are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. M. owns a farm of 80 acres on sec. 34. P. O., Grand Rapids.

Henry Niehaus was born in Prussia, Feb. 10, 1833. He reached America Sept. 3, 1854, and came to Grand Rapids July 22, 1856, where he embarked in the manufacture of cigars, and continued in the business nine years. He alternates his farm work in the summer by pursuing cigar-making in the winter. He is a Republican and served in the positions of Highway Commissioner and School Director, and was elected Justice of the Peace, but did not qualify for the duties of the office. He is one of the Board of Directors of the Grand Rapids & Alpine gravel road. He was married in this county to Carrie Eckert, a native of Germany, born in 1836. They have had eight children—Francis W., Henrietta, Henry, Albert, Ferdinand, Gustav, Charlotta and Paulina (deceased). Mr. Niehaus owns 120 acres on sec. 23. P. O., Alpine.

D. C. Porter, contractor, was born in Hamilton, N. Y., in 1817. His parents, Curtis and Hannah Porter, were natives of Connecticut. Mr. Porter settled in Grand Rapids in 1846, and took possession of his farm of 80 acres in 1869. He was married in 1840, in New York, to Catherine, daughter of William and Elizabeth Arnold, natives of Vermont. She was born in New York in 1828, and died in 1841. They had one child, Catherine (deceased). Mr. Porter was married in Erie Co., Pa., in 1868, to Nancy E. Bruner, daughter of William and Isabel (Downing) Bruner. She was born in Pennsylvania in 1843. Mr. Porter is a man of respectable, scholarly attainments, and is quite an enthusiast in the study of geology. He is a Mason.

H. B. Porter, farmer on sec. 20, this tp., was born in New York in 1820. His parents, Curtis and Hannah Porter, were natives respectively of Connecticut and Vermont. Mr. Porter was married in New York in 1842, to Melsina Smith, born in New York in 1824. They have had 10 children; nine are living—Frances F.

(Mrs. Wm. Sheer, of Ottawa county), Altha B., Eba M. (Mrs. Sanford Rogers), Preston S., Delphine A., Bee D., Eliza B., Eva V., and Adly S. Mr. Porter settled in this tp. in 1840, and claims rank as a pioneer. He owns a farm of 80 acres and has acquired a competency. P. O., Grand Rapids.

John Preston, farmer, was born in 1840 in Ottawa Co., Ohio. He is the son of William and Margaret (Barnhard) Preston. He settled in this county in 1863, and was married in 1865 to Cleome, daughter of Frank and Sarah Greenly, born in this county in 1836. They have one child, Mertie, born in 1871. Mr. Preston adopts the principles of the National party and is a Granger. His farm consists of 80 acres on sec. 17. P. O., Pleasant.

W. F. Rice, farmer, was born in Canada in 1848. His father, Hugh Rice, was Irish by birth; his mother was a native of Canada. Mr. Rice came to this tp. 18 years ago and owns six acres on sec. 24. He was married in 1872, in this county, to Mary Stone, born in Kent county in 1855. They have two children—Eva May and Leslie E. P. O., Alpine.

Chancy L. Rogers was born in Vermont in 1836. He is son of John and Betsey (Corill) Rogers. His parents came to this county in 1845, where his father died in 1864 and his mother in 1870, aged 72 years. They were among the earliest pioneers. He was married in this county in 1866, to Emma J. Carrier, born in Vermont in 1845. They have five children—Webber C., Fred, Ira C., Clara L., and Emery. Mr. Rogers is a Republican; he occupies the homestead of his parents, consisting of 160 acres of land, sec. 28, and is enjoying a well-deserved competency. P. O., Grand Rapids.

H. H. Rogers, farmer, was born in Monroe Co., N. Y., July 22, 1840. He is a son of John and Betsey Rogers. He enlisted in 1862 in Co. B, 5th Michigan Cavalry, and served three years. Enlisted as private, appointed Corporal, promoted to Sergeant Major, then 2d Lieut., then 1st Lieut., when he was appointed Captain of his company, doing the duties of a Captain for one year. He was in the several fights at Gettysburg, battle of the Wilderness, Winchester, Cedar Creek and in several other engagements. He received two flesh wounds. In 1865 he was married to Mattie H., daughter of Eleazer and Harriet Hiler, born in Ohio in 1845. They have three children—John B., Albert H. and Mattie M. Mr. Rogers owns 120 acres of land, sec. 29, and has held the offices of Tp. Clerk six years and School Director 10 years.

Philip Ruthard is a native of Baden, Germany, born in 1834. He came to America in 1846 and two years after to Grand Rapids, and settled in Alpine in 1850. He has a farm of 100 acres on sec. 23, which he has acquired by his own well-directed exertions, having nothing but habits of energetic perseverance and willing hands as capital to invest. In politics he is a National, and has held the office of Constable and been School Director eight years. He was married in 1860 to Lisette Baumhoff, born in 1844. Their chil-

dren are—Emma C., Christina, Louisa S., Augusta M. and Rosema L.

Samuel W. Sawyer was born in 1820 in Otsego Co., N. Y. He is son of Samuel and Cynthia Sawyer, and was married in Ostego county in 1853, to Mary E. Ball, of the same county. They have one child, Charles W. Mr. Sawyer owns a farm of 80 acres on sec. 33. He is a Republican, highly esteemed as a good neighbor and public-spirited citizen. P. O., Grand Rapids.

Isaac W. Stanley first came to Kent county in 1850, locating in Wyoming tp. In 1856 he moved upon his present farm of 85 acres N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 18, Alpine tp., which he had bought some time previously. This land was covered by forest trees, was in an entirely wild state; 55 acres of this he has brought to a high state of cultivation, all being well fenced, with two-story dwelling, frame, and wood outbuildings. Mr. S. is a Republican; was appointed Postmaster under President Johnson, and kept the same at his house up to the present time. He was born in the town of Bayham, Middlesex Co., Ontario, March 23, 1819, son of John and Mary (Baker) Stanley, natives of Connecticut. Mr. Stanley was reared on a farm and obtained his education at the common schools. He was married at Bayham, June 4, 1838, to Chloe Tracy, daughter of Samuel and Chloe (Polley) Tracy, of Oswego, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Stanley have a family of four children—Sarah E., now the wife of Jesse Smith, of Osceola county; Mary A., wife of Wm. Monroe, of Berlin, Ottawa Co.; Isaac W., who is married and lives at Case, Lake Co., Mich.; Rebecca, now the wife of Norman Harris, and living in Ottawa county. Mr. Stanley's wife died in August, 1853, and he was again married at Grand Rapids, in February, 1855, to Miss Ruth E. Root, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Stimpson) Root. His second wife died two years afterward, and he was again married, to Lucinda Root, sister of his former wife; she died in 1877, and he was married again, Aug. 16, 1878, to Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, a native of Clearfield Co., Pa. He is now living on sec. 18, Alpine tp.

Hiram Stevenson was born in Ontario Co., N. Y., July 8, 1823. He is son of Edward and Phoebe (Spafford) Stevenson. The former was a native of New York, the latter of Vermont. He was married in Jackson county in 1848, to Lois, daughter of David and Fanny (Crawford) Deming, natives of New York. Three children have been born to them—Sarah A. (Mrs. Arthur Spencer), Mary E. and Edward. Mr. Stevenson is a Republican. A few of the years of his life were spent in Canada, and his opportunities for an education were very limited. He owns 120 acres of land on sec. 10, and the history of his acquisition is much the same as the general pioneer element—struggle, self-denial and determination to overcome obstacles. P. O., Englishville.

William H. Stevenson, farmer, son of Edward and Phebe (Spafford) Stevenson, was born in Canada in 1834. He settled in Kent county in 1848, and in 1862 was married to Hattie, daughter of Mary and Minor Johnson, of New York, settlers in Kent county in

1846. Mrs. Stevenson was born in New York in 1842. They have five children—Myrta, Luther J., Margaret L., Anna C. and Harrie L. Mr. Stevenson has a farm of 80 acres on sec. 3. In politics he is a Republican and has been Tp. Treasurer three terms, and School Director.

Charles Waterman first came to this county in 1851, and located on the southeast quarter of sec. 16, this tp., on 180 acres of land, then wholly unimproved, being a dense forest. He first built a log house, 20x26, lived in this 15 years, built his present residence in 1867; it is two-story and L frame. Surrounding the house are three good frame barns. Of this 180 acres, he has improved 120, that is now fine land subject to the plow; he since bought 120 acres on sec. 21, which he has presented to his son Frederick E. Waterman. Mr. Waterman is a Republican and has served his tp. in various local offices, among which are Tp. Clerk, all the school offices, and for 16 years consecutively held the office of Justice of the Peace, and was recently re-elected, making 20 years in all that he served the tp. in that office.

Mr. Waterman was born in the town of Guilford, County of Surrey, England, April 21, 1828. His parents' names were John and Harriett E. (Bonner) Waterman, both natives of the same county. They came to America in 1831, bringing their family of two children. The elder Waterman was a tailor by trade, in England, and followed the same business in the United States, first locating in the city of Hudson, N. Y., where he remained two years; then at Northville, Mich., one year; then at Salem, Washtenaw Co., Mich. where he bought a farm. Thenceforward he followed farming, and now resides at Northville, Mich., retired from active business, his son running the farm.

Charles Waterman was raised on his father's farm, receiving the advantages of a common-school education. He was married in Salem tp., Washtenaw Co., Oct. 30, 1851, to Miss Phœbe Herrick, a native of Steuben Co., N. Y., and daughter of Daniel and Mary A. (Kingsley) Herrick, who were very early settlers in Washtenaw Co.; her father was a farmer; both now deceased. Charles Waterman and wife have a family of two children—Frederick E., born in 1852, married to Norah S. Dole, and resides near his father's homestead; John C. Waterman, born in 1857, who graduated at West Point, June 10, 1881, receiving appointment of 2d Lieut., his post being at Ft. Totten, Dakota.

Lorenzo West, farmer, was born in 1824, in Peru, Clinton Co., N. Y. His parents, Polinus and Desie West, were natives respectively of New York and Rhode Island. He located in this county in 1844, and in 1853 was married to Emily J. Norton, who was born in Washtenaw county in 1833. They have one child—Albert H. Mr. West is a Democrat. He owns 40 acres on sec. 25, where, in 1853, he was a limited settler.

Edward A. Wheeler, farmer, son of Edward and Abigail Wheeler, is located on the old homestead of his father, who was among

the earliest settlers in the tp. He was born May 3, 1841, in Vermont, also the native State of his parents, who removed here in 1844. He was married Jan. 1, 1868, to Jenett Beach, born in Bergen county in 1849, and died in 1870. He was married a second time to Tena, daughter of Benjamin and Jane Creveling, of this county. She was born in New York, in 1845. They have had three children—Harry C., Daniel and Cora E. The two eldest are both deceased. Mr. Wheeler owns 80 acres of land on sec. 22. He is a member of the Masonic order. P. O., Alpine.

William W. Wheeler, is a native of Vermont, born in 1840. He is a son of Edward and Abigail C. (Warner) Wheeler, both natives of Vermont. They came to Michigan in 1844. The former died in 1880, aged 84; the latter is still living, 82 years old. Mr. Wheeler, of this sketch, enlisted in the war of the Rebellion in 1861. He served three years in Co. F, 2d Mich. Cav., and was in many hardly contested engagements, among them Perryville and Chickamauga. He was married in 1865 to Carrie M. La Barge, of this county. She was born in 1843, in New York. They have one child, Tyler E., born Nov. 25, 1871. Mr. Wheeler's farm of 80 acres is located on sec. 22. He has held the position of Commissioner of Highways,

Joseph Wilder was born in Niagara Co., N. Y., in 1842. His parents, Harry and Hannah M. (Warner) Wilder, natives of Vermont, came to this State in 1844, and settled in this tp. His father died in 1852; his mother is still living, aged 74. Mr. Wilder is a farmer, and owns 73 acres of land on sec. 34. He was married in Nodawa county, in 1864, to Polly, daughter of Joseph and Catherine (Sharck) Miller, natives of Pennsylvania. They came to this tp. in 1848. The former died in 1879, aged 78 years; the latter died in 1874. Mr. and Mrs. Wilder are members of the Baptist Church. They have six children—Dora E., Claude E., Nelson E., Maude E. Florence E., and Lyman E.

John C. Wilson, son of Nathan and Letters (Cleveland) Wilson (natives of Rhode Island), was born in Washington Co., N. Y., in May, 1811. He was an only son, and remained with his parents until 30 years of age. He set out in life with no help but his willing hands and indomitable will, which good adjuncts have helped him to compass many perplexities, and to overcome many difficulties seemingly insurmountable. He owns 280 acres of land, sec. 33, worth \$100 an acre; two miles north of this he owns another tract, 240 acres in extent, and still further north an additional 80 acres, aggregating 600 acres, mostly in a state of advanced improvement. He was married in Medina, O., to Julia A. Marquett, born in New York. She died, leaving one child, Albert E. Mr. Wilson was married in 1860 in Ohio, to Sarah A. Palmer, a native of England. They have three children—Julia A., Estella L. and Ida L. The grandfather of Mr. Wilson's mother (Cleveland) purchased 1,000 acres of land in New York of the British Government, and in the centennial year, with his wife and three



W. Cordes



children, he revisited the old estate, which was held many years by the Wilsons, but is now in the hands of the Clevelands. He is a Republican, and himself and wife belong to the Congregational Church.

C. H. Wood was born in New York in 1836. His parents, Squire and Jerusha (Taylor) Wood, were also natives of New York. Mr. Wood was married in 1856 to Eliza C. Peck, a native of Erie Co., Pa., born in 1839. They have had four children—Edwin, Ida, George W. and an infant (deceased). Mr. Wood came to this county in 1878; is a farmer by occupation.

Solomon Wright is a native of New York, born in 1821. His parents, Solomon and Mary Wright, came to this county in 1837. He was married to Jane E. Cooper, a native of New York. They have four children—Helen, Florence, William and Nellie C. Mr. Wright is located on sec. 32; he is a member of the Masonic fraternity. P. O., Grand Rapids.

Jacob Yost, farmer, is a native of Prussia, born in 1819. He left the old country in 1846 and settled at Baltimore, Md., and twenty years after came to this county. In 1845 he was married in Prussia to Helen Kinser, born in 1819. They have eight children—John, Margaret, Henry, Nicholas, William, Mary, Peter and Frank. The family are all members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Yost owns 80 acres of land, sec. 27.



BOWNE TOWNSHIP.

This is the southeastern township of Kent county, the center of the town being nearly 25 miles from the city of Grand Rapids. This township is immediately south of Lowell, and east of Caledonia, while Ionia county is on the east of it, and Barry bounds it on the south. Up to April, 1849, this township formed a part of the adjoining town of Caledonia. At the period of organization the population of that division of the county did not exceed 27. In 1850 it grew to 214; in 1854, to 357; in 1860, 743; in 1870, 1,275; and in 1880, to 1,387. A reference to the statistical section of the county history will suffice to show the increase in value of personal and real estate property in this township. In 1855, 26 years ago, the aggregate valuation was set down at \$112,678; 20 years afterward it reached the sum of \$362,210, and to-day the true value of the township may be set down at half of one million of dollars.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS.

Coldwater river, or little Thornapple, may be said to have its origin in this township, though Pratt creek, one of its main tributaries, rises in the lake of that name one and one-half miles north of the township line. From north, south and east a dozen streams and rivulets, among which are Duck and Harris creeks, flow on to add to the waters of this river, rendering the complete drainage of the township marshes practicable at little expense. Larkin's lake is the only important body of water in the district. Twelve ponds scattered throughout the northern half of the township, with numerous marshes, justify the opinion that if water in this form be a recommendation, the township is singularly blessed.

Foster lake is one-fourth of a mile in length, on section 24. Campbell lake, on section 19, is about one-half a mile long, while on sections 10 and 23 are two small lakes or ponds, known as "Number Ten lake" and Putnam lake. The swamps may be said to be confined to sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 8. These may be drained; and when such an improvement is effected, the reclaimed lands will be among the richest in the county.

The eastern and northern sections possess a large area of table land, still bearing many large groves of hard-wood timber. The western and southern sections contain a large acreage of rolling land, with oak openings and some tracts of valuable hard-wood. The soil varies but little from that of Caledonia, is rich in all its constituents, and forms one of the best agricultural districts of the county.

FIRST SETTLERS.

The pioneers of Bowne were Jonathan Thomas, Frederick Thompson, William Wooley and Israel Graves, with their families. In the pages of the county history reference is made to these early settlers under the heading, "Reminiscences of the Ovidians." They left Ovid, N. Y., in 1836, traveled by boat to Toledo, and made the journey thence to Bowne in two weeks.

Among Jonathan Thomas' first neighbors were Peter McNaughton, who purchased a tract of land on section 5, Sept. 28, 1836; Abel Page, on section 7, July 27, 1836; Mary Hanna, section 18, Sept. 26, 1836; Daniel F. Webster, section 23, July 25, 1836; Charles Butler, section 25, May 12, 1836; Thomas Dunlap, section 27, July 6, 1836; George W. Scott, section 30, March 29, 1836; John Berdan, section 34, May 21, 1836, and Joseph R. Williams, May 14, 1836. David McVean purchased his lands on section 4, April 29, 1837; Alexander Cameron, section 10, April 29, 1837, and Roswell Tyler, on section 15, Oct. 2. Justus G. Beach and Norman Foster in 1838.

Thus, as an old resident states, it will be seen, that though Bowne was remote from any of the river points of settlement, it was at an early day taken possession of. Although there was a scattering of settlers along the river before 1836, that was the year when possession was taken in earnest; and that witnessed the occupation of Bowne by Thomas and his band. It was a venture further from the river than any other of that period.

"At first the settlers leaned on Thomas and the Indians. Thomas had money; they worked for him, clearing his land, and would sell turnips and potatoes to the Indians, getting money and venison. Among the Indians then resident was Pegu—a good-hearted, noble fellow, of whom all speak with respect and gratitude. Another of the early Indian favorites of the settlers was Pokanomino, who is now a thriving farmer at Fremont Center. The Indians of Cascade, Caledonia and Bowne were a mixture of Ottawas and Chippewas. They did not belong to any mission, and were known as 'Robinson's Indians.' The old leader was Casua, who resided three-quarters of a mile from Whitney's tavern. He attempted farming. His wife was a most lady-like woman, held in the highest esteem by the whites. A number of their kindred settled around them, among whom she was 'a good mother.' The writer well recollects the first and only time he saw her. She was riding her pony, on her homeward journey from Grand Rapids. We remarked to the man in company that she was 'a respectable-looking squaw,' and received the answer, 'She is a venerable woman.' In fact, human dignity does not depend on complexion or race; and we are happy to notice that people with souls are beginning to appreciate that fact. What makes the difference? What color is a human soul? In former times, the British military uniform was scarlet. An officer met a little negro boy in the

street, and showed his sense of disgust. Little darkey put his thumb on his nose, and said: 'You was as black as I be till you was biled.' Little nig was a philosopher, and had seen lobsters living and cooked."

The first land cultivated by white men in the township was that on section 20, by John and Malcolm McNaughton, in 1838. The first log houses were erected by Jonathan Thomas and his fellow settlers, in 1836. The first of those dwellings erected was that for Mr. Thomas—a small log house, 12x14 feet, with one door, one window and a shake roof.

The first industries of the township were Abner D. Thomas' grist-mill, with a water fall of 30 feet; Jasper Coykendall's saw-mill, on section 1; Richardson's, on section 36, and Patterson's, on section 29. The mill on section 36 was erected and put in operation in 1855; seven years later the grist-mill was built by A. D. Thomas.

ORGANIC.

The first township meeting was held at the school-house of school district No. 1, April 3, 1849, when Roswell C. Tyler was elected Supervisor; Daniel C. McVean, Clerk; Justus G. Beach, Treasurer; Jared Miller, Norman Foster and Daniel McNaughton, Justices; Roswell Tyler and John Underwood, Overseers of the Poor; Lorin B. Tyler, James H. Truax and Asahel R. Tyler, Commissioners of Highways; Abijah Poole and John A. Campbell, Assessors; Jared Miller and Wm. Gibson, S. C.; Salmon E. Platt and Henry C. Foster, Constables. Of all the settlers then in Bowne, 13 received a township office. With the exception of Peter White, Abraham Lowe, Wm. Stewart, John Cobb, Wm. Wooley, Israel Graves, Frederick Thompson and Jonathan Thomas, all the early settlers were candidates for one or other of the various offices which the township offered. The following is a complete list of the Township Board, from its organization in 1849 to the present time:—

SUPERVISORS.

Roswell C. Tyler	1849-52	Abner D. Thomas	1868-70
A. C. Hill	1853	A. Lewis Coons	1871-72
Daniel C. McVean	1854-56	Abner D. Thomas	1873-74
J. H. Truax	1857-58	W. T. Remington	1875
Luke Strickland	1859-61	Lewis Coons	1876
James H. Truax	1862	Abner D. Thomas	1877-79
Luke Strickland	1863-64	David M. Sidmore	1880
James H. Truax	1865-67	James C. Johnson	1881

CLERKS.

Daniel C. McVean	1849-51	Abel Ford	1865
Austin Waterman	1852	Sherman Colson	1866
A. B. Waterman	1853-54	Abel Ford	1867-74
Justus G. Beach	1855	Frank Coykendall	1875-76
T. B. Chapel	1856	James C. Johnson	1877-79
M. G. Colson	1857-60	Geo. Markley	1880-81
J. R. Brown	1861-64		

TREASURERS.

Jus'tus G. Beach.....	1849	Duncan Sinclair.....	1868-69
James Thompson.....	1850	James M. Nash.....	1870-71
Levi Ford.....	1851	James W. Buchanan.....	1872
James R. Thompson.....	1852-53	Frank Coykendall.....	1873-74
Auldin J. Nash.....	1854-55	Edwin A. Bunker.....	1875-77
J. R. Brown.....	1856	Oscar F. Bunker.....	1878
M. A. Holcomb.....	1857-59	Wm. V. Vanorden.....	1879
Levi Stone.....	1860-65	Asahel R. Tyler.....	1880
Edwin Bunker.....	1866	John Y. McNaughton....	1881
E. A. Bunker.....	1867		

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Jared Miller, Norman Foster, David McNaughton.....	1849	Levi Stone, Stephen Johnson.....	1865
John A. Campbell.....	1850	William Murray.....	1866
D. C. McVean, Norman Foster....	1851	Stephen Johnson, W. S. March....	1867
Justus G. Beach.....	1852	B. J. Lee, Geo. W. Patterson.....	1868
Alanson Calkins.....	1853	Levi Stone.....	1869
Jared Miller.....	1854	Henry D. Francisco.....	1870
J. Cowell.....	1855	Stephen Johnson.....	1871
A. B. Waterman.....	1856	Martin A. Holcomb.....	1872
Levi Stone.....	1857	Levi Stone.....	1873
Ira Blackman.....	1858	Benj. J. Lee.....	1874
John D. Sinclair.....	1859	Stephen Johnson, J. M. Nash....	1875
J. B. Chapel, Albert Hill, Ozi Pardee.....	1860	John P. Myers.....	1876
Levi Stone, J. R. Thompson.....	1861	Wm. J. Thomas.....	1877
Luke Strickland, A. Calkins.....	1862	Wm. S. Bouck.....	1878
Manly G. Colson, J. B. Chapel....	1863	Wm. H. Stone.....	1879
James H. Truax, Sherman T. Colson	1864	John P. Myers.....	1880
		Stephen Johnson, B. Thompson ..	1881

TOWNSHIP HAMLETS.

The village, or rather the little hamlet, of Alto is on the northwest quarter of section 4. Bowne, seven miles south of Lowell, 20 miles southeast of Grand Rapids and 142 miles west of Detroit. There is a postal office in the village, with D. M. Skidmore, Postmaster. At Harris creek hamlet, on section 29, is another postoffice. This village is located near the confluence of the Little Thornapple and Coldwater rivers, 22 miles from Grand Rapids, 13 miles southwest of Lowell and 158 miles northwest of Detroit, by Lansing. Abner D. Thomas is Postmaster. There are one steam saw-mill, a general store and a blacksmith shop in the little settlement.

Bowne Center, nine miles southwest of Lowell, is situated on the southwest quarter of section 15 and southeast quarter of section 16. Its present population is about 50 people. This place was settled in 1838, by Tyler, Foster and Beach,—names favorably known in connection with the growth and prosperity of the township.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

of Bowne was organized June 17, 1854. The persons composing the church, were Rev. John Fairchild, Mrs. Mary Fairchild, Mrs. Jane Sears and Mrs. Jannett Miller. Jared Miller was received as a candidate for baptism at the first meet-

ing. The Church worshiped in the log school-house on section 5, in Bowne, for five years. A frame school-house was built in 1859, when the services were removed to the more convenient house. Since the organization of the Church, they have been served by the following pastors: Revs. John Fairchild, M. W. Alford, Charles Clutz, J. G. Spooner, N. D. Bancroft, J. Abbott, A. B. Marsh, D. Osborn, A. Bray, D. Gostelow and O. Killgore.

In 1878 the Church and society erected a neat little chapel on section 4. The present membership of the society is 77.

PERSONAL SKETCHES.

In the following sketches, dealing with the principal men among the old and new settlers, may be found a fund of information bearing directly upon the history of the township, its early settlement and its progress.

John J. Campbell is a native of Perth, Scotland, and son of John and Isabel Campbell. He left his native land and settled in Livingston Co., N. Y., where he remained 18 months, when he came to this county, located on the farm of 94 acres, where he has been engaged ever since in farming and stock breeding. He was married in 1832 to Isabel Campbell, born in Scotland about the year 1802. Of four children one survives—Elizabeth, wife of Harvey Gordon, of Nashville, Barry Co. Mrs. C. died April 10, 1859, and March 25, 1862, Jane Gordon, of Livingston county, became her successor. She died Aug. 12, 1874. Mr. Campbell has held the position of Elder in the Presbyterian Church 40 years P. O., Alto.

A. C. Clemens (sec. 36, Freeport P. O.) was born in 1845, in Waterloo Co., Canada. His father and mother, Amos M. and Mary (Wismer) Clemens, settled in Gaines tp., where the latter died. The former is still living, and spending his later years in ease, alternately at home and at healthful summer resorts. His son was married May 1, 1866, to Salome Bowman, born Jan. 4, 1848. They have one child, Olive M. Mr. Clemens settled on his farm in 1872, then in its original condition. He has cleared about 70 acres, placed it under good improvement, and is free from debt. He had a fall of 25 feet, in a barn, some two years before locating upon his farm, and for a year suffered seriously from its consequences, and has not yet fully recovered. He is an active citizen, cultivating a public spirit, and interesting himself in all projects likely to promote the general welfare. Has held the place of Commissioner of Highways and other minor offices. He is one of the building committee for the erection of the church at Freeport. Himself and wife are members of the Society of United Brethren.

Frank L. Colson, dealer in dry goods, notions, groceries, hardware, etc., at Bowne Center, was born Dec. 2, 1850, in Geauga

Co., O. His parents, J. L. and Minerva (Tinkham) Colson, came to this tp. in 1853, where his father died, leaving his son to "paddle his own canoe;" and he supported himself by day's work, as he found employ, from place to place. In early boyhood he decided on Cleveland as a desirable location, and rigged himself in his most stunning style for a *debut* in the metropolis of America. He had worked a month for a resplendent soldier's coat, whose magnificence he fondly hoped would equalize the modest claims of his cottonade pants, and serve as a foil for his No. 11 boots. He started on foot, and about three miles out of Lowell he heard a signal which could mean nothing if not to notify him that he was wanted, and he increased his speed to a double-quick, reaching the depot in a state of exhaustion, to learn that the train had passed a half hour before, and beside had no reference to him. He had three hours to wait, and ventured into the depot, where he stretched himself, No. 11's and all, upon a seat, for a much-needed rest. He had scarcely settled himself, when a voice of thunder roused him with an inquiry concerning his temerity in placing those scows on the seat. In a state of terror he fled outside and waited for his train. When it came he climbed aboard, found quarters for his boots, and reached Detroit without further adventure. The yells of the hack-drivers almost lifted him out of his No. 11's, as they answered to his ideal of highway robbers, and after considerable terror and difficulty, he discovered that the boat in which he was to take passage was going east toward New York. After an absence of two years, he returned to this county, and obtained a situation in Alaska, as clerk, and in 1880 entered upon his present business enterprise. He is Postmaster. He was married March 15, 1876, to Nancy Morgan. She was born in Calhoun county, April 12, 1852. They have one child.

A. L. Coons, farmer (on sec. 23, Bowne, P. O. Bowne Center), was born Aug. 11, 1836, in Ulster Co., N. Y. His parents, Jacob I. and Hannah (Pardee) Coons, were natives of New York, and of English descent. His father was a soldier of 1812 and is still living; his mother died in 1876. In 1864 they located on the farm of 90 acres, owned by Mr. C. of this sketch. He was educated at the district schools, has operated all his life as a farmer, by which calling he has accumulated a considerable property. He is a man of prominence in the town and has acted as Supervisor three terms. He is a breeder of fine stock and makes short-horn Durham cattle and sheep a specialty. He was married Oct. 9, 1867, to Elizabeth McNaughton, a native of this county. They have 3 children—Newton L., Harvey J. and Frank.

Charles L. Coppens is a native of Belgium. His parents, Francis and Maria Coppens, came to America in 1846 and located in Oakland county, removing in 1852 to Kent county. His father died March 20, 1852; and his mother, July 21, 1880. Mr. Coppens was born March 29, 1842, and in 1865 went to Pennsylvania and engaged with G. H. Anderson as superintendent of his oil wells. After two

years he returned and engaged in agriculture. He was married April 24, 1872, to Louisa M. Tyler, born, Nov. 3, 1848. They have two children—F. T. and Claude F. Mr. C. owns 160 acres of land, and is occupied with farm interests and raising stock. He is building a handsome residence of white brick, two-stories high, and finished inside with cherry.

George F. Coppens, a life resident of this tp., was born Nov. 27, 1856. He is the son of Francis and Maria (De Smith) Coppens. He was bred a farmer and received a good English education. He was married to Alzina Vanderhoof, June 29, 1879. Her parents were Richard and Mercy (Hulbert) Vanderhoof. They have one child—Lloyd M. Mr. C.'s farm comprises 80 acres. His wife is a Baptist.

George S. Crumback, farmer, sec. 26, Bowne P. O., was born in Oxford Co., Province of Ontario, Canada, March 12, 1843. His father, Geo. T. Crumback, was born in Harrisburg, Pa., June 26, 1809, and was married April 23, 1833, to Hannah Campbell. She was born in Halifax, N. S., Oct. 10, 1814, and became the mother of six children, only one of whom is living. She died Aug. 12, 1851, in Ontario, Can. Her husband died March 30, 1860. Mr. C., of this sketch, grew to manhood in Canada, and learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked up to 12 years ago, when he devoted his energies to agriculture. In 1864 he located in this tp., where he has met with reasonable success. He and his wife are members of the M. E. Church, in which Mr. C. is Steward. He is always alive to calls of religious duty. He was married Nov. 14, 1869, to Eva, daughter of Joseph and Martha (Hillier) Haddrell. Her father was born in 1791 and her mother in 1793; both natives of England. The former died Oct. 4, 1865; the latter in August, 1871, in Oakland Co. Mrs. C. was born in Wilkshire, England, Feb. 5, 1840. She is the mother of one child, born Jan. 3, 1872. Mr. C. has a farm of 120 acres. Bowne P. O.

Ira Gardner was born Oct. 28, 1825, in Holton Co., Can. He is the son of William and Lena (Muma) Gardner, natives respectively of New York and Pennsylvania. They settled in Ionia county in 1844, where both died. Ira found a residence in Vergennes in 1849. He was married Sept. 3, 1842, to Sarah J. White. They have one child, Milow H., born July 21, 1853. The son was married Sept. 29, 1874, to Ella V. Streeter, born in Ottawa county Oct. 6, 1857. They have one child, Ora M. Mr. Gardner owns 70 acres of land. He and his wife are Seventh-Day Adventists. Mr. G.'s father was Elder Levi T. White; mother, Almira (Alger) White, both natives of New York. Came to Ionia county, thence to Kent county, Otisco, where they died.

Joseph G. Godfrey (deceased) was born Nov. 21, 1809, in Otsego Co., N. Y. He is the son of Joshua and Barbara Godfrey. He was married Sept. 2, 1831, to Nancy A. Herrington, a native of Ontario Co., N. Y., born April 21, 1816. Of eight children six are living—William, Barbara, Zara, Melissa, Phebe

A. and Joseph L. Mr. Godfrey settled in 1833 in Sandstone, Jackson Co., where he encountered all the perplexities of pioneer life. He removed to this county in 1855 and died May 5, 1874. He was an honored citizen, esteemed among his friends, and was a consistent member of the M. E. Church. His wife resides with her son, Joseph L., on the homestead. He was born July 8, 1852, in Jackson county, and was married Oct. 24, 1878, to Madora Smith. She was born in Canada, April 2, 1857. They have one child, Austin J. The farm consists of 80 acres, good land.

Lewis E. Haskin, M.D., was born Aug. 10, 1845, in Oakland county. His parents, Harvey W. and Jane (Maynard) Haskin, natives respectively of Vermont and Connecticut; came to Highland, Oakland Co., where they resided 25 years, removed thence to Sunfield, Eaton Co. He received a good education, and at the age of 18 enlisted in Co. C, 3d Michigan Cavalry. His period of service lasted three years, most of which time he performed hospital duty. He was under Banks, Rosencranz and Grant in the Western army, and received his discharge at San Antonio, Texas. In 1869 he entered the office of Dr. Brown, of Hastings, where he prosecuted the study of medicine three years and attended three courses of lectures at the Detroit Medical College, graduating in March, 1872. He practiced his profession four years at Stanton, Montcalm Co., going thence to Freeport, and in the spring of 1881 located in this tp. where he is having a generous patronage. He was married Jan. 1, 1869, to Alice, daughter of James and Rachel Gray, all natives of England. Her parents located in Eaton county in 1852, where they now reside. Mrs. Haskin was born Dec. 12, 1845. She is the mother of two children—Edward J. and Walter.

M. A. Holcomb was born in Paris, Portage Co., Ohio, Jan. 27, 1826. He is the son of Jarvin and Candace (DeLong) Holcomb, the former a native of Connecticut, the latter of Vermont. His parents went to Portage county in 1814, where the father died in 1850. The mother still lives there and alternately with her son. At the age of 18 Mr. H. began to work at wagon and carriage making, which he continued until 1850, when he went to California to make swifter fortune in its gold fields. He operated chiefly in Calaveras county, mining and plying his trade. In 1854 he returned home, and the same year bought 160 acres of land where he now resides. He enlisted in his country's service in the 26th Mich. Inf. Vol., Co. I, and was wounded at Spottsylvania, after which he was not in active service. He was discharged in 1865. He has held the position of Tp. Treasurer two terms, and Commissioner of Highways, and was Census Enumerator in 1880. Is a member of the Masonic order, Lodge No. 90; Hooker Chapter, No. 73; Ionia Commandery, No. 11. He was married Feb. 7, 1849, to Philancia Patchin, of Geauga Co., Ohio. She was born July 6, 1829, and died Dec. 31, 1879, leaving three children—Denman D. (now in Dakota Territory), Emily C. and Candace C. Geo. B. died at the age of 17, in 1874.

James C. Johnson, prominent farmer and dealer in short-horn Durham cattle and Merino sheep, sec. 16. P. O., Bowne. He was born in Erie Co., Pa., Jan. 2, 1840. His parents, Stephen and Catharine (McConnell) Johnson, were natives respectively of New York and Ireland. James was reared on his father's farm and received a common-school education. He located in this tp. by accident. He had been prospecting through Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota, and when near Lowell Station on his homeward route, he remembered a friend in the vicinity, and, procuring a lay-over ticket, he left the train, and after a brief search found the person in Bowne. The country pleased him, and he located land in the year 1861. Soon after he yielded to a conviction of duty, and enlisted in the cause of his country. He was enrolled in Co. M, 9th N. Y. Cav. He served but a short time, and was mustered out on a general order from the War Department. He returned to Michigan, and in the fall of 1862 again enlisted in Co. M, 6th Mich. Cav., as bugler. He was in the famous battle of Fredericksburg, and soon after was sick and an inmate of the hospital, from whence he was discharged from the service for disability and returned home, but was unable to resume business on his farm for a year. He has been zealous in the prosperity of the community to which he belongs, has been active in the erection of a church at Bowne Center, and in the establishment of a daily mail. He was Postmaster 16 years. July 4, 1864, he was married to Eleanor, daughter of A. J. and Olivia Nash. Her parents came to this State in November, 1865, and Mr. Nash died April 14, 1871. Mrs. Johnson was born May 2, 1847, in Geauga Co., Ohio. They have five children—Gladys, Lydia, Jennie, Catharine and Henry. Mr. Johnson has filled many public positions in his tp. with credit to himself and satisfaction to his fellow-citizens.

Stephen Johnson, son of Nathaniel and Lydia (Chandler) Johnson, was born Jan. 18, 1816, in Onondaga Co., N. Y. His parents were natives of Windham Co., Conn. His father removed to New York in 1779, his mother about 1802 or '3, where they remained until their death. Our subject was reared on a farm and received a liberal education, and commenced teaching at 15. His experience covers a period of 27 years, three in Onondaga county and 21 in Chautauqua, where he removed in 1834. In 1864 he located where he now lives. His tract of land included 220 acres. He was married Nov. 26, 1834, to Catharine McConnell. She was born in Ireland, October, 1817. By this woman eight children have been born, six of whom are living—Orion L., James C., John C., Mary, Robert and Jasper. Mr. Johnson has held the office of Justice of the Peace 14 years, Commissioner of Highways, Superintendent of Schools, etc.

Silas Keeler, farmer and breeder of stock, sec. 20, was born Feb. 18, 1815, at Clifton Park, Saratoga Co., N. Y. His parents, Isaac and Clarissa (Althouse) Keeler, are both deceased. With the exception of 11 years, employed as a carpenter, Mr. K. has been all

his life a farmer. In 1854 he settled in Grass Lake, Jackson Co.; and in 1858 in Middleville, Barry Co. In 1878 he, in partnership with his son, bought 240 acres in this tp., known as the McArthur place. (His first venture as a land-holder was the purchase of one acre in 1850.) He was married Sept. 14, 1836, to Aurilla Vincent, a native of Saratoga Co., N. Y., born April 7, 1814. They are members of the Baptist Church and have three children—Isaac A., Mary and Eleanor. Isaac, joint owner in the farm interests, was born Aug. 22, 1837, in Saratoga Co., N. Y., and was married Nov. 27, 1859, to Miss Mary J., daughter of Abram and Mary (Buckley) Meade, born in 1841 in Chenango Co., N. Y. They have two children—Silas E. and Milton C. Mr. K. began work as a carpenter when 14 years old and continued 28 years. He was once engaged by the Government six months in charge of 100 men, building barracks at Nashville, Tenn. Bowne, P. O.

Christian Keller, sec. 13, dealer in dry goods, groceries, hardware, queen's-ware, hats, caps, boots, shoes, Yankee notions, etc., was born Nov. 28, 1843, in Waterloo Co., Canada. His parents, Christian S. and Catherine (Miller) Keller, were natives of Pennsylvania and settled in this tp. in 1866. At 18 Mr. Keller commenced an apprenticeship of three years at the cabinet-maker's trade, after which he worked as a carpenter and joiner 10 years, when he opened his present business enterprise. His annual sales reach \$5,000 and upward. He is Postmaster at Keller P. O. He was married Nov. 14, 1869, to Barbara Schiefele, born April 3, 1848, in Waterloo Co., Canada. Six of seven children are living—Amasa, Sidney, Priscilla, Addison, Wesley and Venus. Mr. Keller and wife are members of the Evangelical United Mennonite Church. Mr. K. abandoned the sale of tobacco because of religious scruples.

Cyrenus Lacy was born in Connecticut, Jan. 17, 1832. His parents, Eli and Mary (Chapman) Lacy, removed to Cleveland, O., where they died. He was in the employ of G. W. Calkins 23 years, beginning as a teamster at \$13.00 per month and rising to the position of superintendent of the lime kilns belonging to his employer, which capacity he filled 16 years, with a salary of \$400. and last six years \$1,200.00. He opened kilns in other States and put in operation the first Perpetual Patent Lime Kiln in Ohio. He purchased his farm of 85 acres in this tp. in 1872. He was married Aug. 6, 1864, to Elizabeth Clague, born May 22, 1837, on the Isle of Man. They have buried four children; two are living—Edward and Susan. Bowne, P. O.

John Lawyer is a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, and was born May 4, 1824. His parents, Christian and Catherine (Foll) Lawyer, came to America in 1836 and settled in Ohio, where they died. He received a good German education; came to this country and settled in his present location in 1853. He had about a \$1,000, which he invested carefully and managed judiciously. By economy and thrift he has secured an independent fortune and is one of the wealthiest and most influential citizens of this tp. He owns 440

acres of land, the greater part in a high state of cultivation. He was married in July, 1846, to Rosanna Sites, born in 1822 in Wurttemberg, Germany. Of nine children eight are living—Christian, Jacob, Catharine, David, Emma, Lydia, Daniel and John. Mr. and Mrs. Lawyer are both Church members.

Benjamin J. Lee (sec. 28, Bowne P. O.), was born Nov. 1, 1836, in Mishawaka, St. Joseph Co., Ind. He is a son of Benjamin P. and Mary (Martin) Lee, natives respectively of Vermont and Ohio. He was brought up on a farm, self-educated, not being able to read or write his own name, after which he engaged in teaching several terms of school. In 1855 he came to this county, and Nov. 3, 1860, was married to Miss Almira Lowe, born Jan. 25, 1841, in Niagara Co., N. Y. Her parents, Abraham and Clarinda (Jacobs) Lowe, settled in this county at an early period, and their pioneer experience is recounted elsewhere. Mr. Lowe died Nov. 21, 1861, Mrs. Lowe died Sept. 9, 1872. Mr. Lee is always actively interested in whatever touches the mutual relations of society, has held the position of Justice of the Peace, and is a valuable citizen. He enlisted in Co. I, 26th Mich. Inf., and fought in the battles of the Rebellion. He has a good farm under advanced improvement.

William H. Lee was born Nov. 25, 1842, in Lagrange Co., Ind. He is the son of Benjamin P. and Mary (Martin) Lee. He settled in this tp. in 1865, and was married Aug. 2, 1865, to Nancy, daughter of Eli Johnson. She was born in Ohio, Feb. 21, 1841. Mr. Lee owns 80 acres of well-improved land, acquired by his own industry and good management. Sec. 27; Bowne Center, P. O. In 1864, responded to the call for more men to suppress the so-called confederate States, enlisting in Lagrange Co., Ind., in the 142d Regt. Ind. Infantry, Co. G., assigned to Thomas' command, taking part in the events which transpired in and about Nashville, the memorable fall and winter of 1864.

Daniel McEwen, farmer and stock-breeder, sec. 8, was born in Scotland, Aug. 20, 1811. His parents, Dugald and Catharine McNaughton, came to America in 1832 and settled in Livingston Co., N. Y.; six years later they went to the London district, Canada, where they spent their remaining days. After seeing his parents settled in Canada, Mr. McE. remained in Livingston county eight years, and in 1852 he came to this tp. and engaged in his present vocation. He was present at the first election in Lowell, when 26 votes were cast, and has held several tp. positions. He was married Sept. 29, 1844, to Harriet Thatcher, born Sept. 12, 1823. They have become the parents of five children—Jane I., Elias J., Kate D., P. J. and E. A. McEwen. E. J. McEwen was educated at Lowell, Grand Rapids, Ypsilanti and Kalamazoo. He graduated at Kalamazoo, taught German and French and became Principal, which position he held one and a half years. He served as principal of Colby Academy at New London, N. H., and came thence to Lansing, where he occupies the chair of English Literature in the Agricultural College. Mr. McEwen's children are all mar-

ried and feel proud of their sire. He is a pioneer in the county and has added greatly to its progress. Alto, P. O.

Archibald McNaughton was born in Perth, Scotland, April 7, 1833. His parents, Angus and Catharine (McKnabb) McNaughton, came to this tp. in 1843 and settled on an adjoining farm. The father died in August, 1846, and the mother in 1848. Archibald, then but a lad, was homeless and obliged to work for his living, which he did in New York and in Kalamazoo county until 1860, when he settled in this tp. He was married June 25, 1862, to Mary Underwood, daughter of John and Margaret (Gilkenson) Underwood, both natives of Scotland, who emigrated to America in 1838, settling in Kalamazoo county, and in this county in 1842. Mr. Underwood died March 5, 1868, and Mrs. U., Sept. 9, 1842. Mrs. McN. was born in Kent county, July 16, 1842. She has had seven children, four of whom are living—Angus, Geo. J., Margaret H., and Katie A. Mr. McN. has 200 acres of good land, all acquired by his own efforts. Both himself and wife are members of the U. P. Church; his wife's father was an ordained deacon, and she was the first-child baptized in the Presbyterian Church of the tp. P. O., Bowne Center.

John J. McNaughton was born in Kent county Aug. 12, 1842. He is a son of Malcomb and Ervilla (Beach) McNaughton. His father was a native of Scotland, and arrived in this county about 1837. He was married here and reared three children,—Loticia, Elizabeth and J. J.,—and died in 1847. The mother died in 1862. Mr. McN. has engaged all his life in agricultural pursuits, and owns 100 acres of choice land. He was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, enlisting in the 2d Mich. Cav., Co. D., Capt. Benjamin Smith. He was married June 10, 1868, to Catharine, daughter of Solomon and Margaret Cuykendall. She was born in Kalamazoo county, May 26, 1850. They have five children—Burton J., Margaret E., Nellie M., Nettie and Malcomb E. Mrs. McN.'s mother is still living in Lowell village. Mr. McN. has held the position of Tp. Clerk and is at present Tp. Treasurer.

Angus McDiarmid was born July 24, 1844. He is the son of Duncan and Mary (McPherson) McDiarmid, natives of Scotland and New York. His father came to America at the age of two, and in 1842 settled upon the farm owned by Mr. McD., of this sketch. He died June 14, 1873, and his mother, Sept. 13, 1876. He was married Jan. 29, 1865, to Exene, daughter of James and Margaret (Neal) Moffitt, who emigrated to this county about 1853. Mrs. McD. was born in Geauga Co., Ohio, Aug. 2, 1845. Six of eight children are living—Wilder H., Warren L., Lester A., Estella M., Leroy W. and Effie. Mrs. McD. is a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. McD. owns 120 acres of land. P. O., Bowne.

D. C. McVean (deceased) was born Aug. 19, 1819, in Monroe Co., N. Y. His father, David McVean, was a native of Scotland, and belonged to the clan of Campbell, illustrious in Scottish

history, whose leadership belonged by descent to the subject of this sketch. The Elder McVean was educated at the college at Glasgow, came to this country, and was married in Monroe Co., N. Y. Mr. McV. settled in this tp. in 1846, and is remembered as one of its ablest and most useful citizens. He followed surveying a number of years, and held successively many offices. At the time of his death he was County Treasurer. He died peacefully Oct. 28, 1857. He was married March 16, 1840, to Lucy Skidmore, a native of New York, born Sept. 27, 1817. They have seven children living. The eldest, David E., is County Surveyor in Kalkaska county. The others are—Margaret L., Daniel H., Katie F., Mary, Lucy and Donald S. Mrs. McV. named the postoffice of Alto, the first in the township. The homestead property includes 640 acres of land. A portrait of Mr. McVean will be found in this work.

Jared Miller was born Dec. 6, 1816, in Genesee Co., N. Y. His parents, Aaron and Sarah (Howes) Miller are both deceased. He received a good education in the common school, and to make room for others in his father's large family, he left home and found employ in Monroe county, laboring as a farm hand summers and teaching winters. He was married Aug. 9, 1842, to Jeannette, daughter of Duncan and Catherine McPherson, born in Monroe county. Ten children have been born to them—George W., Delia M., Arthur S., William P., Duncan W., Mary E., Jessie E., Florence B., Milo M. and Georgia V. George W. enlisted in Co. A, 3d Michigan Volunteers, and served in the Civil War. He lost his life on the field or in prison. Mr. Miller settled on his farm in 1846. It was heavily timbered and he has cleared and improved it until it ranks with the best. He is Deacon in the Baptist Church, and both himself and wife are active Christians. P. O., Alto.

John P. Myers (deceased) was a native of Germany, where he was born Dec. 23, 1827. His parents, John and Barbara Myers, came to America about the year 1830, and found a residence in Stark Co., Ohio. He moved to Crawford Co., Ohio, in 1833, and in 1859 located in this tp., where he died. Mr. M., of this sketch, accompanied his parents to Michigan and located at first in Lowell, removing to Bowne in 1860. He was married Oct. 2, 1856, to Delilah, daughter of John and Mary Frazee, natives of Pennsylvania, settling later in life in Crawford Co., Ohio, where they died. She was born April 21, 1830, in Crawford county. Mr. M. was a carpenter and worked at his trade until his death, which occurred Sept. 4, 1880. He was a member of the U. B. Church and held during his life several tp. offices. His wife manages his estate. Alto, P. O. The family is comprised of five children,—Mary, John, Maggie, Jennie and Agnus.

James M. Nash, son of Alden and Olive (Pool) Nash, was born in Geauga Co., O. His parents were born respectively in New York and Massachusetts. They settled on sec. 23, this tp., in 1852, and in 1872 sold out and removed to Muskegon county, where

Mr. Nash died April 14, 1871. Mr. N., of this sketch, was bred on a farm and received a common-school education. He was married May 22, 1859, to Helen A., daughter of James W. and Margaret A. (Neal) Moffet. Mr. and Mrs. M. located in this tp. in 1854, removing to Ionia county in 1875, where the latter died Dec. 12, 1878. The former lives in Saranac village. Mrs. Nash was born in Geauga Co., O., Nov. 23, 1842. She is the mother of five children—Merton J., Verner D., Francis B., Boyd M., and Arthur J. Mr. Nash became the owner of the first 80 of his farm some 20 years ago and added 80 more in 1875. He has held several offices in the tp. Bowne Center, P. O.

James W. Pardee is a native of New York, born Oct. 20, 1832. His parents, Ozi and Ruth (Tobias) Pardee, were natives of the same State. His father came to Michigan in 1856 and is still living in this tp., aged 81. Mr. Pardee was educated at the common school, and early in life was employed as driver on the Erie canal, and was engaged for some time in butchering. When he came to this State his personal effects were packed in a box three feet square, with room to spare. In 1858 he commenced farming, and four years later lost his crops by fire, which left him in an embarrassed condition; but thrift and industry have made him independent. He owns 80 acres of land, well improved and clear from incumbrance. He was married Nov. 10, 1861, to Sarah Bugbee, born in Washtenaw county, Mich. They have two children, Wilber and Ozi. Keller, P. O.

William Porritt was born Aug. 24, 1846, in Wayne Co., Mich. His parents, John and Alice (Walt) Porritt, came from England and settled near Detroit about the year 1833, where Mr. P. died, and his widow removed to this tp. in 1862. Wm. was married Jan. 25, 1867, to Rosalthe Platt. She was born in this tp. May 6, 1847. They have three children—Edith, Arthur and Corwin. Mr. P. is a successful farmer and owns 110 acres of land. Bowne, P. O.

William P. Perrin was born in Canada West, near Bradford, Oct. 18, 1817. He is the son of Wm. and Mary Perrin, both natives of New York. The former died in Canada, and his wife married Eliab Walker and came to Michigan in 1837, settling in Vergennes in 1838, where she died. Mr. Walker still survives. In 1874 Mr. Perrin located in this tp. He was married Dec. 3, 1846, to Mrs. Caroline Davis (Rice), adopted daughter of David S. and Betsey Wooster. She was born Nov. 8, 1820, in Genesee Co., N. Y. They have buried two children; the following are living: Eliza J., Theodore P., Ellen M., William M., Mattie M. and Elmer D. Mr. Perrin has held the position of Drain Commissioner four years, and owns 160 acres of land of excellent quality and well improved.

W. T. Remington was born in Dutchess Co., N. Y., Aug. 16, 1835, and is the son of Wm. M. and Angenette (Hood) Remington. In 1869 his parents went to Ionia county, where they now reside. Mr. R. was liberally educated in the graded schools of Hudson, N. Y.,

where he acted as monitor through the grades. His first enterprise in business was as clerk in a drug store, and afterward in a general assortment store. He next entered the employ of Stone & Pomeroy, and assisted in the preparation of a map of Philadelphia and vicinity. He went to Wayne county and engaged in clerking for a time, when he was associated with Mr. L. C. Bailey, his father-in-law, in a saw-mill, which interest continued until Mr. B. gave place to another son-in-law. In 1869 he sold out and interested himself in agricultural pursuits. He was married Dec. 25, 1861, to Julia E., daughter of L. C. and Almena E. (Boughton) Bailey. Mr. and Mrs. R. have three children—Malcolm B., Lillian A. and Floyd W. Mr. R. has been Supervisor in his tp., and was actively interested in raising troops for the war of the Rebellion. Himself and wife were formerly members of the Disciples' Church in Butler; he and his wife and eldest son are members of the Baptist Church. Owns 180 acres of good farm land.

Charles H. Richardson was born Jan. 22, 1836, in Tolland Co., Conn. He is the son of Solomon and Sallie Richardson, both natives of Connecticut (died in Rhode Island). Mr. R. resided a short time in Grand Rapids in 1855, and two years later located on his farm, which at that time was a complete wilderness, but he worked with undaunted courage, overcoming many difficulties, and found his efforts crowned with success. He has a first-class farm. He was married Oct. 14, 1857, to Abigail, daughter of Nathaniel and Elmira (Bean) King, pioneers in this county, and both deceased. Mrs. R. was born in Washington, Orange Co., Vt. Six of nine children survive—Ella, Ernest, Elmer W., Lida M., Willie R. and Emily A. Mr. R. owns 80 acres of good land, and is a Magistrate. He has been agent of Kent County Fire Insurance Company 10 years.

David M. Skidmore was born May 1, 1828, in Livingston Co., N. Y. His father, Sherman Skidmore, was born in Connecticut, and came to this county in 1846, and settled on the farm now occupied by his son. His mother, Catharine (McCall) Skidmore, was a native of New York. Mr. S. was married Nov. 21, 1861, to Phidelia, daughter of Levi and Phila T. (Preston) Stone. She was born Nov. 2, 1837, in Livingston Co., N. Y. They have four children—Helen M., Sherman D., Levi G. and Geo. W. Mr. S. is a member of the Masonic fraternity, is the Postmaster at Alto, and has held the position of Drain Commissioner, Highway Commissioner, School Inspector, Supervisor, etc., in the tp., where he owns 360 acres of good land. Mrs. S. is a member of the M. E. Church. He enlisted in November, 1863, in 1st Mich. Engineers and Mechanics; went out as 2d Lieut., was promoted to 1st Lieut.; was with Sherman on his memorable march to the sea. There is a portrait of Mr. Skidmore given in this volume.

John Smith was born April 8, 1835, in Chautauqua Co., N. Y. His father, Joseph Smith, was a native of Vermont and afterward a resident of New York until 1845 when he went to Pennsylvania,



D M Skidmore

and in 1864 located 160 acres in this county, which is now the property of Mr. Smith of this sketch. The father died Jan. 20, 1872; the mother, Matilda McConnell, of Irish birth, died July 7, 1880. Both were members of the M. E. church. Mr. Smith was reared on his father's farm and received a common-school education. He was married Oct. 7, 1863, to Julia E. Yost (born June 12, 1847, in Erie Co., Pa. Of nine children, seven are living, Carlos J., Lowella, Chas., Wilson, Lillie C., Harrison and Maude. Of 160 acres owned by Mr. Smith 130 are cleared; it is situated on sec. 15. He is a member of the Grange. P. O., Bowne Center.

William H. Stewart was born Oct. 4, 1814, in Delaware Co., N. Y. His parents, Chas. and Isabel (Gordon) Stewart, were natives of Scotland, and died in New York. Mr. Stewart began life with no aid but his willing hands and tireless energies, and he worked by the month for 11 years. In 1843 he settled in this tp. and engaged in the improvement of his place—a slow process, as he was obliged to exchange work with his neighbors to secure a team, and manage cautiously to get along. Aug. 10, 1842, he was married to Jeanette Mc Gregor, of New York. She died, and Mr. Stewart was again married Oct. 10, 1848, to Mary E., daughter of Jacob and Eleanor (Stark) Truax. She was born in Otsego Co., N. Y., Oct. 6, 1830. Of seven children six are living—Chas., Leander J., William, Theodore, Alva and Eva. Mr. S. owns 84 acres of land in sec. 5, this tp. Alto P. O.

Sylvanus D. Thompson was born Feb. 25, 1810, in Bennington Co., Vt. His father, Orrin Thompson, died in New York, and his mother, Rachel (Kemble,) in the village of Lowell. Mr. Thompson went to Lowell in 1855 and four years after came to this tp., where he died April 26, 1876. He was married Feb. 13, 1831, to Orra, daughter of Livius and Anna (Bushnell) Barney. She was born Feb. 9, 1814, in Bennington, Vt. Of 14 children born to them 12 are living—Erin, Helen, Adelia, Sarah, Edward, Martha, Alice, Marion, Bishop, Laverne, Blanch and Harry. Mr. Thompson was a zealous member of the M. E. Church. Mrs. Thompson manages her husband's estate. Alto P. O.

L. B. Tyler was born Dec. 23, 1815, in Madison Co., N. Y. His father and mother, Roswell, and Arzuba (Foster) Tyler, were natives of Connecticut, came to this tp. about 1837, and resided until their death. Mr. Tyler was reared to manhood on this farm, and was married Nov. 23, 1836, to Abigail M., daughter of Dayton and Lyndia Squires, both natives of New York, now deceased. She was born Feb. 26, 1816; four of seven children from this union are living—Hewett E., Adam S., Louisa M. and Edward L. At an early day the mother of Mr. Tyler requested his wife to invite the entire population of Caledonia, which then included Bowne, to an entertainment. She did so, and 25 were present, all the people of the town but three. This was about '37. Mr. Tyler set out the first apple-trees in the tp., in 1839. He has held the position of Commissioner of Highways. Keller P. O.

John S. Walton was born July 19, 1815, in Steuben Co., N. Y. His parents, Zara L. and Christinia (Vrieland) Walton, were born respectively in Connecticut and New York. They settled in Wash-tenaw county in 1834, where they spent the remainder of their lives. Mr. W. was reared in his present vocation of farmer. He was married Nov. 16, 1841, to Ann Babcock, born Sept. 26, 1823, in Cayuga Co., N. Y. Of seven children born to them five are living—Ransom, Volney C., Mary, Estella and Christinia. Mr. W. first settled in Gaines in 1858, and in 1862 in this tp. His first investment comprised 80 acres, but by cautious management he has increased his landed possessions to 260 acres, most of which is under improvement. Freeport P. O.

Burtis White (sec. 11, Lowell P. O.) was born March 3, 1835, in Wayne Co., N. Y. His parents, Leonard and Hannah V. (Hoag) White, were natives of Massachusetts and New York. They settled in Hillsdale county in 1843, and seven years later took up their residence in Lowell. At 16 Mr. W. began work as a carpenter, which business, in connection with farming, he has followed since. He was married Dec. 28, 1856, to Miss Delilah Robinson. She was born Feb. 18, 1839, in Vergennes. Her parents, Rodney and Mary (Shaw) Robinson, natives respectively of New York and Pennsylvania, settled in Ottawa county in 1835, and two years later in Vergennes. The former died in 1874; the latter in 1859. Mr. and Mrs. W. have two children—Rodney A. and Charles L. They have a farm of 80 acres.

Benjamin B. Wright, farmer and stock breeder (sec. 14, P. O. Lowell), was born June 15, 1815, in Wayne Co., N. Y. He is the son of Solomon and Polly (Boyce) Wright, pioneers. They probably located in the county in 1835 (in Walker tp.), where they died about 1852-'3. Mr. Wright settled in Alpine tp. where he selected a farm which he afterward bought of the Government when it was thrown upon the market. As he had improved it somewhat by his labor he received a small compensation. He worked in the first mill-race constructed at Grand Rapids. After 15 years' residence in Alpine tp. he removed to Lowell village, and five years later to his farm in this tp., where he has since lived, with the exception of four years, which he spent in the improvement of town property in Lowell. He married for his first wife Cleantha Inglesbee, and they became the parents of four children, but one of which, Eber, survives. Mrs. W. died and Mr. W. was married Oct. 10, 1850, to Martha Scadin. She was born Sept. 15, 1828, in Niagara Co., N. Y. Seven of their eight children are living, viz.:—Rosa W., Esther C., Charles F., Buel W., Amy C., Edith M. and Heulett C. Julius, the deceased son, died from the effects of confinement in Libby prison. Mr. Wright owns 160 acres of finely located and improved land.

BYRON TOWNSHIP.

Byron, or township 5 north, range 12 west, is still a timbered land. The western feeders of Buck creek rise in a small lake near Ross Station, in section 26, and one mile northeast in a pond in section 25. A number of other streams course throughout the township, including the eastern feeders of Rush creek. Tamarack marshes and spring swails are numerous, the former from section 11 to section 31, with branches outcropping in the northeast quarter of section 19.

The arable land is rolling and admirably adapted to all the purposes of agriculture. The forest covers a large area of the township, containing many tracts of heavy and valuable hard-wood. The marsh land, when reclaimed, will constitute the most fertile soil in the county.

The following description of the township is taken from the "Memorials of the Grand River Valley:"

"The land for some miles from the river was of the class called openings; further back, on either side were timbered lands. As the character of the openings has changed, so that nothing of the kind is now seen in the settled parts of Michigan, and as the generation of those who have grown up in the region have seen nothing of the sort, it may not be considered amiss to give a description of the 'openings' lands.

"Looking at any piece of oak woods, two distinct growths will be observed; one of very scattering large trees, and the other a thick growth of smaller oaks. The large trees were all that was on the land when the region was first occupied. The land was open; no fallen timber, and nothing but the very scattered oak trees to obstruct the view. A wagon or load of hay could be driven anywhere.

"The settler had only to cut down or 'girdle' the scattered oaks, put in the plow with a strong team; and sow his ground.

"Neither the openings nor the prairies were natural. They were the result of the Indian practice of burning over the lands, with the double object of making them more open, so that they could see their game, and rendering the region more healthy. Where the fires killed the whole of the wood, the result was a prairie. Where they only killed the young growth, it was an 'opening,' just as good for Indian purposes. Where the under-growth was oak or hickory, the fires killed only so much as was above the ground, leaving the root to sprout up again. This gave rise to what received the name of 'grubs,' that is, strong, heavy roots, with only an insignificant bush growing from them. The root of

a shrub an inch in diameter would be sufficient for a tree of several inches, and would have a spreading top, like a mushroom. A fire running through would kill all these young bushes. In a year or so all would be clear. In general there was nothing which could not be cut with the brush, scythe, or torn up by the plow.

"There were two ways of preparing the ground for a crop. The first has been indicated: with a strong team break the land, and pull out the roots, partly by the harrow, and partly by hand. The other way was to grub the ground, or dig out each root with an instrument made for that purpose.

"This was the more laborious and better way, as it left the land in a better condition to receive the crop. A breaking team of three or four yoke of oxen could break an acre in a day, but there was still all the labor of pulling out. A stout man would grub with his mattock and ax, an acre in a week. A class of men in early times owned teams and made a business of 'breaking.' Those who could not pay the breakers, or who wished their land earlier under good culture, grubbed. The openings are a thing of the past; therefore, this explanation.

"Again, the early settlers had not been backwoodsmen. They came from a region, cleared by their fathers, and were little accustomed to the use of the ax. To them a heavy standing growth of timber, and the great fallen trees, were formidable. A tree was not then, as now, a little mine of wealth, but it was a nuisance—to be got rid of, and that, too, by the hardest labor. Therefore, we will not censure the wisdom of the pioneers for their preferring the openings to what they well knew would prove to be the better timbered lands.

"It required a little nerve to push into South Byron; a few settlers were early there. It is not now known that any one located before 1836, when several came into the northern part of the township. Three brothers—Nathan, Jerry and William Boynton; another three brothers—Justus C., Jacob and Charles Rogers. It is generally conceded that Nathan Boynton was the first. He proceeded to put up his 'palace'—split logs for roof and floor, with clay and sticks for a chimney. We have called it his 'palace,' and not without reason, for every old pioneer confirms the fact, that his first rude shelter had more attractions in his eyes, than any house that subsequent good fortune enabled him to build; and we believe them. Go into the woods yourself, camp under trees until you can get up a 12x20 log house, with a fire-place in it, and then see if your dreams the first night you are in it, are not of a palace—your own home. Ah! my dear sir, or madam, log houses were before painted verandas, and sand was used before carpets."

ORGANIC.

The first town meeting was held May 2, 1836, at the house of Charles H. Oakes, in Grandville, when the following officers were chosen: Supervisor, Gideon H. Gordon; Clerk, Isaac A. Allen;

Assessors, Eli Yeomans, Ephraim P. Walker and Justin Brooks; Justices, G. H. Gordon, Robert Howlett and E. P. Walker; Collector, L. French; Commissioners of Highways, G. H. Gordon, Eli Yeomans and H. Pitts; School Commissioners, Joseph B. Copeland, Sanford Buskirk and James Lockwood; School Inspectors, G. H. Gordon, Isaac A. Allen and Eli Yeomans; Overseers of the Poor, E. P. Walker and Justin Brooks; Constables, L. French and Sanford Buskirk. The principal township officials, elected annually since that time are named in the subscribed list :—

SUPERVISORS.

Gideon H. Gordon	1836	J. M. Pelton	1859
George W. Scranton, to fill vacancy	1837	J. M. Pelton	1860
Julius C. Abel	1838	S. S. Towner	1861
Robt. Howlet	1839	J. M. Pelton	1862
Robt. Howlet	1840	James M. Pelton	1863
Robt. Howlet	1841	Loyal Palmer	1864
W. R. Godwin	1842	Loyal Palmer	1865
W. R. Godwin	1843	Loyal Palmer	1866
Eli P. Crossett	1844	Chas. H. Tobey	1867
W. R. Godwin	1845	Wm. P. Whitney	1868
W. R. Godwin	1846	Wm. P. Whitney	1869
W. R. Godwin	1847	Wm. P. Whitney	1870
Elijah McKenney	1848	Wm. P. Whitney	1871
Elijah McKenney	1849	Wm. P. Whitney	1872
Jerry Boynton	1850	Wm. P. Whitney	1873
James M. Pelton	1851	Wm. P. Whitney	1874
James M. Pelton	1852	Samuel Tobey	1875
James M. Pelton	1853	Samuel Tobey	1876
James M. Pelton	1854	Samuel Tobey	1877
Amos B. Smith	1855	William P. Whitney	1878
James M. Pelton	1856	Samuel Tobey	1879
J. M. Pelton	1857	Samuel Tobey	1880
J. M. Pelton	1858	Samuel Tobey	1881

CLERKS.

Isaac A. Allyn	1836	Zenus Smith	1859
Isaac A. Allyn	1837	Wm. Boynton	1860
Hiram Janison	1838	Zenus Smith	1861
Chas. Edgerly	1839	Zenus Smith	1862
Israel E. Carleton	1840	Zenus Smith	1863
Israel E. Carleton	1841	Zenus Smith	1864
Nathaniel Emery	1842	Zenus Smith	1865
Nathaniel Emery	1843	Zenus Smith	1866
James Scott	1844	Silas L. Hamilton	1867
James Scott	1845	Silas L. Hamilton	1868
J. Brockett	1846	Silas L. Hamilton	1869
James P. Scott	1847	Silas L. Hamilton	1870
Isaac A. Allyn	1848	M. W. Adams	1871
Isaac A. Allyn	1849	M. W. Adams	1872
Wm. C. Hoyt	1850	M. W. Adams	1873
Wm. Davison	1851	Wm. B. Crabtree	1874
Wm. Davison	1852	John Olds	1875
Hiram Harper	1853	Milton Jaques	1876
Hiram Harper	1854	Byron McNeal	1877
Hiram Harper	1855	Milton J. Jaques	1878
Zenus Smith	1856	Milton J. Jaques	1879
Zenus Smith	1857	Michael J. O'Meara	1880
Zenus Smith	1858	Michael J. O'Meara	1881

TREASURERS.

Roswell Britton.....	1837	Samuel A. McKenney.....	1859
John E. Davis.....	1838	Samuel A. McKenney.....	1860
John E. Davis.....	1839	Samuel A. McKenney.....	1861
Hiram Osgood, died, vacancy filled by Miron Roys	1840	Samuel A. McKenney.....	1862
Miron Roys	1841	Samuel A. McKenney.....	1863
Miron Roys.....	1842	Samuel A. McKenney.....	1864
Roswell Britton	1843	Samuel A. McKenney	1865
Roswell Britton.....	1844	Geo. Vannest.....	1866
Roswell Britton.....	1845	Samuel A. McKenney.....	1867
Roswell Britton	1846	Samuel A. McKenney.....	1868
Chase Edgerly.....	1847	Samuel A. McKenney	1869
Eli P. Crossett.....	1848	Samuel A. McKenney.....	1870
George Sarviss	1849	Samuel A. McKenney	1871
Wm. Boynton	1850	Samuel A. McKenney.....	1872
Wm. Boynton.....	1851	Samuel A. McKenney	1873
Wm. Boynton	1852	Samuel A. McKenney	1874
H. A. Vannest.....	1853	Owen Narragang.....	1875
H. A. Vannest.....	1854	John Homrich	1876
Wm. Boynton.....	1855	John Homrich	1877
Jerry Boynton	1856	John Homrich	1878
Jerry Boynton.....	1857	Ransom F. Stevens.....	1879
Jerry Boynton.....	1858	Riggs Whitcomb	1880
		Judson McKenney.....	1881

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Ephraim P. Walker, Eli Yeomans Justin Brooks.....	1836-38	Zenus Smith	1858
Jacob Rodgers, Nathan Boynton	1839	Peter S. Foote.....	1859
Jacob Rodgers, J. C. Abel....	1840	J. M. Pelton.....	1860
J. C. Abel, Jacob Rodgers, J. McArthur.....	1841-43	Edwin Ide.....	1861
Timothy Wright, Erastus Yeomans.....	1844	Zenus Smith	1862
Jacob Rodgers, Timothy Wright Roswell Britton	1845-46	Silas L. Hamilton	1863
Josiah R. Holden.....	1847	J. M. Pelton.....	1864
Silas S. Cook, George Sarviss, Isaac Winegar	1848	Wm. P. Whitney	1865
Isaac Winegar	1849	Geo. W. Ewing.....	1866
Wm C. Hoyt, Henry Vannest, Elijah McKenney.....	1850	Isaac Winegar.....	1867
Reuben Church, Alexander Ewing	1851	Geo. W. Ewing.....	1868
Alexander Ewing	1852	Wm. P. Whitney	1869
Eli Young	1853	James M. Brown.....	1870
Z. Smith	1854	Loyal Palmer	1871
J. M. Pelton	1855	Geo. W. Ewing.....	1872
S. L. Hamilton.....	1856	John Hamrich	1873
S. L. Hamilton	1857	Edwin Ide.....	1874
		Wm. P. Whitney	1875
		Geo. W. Ewing.....	1876
		Isaac Winegar.....	1877
		Loyal Palmer.....	1878
		Stephen A. Cross.....	1879
		Lucius L. Hickox.....	1880
		Isaac Winegar	1881

EARLY LAND BUYERS AND SETTLERS.

Among the first land-purchasers of Byron the following names may be placed on record: William M. Ferry, sec. 1, Aug. 7, 1835; Joseph H. Pierce, sec. 2, May 4, 1836; Chauncey Pratt, sec. 4, April 21, 1836; Edward P. Camp, sec. 6, Dec. 7, 1835; Nanc Harmon, sec. 8, Nov. 7, 1836; Alexander Walsh, sec. 10, April 5 1837; Leicethe Buckley, sec. 12, April 19, 1836; Charles H. Oakes

sec. 14, Dec. 7, 1836; Charles Spalding, sec. 18, Nov. 2, 1835; Hezekiah C. A. Harrison, sec. 25, July 13, 1836; Zenas L. Griswold, sec. 31, Nov. 7, 1836; G. Stoddard, sec. 32, July 11, 1836.

Nathan Boynton located a farm in Byron township in the year 1835, but being taken sick, his brothers, Jeremiah and William Boynton, began his improvements for him, and they became citizens of the township in the year 1836, settling in the northwestern part. They were followed in 1837 by John Harmon, Harmon Kellogg, and James B. Jewell, and perhaps a few others, and soon after by Mr. Ella Judson, Larkin Ball, Peter Golden, Eli Crossman, Amalek Taylor, Alden Coburn and Benjamin Robinson. William Olmstead came to the town in 1840, and soon after Samuel Hubbel, Joseph Gallup, Henry A. Vannest, Oliver Harris, Ezekiel Cook, E. R. Ide and James K. McKenney.

SUMMARY.

In the summer of 1836 Byron was an unbroken wilderness. The ruthless arm of the white man, armed with that terribly destructive weapon, the ax, had never been lifted midst the beautiful forests that crowned the sloping hills and shaded the broad green vales. The trackless forests stood in the beauty in which the God of Nature created it. But the day for the pioneer's ax had come, and very soon it was heard in its depths.

During the summer of this year Nathan Boynton located a farm on section 5, and selected a place to build a house, on a little hill near the forks of Rush creek. Mr. Boynton returned to Grandville, where he was taken sick, but, in August or September, sent his brothers, William and Jerry, to build a house for him. The only guide they had was the section line. This they followed until they came to the line between the present townships of Byron and Wyoming, where they, not knowing that there was a variation in the section lines of the different ranges of townships, lost the line, and were a considerable time finding the place Nathan had selected for his residence. After finding it they proceeded to erect a house. It was built of small logs, such as they could carry and put up. The roof was of small basswood, split in two parts, and gutters cut with an ax on the flat side. One tier of these was laid with the flat side up and the other with the flat side down, so that the outside edge of the upper tier fitted into the gutter of the lower. The floor and door of the house were made of plank, or, as woodsmen usually call them, "puncheons," split from basswood trees. The fire-place was built of clay, which Mr. Boynton mixed by treading with his bare feet, and was built up with small twigs. The chimney was built of split sticks, laid up in the same kind of mortar. This fire-place and chimney were used for several years and did good service. Such was the first house erected in the township of Byron.

Jerry and William Boynton soon after located farms on sections 8 and 9 respectively, and commenced improving them, which, by

their skill and energy, they have rendered very productive. In 1837 John Harmon located on section 9, and during the same year H. Kellogg located on section 3, and James B. Jewell on section 9. Ella Judson followed in 1838. The latter gentleman says that when he built his log house, he had to go a distance of four miles to get men to help "raise," and could get only eight men at that.

The settlers that followed were Larkin Ball, Peter Goldin, Eli Crossett, Amalek Taylor, Alden Coburn, Benj. Robinson, William Olmstead, Samuel Hubbel, and Henry A. Vannest. When Mr. Hubbel's house was "raised," the job could not be completed in one day, and it was so far for the hands to go home, that they stayed and camped out one night, and finished "raising" the next day. All the hard-working men had for supper and breakfast was roast potatoes.

Among the early settlers who came to this township in 1843-'44 were Mr. Fox, Ezekiel Cook, Mr. Tuft, E. R. Ide and James K. McKenney.

During the first year the settlement of Byron progressed very slowly. It required a brave heart and a strong arm to encounter the dangers and hardships consequent upon opening up a new and heavily timbered country. But gradually the forests yielded to the pioneer's ax, and beautiful fields and thrifty orchards, comfortable dwellings and well-filled barns, have taken its place. Byron has already become one of the foremost agricultural townships in Kent county.

[BYRON CENTER

was platted Aug. 6, 1872, for Augustine Godwin, by Surveyor Samuel S. Towner. The first addition was made for Laura L. Belden and Russell Nugent, April 25, 1874, the surveying being done by A. Godwin. Since that period the progress of the hamlet has resulted in a present population of only 120, being about one-sixteenth of the number of people reported in the township in 1880. The village is made up of a Methodist church, public school, a steam flouring-mill, and a lumber factory. These industries are operated by H. S. Towner and S. S. Towner. The principal stores are those of Brown & Jacques, Byron McNeal, N. Murdock, O. Narregang. There are three physicians—John Campbell, N. Chamberlain, and H. W. Strong; the hotel is operated by C. J. Carroll; the village blacksmith is N. F. Narregang, and the Postmaster, Chester Phillips.

ROSS STATION,

in Byron township, is located on the southern line of section 26, on the Grand Rapids & Indiana railroad, 11 miles due south of Grand Rapids City. The population of the hamlet is 75. The postmaster is A. Pelton; the hotel is conducted by N. W. Page; the stores are kept by A. Pelton and James S. Toland. The last named is

assistant postmaster and station agent. The village was platted for Daniel Ross Jan. 20, 1871, by Wm. Thornton.

SCHOOLS.

The schools of the township are well managed. The inhabitants have from the earliest times taken a deep interest in the education of youth. The following table shows the condition of the schools during the year 1881:

No. of District.	No. of Children.	Des. of Buildings.	Val. School Prop.	No. of Teachers.	Amt. Pd. Teachers.	Total Expenses.
1.....	50	frame	\$ 100	3	\$188	\$443
2.....	60	frame	1,500	2	212	243
3.....	56	frame	200	2	170	353
4.....	57	frame	400	1	134	226
5 fr.....	89	brick	1,200	2	219	735
6 fr.....	64	frame	600	2	240	365
7.....	120	frame	1,000	2	209	425
8.....	74	brick	2,000	2	260	506
8.....	570	eight	\$7,000	16	\$1,632	\$3,296

BIOGRAPHICAL.

How the early settlers succeeded in their battle with the wilderness is related in the following personal sketches:

James L. Aldrich was born in Charleston, Kalamazoo Co., Mich., June 24, 1856. He is the eldest son of Louis J. and Sarah A. (Pierce) Aldrich, of English lineage. At the age of 16 he engaged in a flouring mill, where he served an apprenticeship of four or five years, since which time he has operated as a practical miller. In 1880 he entered his present position in the mills of S. S. Towner, at Byron Center. He was married May 16, 1876, at Otsego, Allegan Co., Mich., to Georgia M. Horn. She was born in Otsego, March 24, 1859, and is the daughter of Miles and Elizabeth (Roberts) Horn. Mr. and Mrs. Aldrich have two children—Edna, born in Otsego, Dec. 20, 1877, and Elton, born in Martin, Allegan Co., April 17, 1879.

Jerry and William Boynton, sons of Caleb and Asenath (Hill) Boynton, were uncles of James A. Garfield, late President of the United States. Jerry was born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., Aug. 25, 1814. William Boynton was born at the same place Jan. 22, 1818. The parents went to Stowe, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, and remained until the sons purchased land in Byron tp., in August, 1835. William bought 40 acres on sec. 8 and Jerry bought 40 acres on sec. 9. They added to their acreage as fast as was practicable until at the time of his death, Nov. 24, 1871, Jerry owned 320 acres of land. On his arrival in the tp. he had just \$50, sufficient to buy 40 acres of land, which he at once began to reclaim from its original condition, and worked by the day as opportunity offered.

They were the first white settlers in the tp. Jerry was married Feb. 28, 1841, to Harriet, daughter of Jesse and Betsey (Elliot) Wilson, born in Bennington, Genesee Co., N.Y., Feb. 4, 1818. They had two children—Ellen L., born Nov. 2, 1852, and Harriet E., born Aug. 14, 1856. Mr. Boynton's extended landed possessions were divided equally between his two daughters. Mrs. Boynton resides on the homestead with her son-in-law, Edgar M. Pratt. Mr. Boynton held the respective town and school offices during his life; himself and wife belonged to the M. E. Church. Mrs. Boynton taught the first school in the tp. in 1840. The building was constructed temporarily of boards for the purpose; was located in the N. W. quarter of sec. 5, and she had 14 pupils. Mr. Boynton was a man of ready perceptions, wise and cautious judgment, self-respecting and conscientious. As a citizen he was highly esteemed; he was eminently public-spirited, and no man was more warmly interested in the welfare of his fellows. He entered heartily into every project that seemed advantageous, and gave his voice and means to the furtherance of educational and religious measures. In many parts of the tp. are the traces of his labors and energy. As a companion he was prized for his remarkable social powers and genial, equable temperament; as a friend in troublous times he fulfilled Christ's law and bore his neighbor's burdens; none sought his aid or advice in vain. He was universally missed and lamented in his death. The portrait of Mr. Boynton, which is presented on another page, was copied from a photograph taken at the age of 55.

William Boynton, one of the first settlers in this tp., was born in N.Y., Jan. 22, 1818. At 18 years of age he came to Detroit and walked thence to the home of his brother Nathan, who came here two years previously. He arrived worn out with fatigue, with one shilling in his possession. He took up 40 acres of land on sec. 8 to which he added, and at the time of his death owned 220 acres on secs. 4, 5, 8 and 16. As a pioneer he met courageously all the exigencies common to that condition. He was at one time obliged to go eight miles to cradle grain and split rails at 25 cents or one pound of pork per hundred. Could split 600 per diem. Once when returning homeward with some pork, he was followed by wolves. Arrived within a mile of home, he was completely exhausted and he threw the meat to his pursuers. His wife heard the cries of the animals, and, coming to his aid, succeeded in getting him home. He had a single-handed encounter with three bears, in which he was victorious. He was married Jan. 7, 1840, to Orpha, daughter of James B. Jewell, of Byron, born Jan. 15, 1825, and died April 10, 1863. Of nine children four are living, born as follows: Sarah J., Jan. 20, 1844, Orpha A., May 14, 1850; William F., March 3, 1853; and Amos S., May 19, 1855. Mr. B. was married the second time at Solon, Cuyahoga Co., O., June 22, 1868, to Lucretia A. Little (widow of Amasa Little), daughter of James M. and Susan (Weeks) Jewett, born in Westhampton, Hampshire Co., N. H., June 24, 1820. He was a member of the M. E. Church. Twenty acres of land

were inherited by the eldest daughter, Sarah; 160 was divided between the two sons, who settled with the younger sister for her portion, and 40 acres were sold. Mr. Boynton's sons make a specialty of Norman-Percheron horses.

William F. Boynton, second son, was married in Solon, Cuyahoga Co., O., to Nellie M. Little, daughter of Amasa and L. A. (Jewett) Little, born in Solon, O., Oct. 14, 1857. They have two children—Frank L., born Nov. 21, 1876, and Harry L., born Nov. 22, 1880. Mr. B. is a member of the Grange. His wife is a member of the Disciples Church.

Chester J. Carrel was born in Mentor, O., March 6, 1848. His father was of Irish descent and a native of Mentor, born May 26, 1822. His mother was born in Royalton, N. Y., Aug. 10, 1825, of Irish parentage. At 17 years of age Mr. Carrel left his father's farm and engaged in a hotel in Quincy, Mich., where he remained eight years. Two subsequent years he pursued farming and then entered the employ of the L. S. & M. S. R. R. Co., as warehouseman in Dorr, Allegan Co., Mich., where he served 18 months. In October, 1874, he came to Byron Center and acted in the capacity of station agent and telegraph operator for six years. In 1876 he purchased a residence on the main business street, which he exchanged in September, 1880, for a hotel on the same street, near the R. R. The building is two-stories high, has a saloon and feed barn in connection, and can accommodate 16 guests. Mr. Carrel is the local commission agent for the house of J. L. Sebring & Co., Kalamazoo, a firm that, last year, handled 150,000 bushels of wheat. Mr. Carrel is the second of seven sons who reached maturity and became heads of families. All survive except the sixth, who died of lung fever April 19, 1881. Mr. Carrel was married Feb. 4, 1868, to Mary Etta, daughter of Cornelius and Lucinda (Haynes) Shear, of Quincy, Mich., where she was born Feb. 4, 1851. Her parents were of German and English extraction. Mr. and Mrs. Carrel have three children, born as follows: Della E., Nov. 21, 1869, at Quincy; Lulu E., Apr. 6, 1874, at Dorr, Allegan Co., and Leon S., June 2, 1876, at Byron Center.

Norman Chamberlain, M. D., fifth son of John and Sally (Thomas) Chamberlain, was born at Perrington, near Rochester, N. Y., May 11, 1821, of Welsh and English ancestry. He remained on a farm until 10 years of age. Ten years after his birth his father removed to Loraine Co., Ohio, remaining until 1851, when he came to Kent county, and two years later went to Jamestown, Ottawa Co., where he resided 25 years. In the spring of 1879 he went to Grand Rapids, remaining a year, moving thence to this tp., where he purchased a residence valued at about \$1,200. He entered upon the study of medicine in 1850 with his brother at Rochester, Loraine Co., O., and has had a successful practice of over 20 years. He was married at New London, Huron Co., O., June 24, 1840, to Relief, daughter of Samuel and Annie (Perkins) Stillwell. She was born at Bennington, Genesee Co., N. Y., Aug.

30, 1821, and belongs to an old American family of English extraction. Three sons and four daughters honor and grace the household of Dr. Chamberlain; Newton L., Surbetus S., Judson, Alice D., Eva, Eurana and Ella. Another son, George A., enlisted at Grand Rapids in Co. D, 8th Mich. Inf., under Capt. Church; saw service in several actions in the Army of the Potomac, and was wounded May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania. He was taken to the field hospital at Fredericksburg, and after twice suffering amputation of the leg, died from hemorrhage. Newton L., the eldest son, was at the battle of Shiloh. The night after was dark and cold and, finding the camp rather cheerless, he took an ax to prepare some kindling wood, and cut two fingers from his left hand. Surbetus lost his right arm at the battle of the Wilderness. The youngest son ran away from home before he was 16 years old, and enlisted at Cleveland O., as bugler of the 21st Reg. Ohio Cav. He was wounded in Tennessee, a bullet passing through his shoulder and taking off the top of the scapula. Dr. Chamberlain is one of the earliest pioneers of Jamestown, and interested himself actively in its development and improvement, officiating as Treasurer and Justice of the Peace a number of years. The Doctor and his wife are members of the Advent Church. In politics the Doctor was first a Whig, then Republican, and for the last four years has acted with the Greenback party.

John Considine was the eldest son of Dennis and Nora (Gilligan) Considine, and was born in Ennis, County Clare, Ireland. He was brought to the United States when four years old by his parents, who lived in Rochester, N. Y., four years, and then went to Wyoming county and spent the remainder of their lives. In 1849 Mr. C. went to Grand Rapids and engaged in the lumber trade seven years, when he purchased 80 acres of land, sec. 16, Byron tp. He gave 33 acres to his son when he attained his majority. He was married in Bowne, Trent Co., Dec. 25, 1849, to Elizabeth, daughter of Duncan and Mary (McPherson) McDiarmid, who is of Scotch ancestry, and was born at Wheatland, Monroe Co., N. Y., Oct. 2, 1829. Of nine children four are living, born as follows: Effie, Aug. 23, 1852; John D., Sept 3, 1854; Mary E., Aug. 16, 1863, and James W., April 25, 1869.

Alonson H. Crocker, eldest son of Noah L. and Betsey (Sadler) Crocker, was born in Cuyahoga Co., O., Nov. 22, 1846, of German and English ancestry. When he was eight years old his father purchased 80 acres of land (sec. 11) in Byron. At the age of 23 Mr. Crocker became the possessor of 40 acres of land (sec. 14), to which he has added 100, 60 of which is under cultivation, chiefly devoted to wheat-growing. He was married in Byron Jan. 20, 1870, to Frances, daughter of Aaron and Betsey E. (Jaquay) Willard, born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., May 24, 1848. A son, Fred. Avery, was born March 4, 1877. Mr. Crocker has two steam threshing-machines and a portable saw-mill, which he has in operation at the proper seasons.

Noah L. Crocker (deceased) was born at Dover, Cuyahoga Co., O., March 30, 1819. He was the son of Noah and Betsey (Foote) Crocker. In June, 1853, he bought 80 acres of land in Byron, to which, 10 years later, he added the purchase of 40 more. He was an early settler in the tp., and died Sept. 6, 184—, leaving a numerous family. He was one of the founders of the first Methodist class in Byron, from which has grown the present prosperous Church at Byron Center. He belonged to the order of Good Templars. He was married at Dover, Nov. 15, 1879, to Betsey E., daughter of Wm. and Elizabeth (Tryon) Sadler. She was born April 1, 1827. Four children were born to them in Dover and five in this tp. Eight are living. Their births occurred in the following order: Alonson, Nov. 23, 1845; Lewis, born Dec. 22, 1847, died March 22, 1849; Noah W., May 16, 1850; Sanford, July 19, 1852; Luther M., Nov. 20, 1858; Merton V., June 27, 1862; Eunice L., Aug. 11, 1865; Lenna C., Jan. 14, 1868, and Lida M., Nov. 20, 1869.

Sanford Crocker, son of Noah L. and Betsey E. (Sadler) Crocker, was born in Dover, Cuyahoga Co., O., July 19, 1852. His parents removed to this tp., and he remained with them until 22 years of age, when he bought 40 acres of land (sec. 14), and in the spring of 1879 added by purchase 40 acres adjoining. He was married in Byron May 16, 1874, to Miranda I., daughter of Albinus and Julia (Sadler) Lilly. She was born in this tp. June 12, 1855. Their children were born in Byron as follows: Leo H., July 26, 1876, and Laurel A., Nov. 25, 1878. Mrs. Crocker is a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. C. is a Republican.

Stephen A. Cross, fourth son of Shubael and Phœbe (Wilcox) Cross, was born in Evans, Erie Co., N. Y., Oct. 25, 1842. His father was born May 12, 1801, of English ancestry. His mother was born in Rhode Island in 1828. Raised on a farm, he came to Michigan in the fall of 1861 and remained till the spring of 1864, teaching school. In April, 1864, he was appointed to a position in the Quartermaster's Department, in the Army of Cumberland, during the war of the Rebellion, and was stationed at Chattanooga, Tenn., where he served until disabled for service on account of contracting chronic diarrhœa; then returned to New York and followed railroading till 1872; he then returned to Byron tp., and was married Dec. 24, 1872, to Ellen L. Boynton, daughter of Jerry and Harriet (Wilson) Boynton, born Nov. 2, 1852. They have three children, born in Byron tp.—Arthur B., born Sept. 16, 1874, Clarence H., born April 16, 1877, and Herbert S., born Jan. 6, 1880. Mr. Cross has been Superintendent of schools one year. He is now Justice of the Peace, elected in 1879 for four years. He has 140 acres of land—120 acres on sec. 9, and 20 on sec. 4. He is a member of the Freemasons, and both himself and wife are members of the M. E. Church.

Elias W. De Camp, jr., eldest son of Elias W. and Eliza (Price) De Camp, was born Dec. 19, 1833, at Farmington, Ontario

Co., N. Y. At 12 years of age he left home and subsequently learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked until 1858, when he entered Hillsdale College, Mich., and graduated after four years of study. Aug. 19, 1862, he enlisted at Adrian in Co. I, 1st. Mich. Light Artillery (Capt. J. J. Daniels) and served in the Armies of the Potomac and Cumberland. He was in 23 regular actions at Gettysburg, Atlanta, etc. He served three years and was discharged at Detroit. In March, 1866, he purchased five and one half acres of land in Corinth, where he has established his residence. His wife, Marion, daughter of John and Jerusha (Hawes) Packard, was born at Cleveland in January, 1842. The marriage occurred Oct. 3, 1865. Mr. and Mrs. De Camp have had six children, four of whom are living—Clara T., Lelia I., Ethel M. and Levitt D. Mrs. De Camp died Feb. 29, 1880. Both were members of the 1st Congregational Church of Dorr, Allegan Co. Mr. De Camp is a Republican in politics.

William J. Eldredge, son of Wm. and Sarah (Rodgers) Eldredge, was born at Schenectady, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1825. He was married Dec. 24, 1845, in Montgomery Co., N. Y., to Rebecca A., daughter of John and Catharine (Lane) Van Patten, born Dec. 25, 1827. Five children have been born to them, four of whom are living. Their record is as follows: Daniel, born June 11, 1846; Henry D., April 17, 1849, Eliza A., Feb. 11, 1851, died Mar. 30, 1875; Fremont, Nov. 4, 1856, and Merada, Feb. 12, 1863. In 1846 Mr. E. purchased 55 acres of land in Noble Co., Ind., and about five years after settled in Gaines, going thence to Layton, Allegan Co., and two years afterward to this tp. He purchased 80 acres of land on sec. 16. Daniel Eldredge enlisted at Grand Rapids in the 7th Mich. Cav., and after a year of service in the Army of the Potomac, re-enlisted for the remainder of the war. He was discharged at Salt Lake City and returned home by water *via* California.

Norton Gilbert, eldest son of Joel and Lucy (Hall) Gilbert, was born in Tioga Co., N. Y., July 19, 1814. He is of English descent. When he was three years of age his parents located about 20 miles east of Cleveland, Ohio where he grew up and became a landholder. In 1851 he settled in this tp., where he purchased 160 acres of land in secs. 23 and 24, 80 acres in each. 120 of this is under cultivation and the buildings are worth about \$1,900. Mr. Gilbert was married at Chester, near Cleveland, Dec. 31, 1839, to Mahetable, daughter of Freedom and Sally (Ford) Whitman. She was born in Massachusetts, Nov. 17, 1717, and died Apr. 19, 1858, aged 58. Of three children born to Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert two are living, Charles H., born in Chester tp., Apr. 28, 1845, and Joel, born in Byron, June 13, 1857. Freeman Gilbert enlisted in Grand Rapids in January, 1864, in 3d Mich. Inf., and served in the army of the Potomac. He was taken prisoner at the Battle of the Wilderness and sent to the stockade prison at Andersonville, where he perished a victim of its unparalleled horrors.

Franklin A. Gillons, seventh son of Henry and Sarah Gillons, was born in Yorkshire, Eng., May 24, 1841. In 1853 his father emigrated to Canada, where he is still living. In 1860 his son went to New York. At 13 he commenced learning blacksmithing, at which vocation he has worked all his life. In the fall of 1861 he enlisted at Batavia, Genesee Co., N. Y., in the 3d N. Y. Cav., Co. B (Capt. Smith), and went with the regiment as assistant veterinary surgeon. After a service of 18 months the chief surgeon died and he was promoted. He was discharged at Chattanooga, Tenn., and returned to New York. In 1864 he spent six months in Cleveland, O., and three years following in Chester. In 1867 he purchased seven acres of land in Corinth, Byron tp., and erected a residence, afterward going to Dorr Center, where he engaged in milling with Joseph Woodham. They built a custom flouring mill, and a year after sold it to Wm. Ewing. Mr. G. rebought his old stand at Corinth and resumed his vocation of blacksmith. He has in Corinth one and three-fourths acres of land and his shop, and owns 55 acres of land in Dayton, Allegan Co. He was married at ——— Falls, O., Jan. 3, 1866, to Mina Gilbert, daughter of Joel and Naomi (Whitman) Gilbert. Mrs. G. was born Sept. 20, 1843, at Chester, Geauga Co., O. They have four children—Albert H., Ernest, Mary and Frank.

Thomas Hurst, son of George and Mary (Marshall) Hurst, was born Dec. 8, 1823, in Thorn Gumbald, Yorkshire, England. July 16, 1849, he was married to Emma, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Bainbridge, a native of Yorkshire, born Sept. 15, 1827. One son, George, was born in Yorkshire April 18, 1850. Lucy, only daughter, was born in Grafton, Lorain Co., O., July 3, 1853. In the fall of 1851 he came to the United States and spent two years in Grafton, returning to England. In the spring of 1856 he brought his family to Grafton, and ten years later purchased 40 acres (sec. 21) in Byron. Himself and wife are members of the M. E. Church. His son married Mary D. Longhorn and lives adjoining his father. The daughter is the wife of Henry Colwell, and lives at Byron Center.

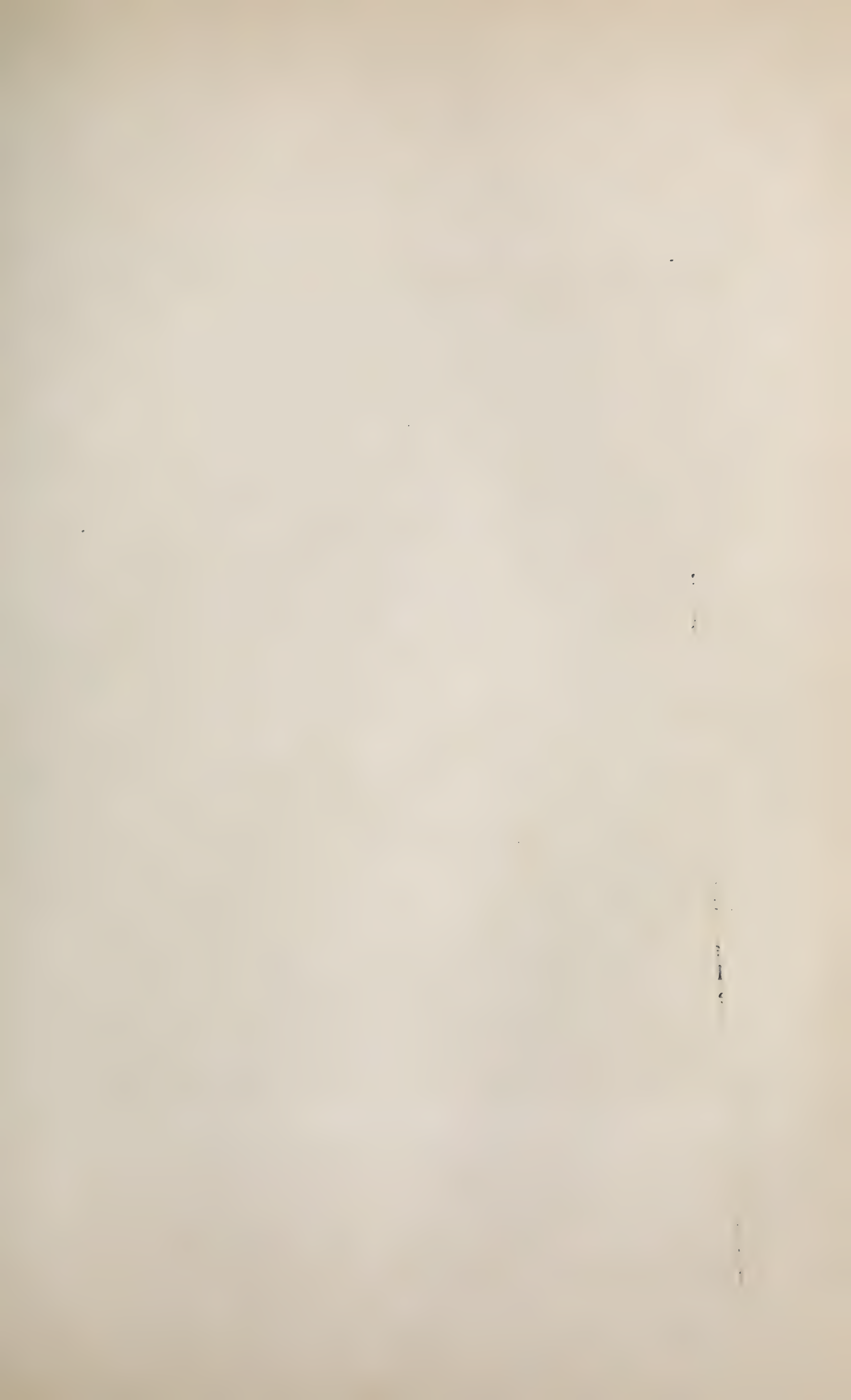
Abraham Jones, eldest son of John and Sarah (Stowe) Jones, was born in Cumberland Co., N. J., Sept. 27, 1835. His father was born in 1812, of German and Welsh parentage, and was a farmer until the subject of this sketch was seven years old, when he removed his family to the city of Philadelphia, and transacted business in lime until in 1847; he then went to Camden, N. J. At 14 years of age Mr. Jones went to Burlington, N. J., and learned the carpenter's trade, engaging there until 1852, after which he worked at his trade in Grand Rapids three years, when he became a millwright. At the commencement of the war he enlisted at Grand Rapids in Co. I, 27th Mich. Cav., under Capt. Goodale, and served during the war in the Army of the Cumberland. During the first three years he participated in 17 engagements, some of them of prominence—Shiloh, New Madrid, Evacu-

ation of Corinth, etc. After his re-enlistment as a veteran he saw much active service. At the termination of the war he came to this tp., where he had previously purchased 72 acres of land. Dec. 24, 1865, he was married to Mary E., daughter of John and Catharine (Emmons) Retan. She was born in New York June 9, 1843, of German descent. They have two children—Izora C., born Aug. 9, 1867, and John C., born Nov. 13, 1880.

Harmond Kellogg was born in Watertown, Litchfield Co., Conn., Feb. 7, 1808. He is the son of Martin and Elizabeth (Waugh) Kellogg. In 1812 his parents went to Florence, N. Y., where he remained until 1828. In 1832 he came to Detroit, and entered land in this tp., where he settled in 1842, on 160 acres, in sec. 3, 55 of which are cleared and cultivated. He was married Jan. 5, 1842, to Rhoda, daughter of Jonathan and Alma (Sarles) Waterbury. She was born in Otsego Co., N. Y., March 25, 1815. Five children have been born to them in this tp.—William H., Lewis, Marcus L., Salmon D. and Andrew H.

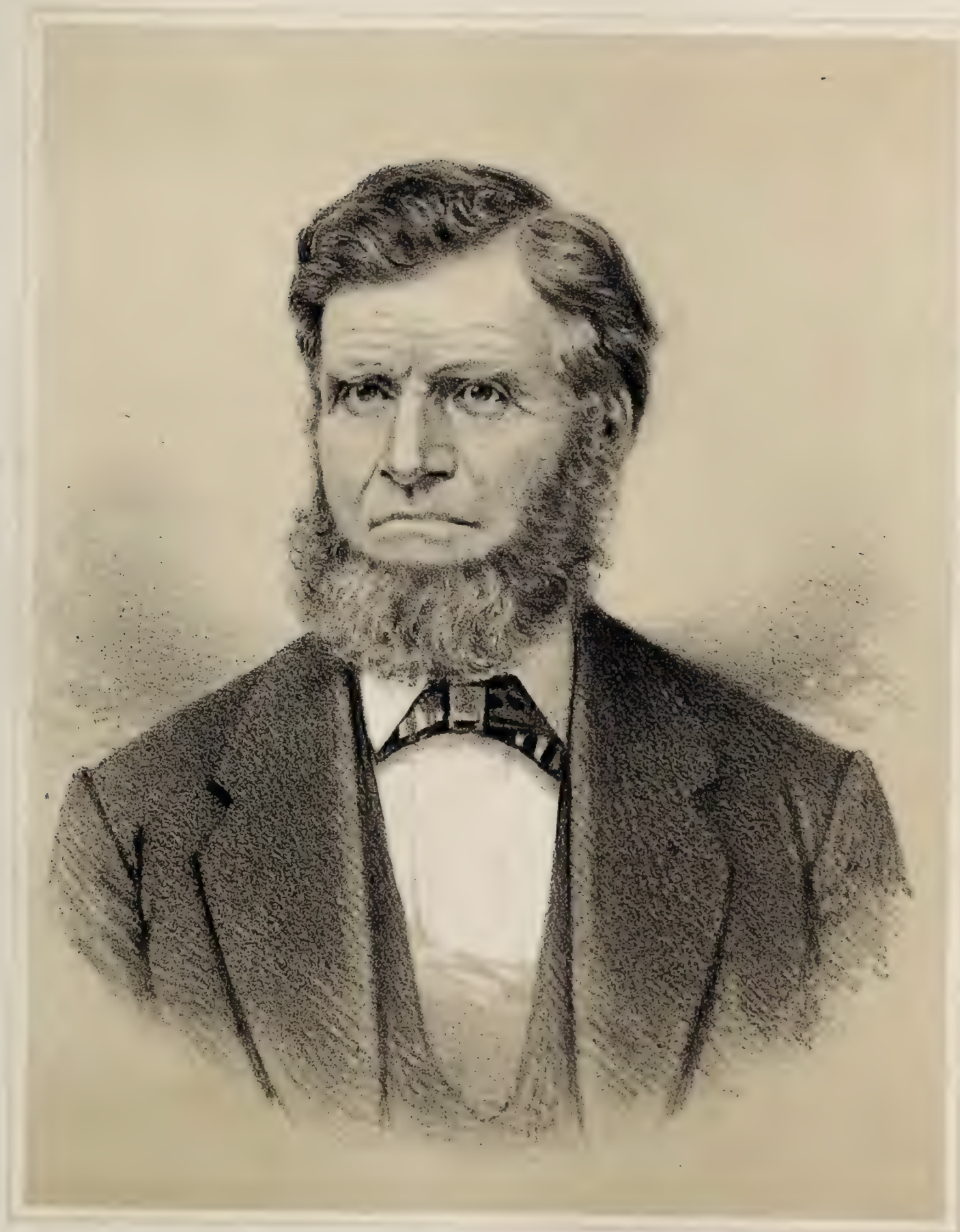
James M. Lane, eldest son of Orison and Elizabeth (Bean) Lane, was born in Readfield, Kennebec Co., Me., April 29, 1830. His father was a famous stock-raiser and imported the first Hereford cattle in the State of Maine. At the age of 16 he lost his father who died in February, 1847, and he inherited half the farm. When 19 he went to Wisconsin as a land locator for Shaw Bros., of Industry, Franklin Co., Me. In 1857 he commenced traffic in lumber at Grand Rapids. In March, 1862, he located in Byron, near Corinth. The country was quite new and Mr. Lane purchased 200 acres of land, erected a board shanty, brought on a force of four or five men and set vigorously at work clearing his land. He has 320 acres sec. 25 and 200 acres sec. 30, and 120 acres in Gaines. In Clare Co., Mich., he has between 3,000 and 4,000 acres and 10,000 in Michigan, Wisconsin, Maine and Minnesota. At home 250 acres are under cultivation, and he has extensive lumbering interests at Muskegon, and handles annually 12,000,000 feet of lumber from his own land. Another specialty of Mr. Lane is his fine horses. He was married in Waterville, Kennebec Co., Me., Oct. 25, 1861, to Elizabeth T., daughter of Joseph and Elmyra (Hilton) Fifield. She was born in Readfield, Kennebec Co., April 10, 1837. They have seven children living—Frederick, William H., Jessie, Charles, James, Lavina and Frank.

James Ledger, fourth son of Wm. and Sarah (Taylor) Ledger, was born in Kent Co., England, March 3, 1825. He was married in Kent, Jan. 1, 1846, to Sarah, daughter of Joseph and Harriet (Sanders) Hooker, who was born in Barton, Kent Co., England, Sept. 13, 1819. They have had nine children, seven of whom are living. The dates of their several births occurred in the following order: William, May 24, 1846; Elizabeth, Oct. 11, 1847, died Aug. 13, 1876; Henry S., Feb. 25, 1849; Rachel M., April 30, 1851; Geo. H., Feb. 16, 1853; Isabelle J., Nov. 2, 1855, died Dec. 20, 1856; Angelina J., Jan. 29, 1858; Amos H., Jan. 15, 1860;





Berclia L. Towner



S. S. Townes



Renna M., Aug. 24, 1863. In 1850 Mr. Ledger came to the United States with wife and three children and settled near Rochester, Monroe Co., N. Y., and five years after removed to Grand Rapids, where he traded in lime. In the fall of 1858 he purchased 40 acres of land on sec. 15 in Byron tp., 33 of which are under cultivation. In the spring of 1881 he bought 40 acres of timber land on sec. 14.

John Leyendecker, jr., eldest son of John and Elizabeth (Gorg) Leyendecker, was born in Germany, Oct. 22, 1826. He was married in Prussia, July 12, 1852, Maria Reuch, daughter of Jacob and Maria (Spyer) Reuch, born in Germany, Dec. 14, 1823. In the spring of 1853 they settled in Buffalo, N. Y., and in the following autumn proceeded to Cuyahoga Co., O., and one year after bought 80 acres of land in sec. 31, this tp. After a residence of four years they purchased 80 acres in Salem, Allegan Co., where they lived 18 years, when they returned to Byron and bought 160 acres in sec. 33, 100 of which are under culture. One of their children was born in Byron and two in Salem; births as follows: Mary A., June 24, 1857; John, Oct. 23, 1861, and Peter, Dec. 18, 1864. Mrs. L. is a member of the R. C. Church. The senior Leyendecker was a soldier under Bonaparte six years and fought at Waterloo.

John R. Long, son of Thomas and Margaret (Ryan) Long, is a native of Tipperary, Ire., born Sept. 14, 1829. Emigrated to America in the fall of 1848, and after a residence of four years in Tompkins Co., N. Y., came to Grand Rapids, and in 1859 purchased 120 acres on secs. 2 and 11, to which he has added 160 acres. He was married at Rochester, N. Y., in September, 1855, to Winifred, daughter of Peter and Bridella (Merney) Kinselley, a native of Wexford Co., Ireland, born March 15, 1834. Two children were born in Walker and two in this tp., as follows: Thomas G., Nov. 27, 1856; Michael J., Sept. 28, 1858; Margaret L., Oct. 19, 1862, and Peter D., Aug. 17, 1864. Mr. Long enlisted at Grand Rapids in March, 1865, in Co. A, 16th Reg. Mich. Inf., Col. Partridge. He served five months and was present at the evacuation of Petersburg and the surrender of Lee at Appomattox. The tp. was quite new when he came to it, and he cleared a space for a log house. He has a splendid barn, erected at a cost of \$1,600. Himself and wife are members of St. Andrews Church, Grand Rapids.

Jonathan C. Loomis, second son of Eber and Rebecca (Collins) Loomis, was born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., and died in Lorain Co., O., Dec. 29, 1854. He was married in 1837 to Elizabeth L., daughter of Noah and Betsey (Foote) Crocker. She was born in Cuyahoga Co., O., July 13, 1818. They had six children—Leonard G., Alvin C., Jonathan C., Charles W., Julia R., and William C. In 1863 the family settled in Byron, where they purchased 80 acres of land, sec. 14, now increased to 120. Leonard enlisted in the 42d O. Vol. Inf., and was wounded in the wrist at Vicksburg, taken prisoner and taken to Memphis, Tenn., and was afterward ex-

changed. Another son enlisted in Grand Rapids, who nearly lost his eyesight. Both were in a number of engagements. Mrs. Loomis is a member of the M. E. Church, as was her husband.

Asa T. Lovejoy is a native of Otsego Co., N. Y., where he was born Dec. 26, 1829. His father, William Lovejoy, died Feb. 13, 1870. His mother lives near her son and will be 77 at her next birthday. His parents were of English extraction, and in 1848 removed to Rochester, Lorain Co., O., where Asa remained a year, and in November, 1850, came to this tp. and worked in the lumber woods. Eighteen months later he bought 40 acres in sec. 4, adding to this purchase 20 more adjoining in sec. 9. He was married in Byron, June 23, 1854, to Lura A., daughter of Jesse and Susan (Swet) Wilson. Mrs. Lovejoy was born at Bennington, Genesee Co., N. Y., in June, 1827, of English parentage.

William D. Ludington was born in Hague, N. Y., Jan. 28, 1822. His parents, Jeremiah and Laura (Corbett) Ludington, were of English descent. In 1828 they went to Vermont, and three years later to Cleveland, O. He resided with his parents until his marriage to Mrs. Betsey, widow of Levi Pangborn, which took place Oct. 28, 1841. She was born at Independence, O., July 10, 1817. Several children were born to them—Winslow J., Pauline, Philora and William. In the fall of 1848 he went to Wisconsin, remaining until 1853, when he located in Huron county, where he resided 16 years, owned a saw-mill and 360 acres of land; served as Supervisor 13 years, and as Assistant U. S. Assessor four years. He was married a second time, to Melinda Daggett, of Huron county, June 21, 1867. They have one daughter, Florence E., born in Byron, Jan. 17, 1869. June 21, 1868, he transferred his residence to Byron, where he purchased 80 acres in sec. 1, and has 60 acres under a good degree of cultivation. He and his wife are members of the Grange, and he is a member of the Sons of Industry, and has always actively interested himself in political matters.

Patrick Malinn, jr., eldest son of Patrick and Maria (Plunkett) Malinn, was born in Westmeath, Ireland, March 8, 1808. He emigrated to the United States and lived in Brooklyn, N. Y., seven years. He there married, Nov. 1, 1846, Elizabeth, daughter of James and Margaret (Joice) Malinn, born in Ireland Nov. 6, 1819. They have 5 children; William, born Jan. 6, 1847; Margaret, June 15, 1849; Patrick, Feb. 22, 1855; Catharine, Nov. 2, 1859; and Edward, May 4, 1861. In 1855 he settled in Walker tp. and labored four years in the plaster-mills, when he purchased 40 acres on sec. 8, 30 of which are under culture. Mr. M. and wife are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

George W. McEachron, second son of Daniel and Clarissa (Kenyon) McEachron, was born in Onondaga tp., Onondaga Co., N. Y., Oct. 8, 1840, of Scotch ancestry. His father was a cooper and died when his son was six years old. He was employed on a farm until 16 years old, when he learned the trade of a carpenter, working at it until 1869, when he came to Jamestown, Ottawa Co., Mich., where

he purchased a farm of 90 acres, which he sold in April, 1881, and bought 120 acres in Byron tp.; 100 acres are under tillage, and the premises are adorned by a house and barn which cost, respectively, \$2,000, and \$1,000. He was married at Onondaga, N. Y., July 4, 1859, to Adelaide, daughter of Henry and Rhoda (Amidon) Amidon. Of four children born at Onondaga three are living, whose births occurred in the following order: Marcus, April 17, 1860; Cheney, July 31, 1862; and Daniel, March 10, 1865. Mrs. McEachron died April 8, 1870, and Mr. M. was married Nov. 20 to Ida E. Gould, daughter of Franklin and Mary J. Palmer, of Jamestown. She was born Sept. 1, 1851. They have two children, born in Jamestown—Addie E., July 1, 1875; and George M., Oct. 17, 1875. Mr. M. is a Republican and has served two years as Highway Commissioner. His wife is a member of the M. E. Church.

Elijah McKenney, son of James and Jemima (Kemp) McKenney, was born at Newfane, Niagara Co., N. Y., Sept. 4, 1812. In 1822 his father bought a farm in the town of Greece, Monroe Co., N. Y., but sold it and returned to Newfane. Elijah was married to Harriet Gaylord, Nov. 6, 1845, born Jan. 6, 1818. Of nine children six are living—Sarah L., born May 4, 1847; Charles G., April 26, 1849; Solon E., Feb. 21, 1851; Ruby M., April 8, 1858; Orlo M., Dec. 26, 1860; and Wm. C., May 18, 1862. In the spring of 1846 he purchased 80 acres on sec. 20; now owns 280 acres, with 125 under cultivation. He arrived in Byron with his household furniture and \$65.00 in money; \$70.00 being the price of the land, he disposed of an extra pair of boots for \$5.00 and paid the amount demanded. He cut a small clearing for a log house, in which he commenced pioneer life. He traded his overcoat for a cow and a hog that weighed 200 pounds when fattened. The next spring he purchased a pair of calves, and raised his first team. He cleared 15 acres unaided. His wife died Aug. 1, 1865, and he was married again July 12, 1866, to Abigail J., daughter of Chandler and Ruth (Reed) Hickox; born in Lorain Co., Ohio, Feb. 19, 1828. Mr. McK. has been Supervisor two years; Justice of the Peace one year. In politics is a Democrat.

In an early day wolves and other wild animals were very numerous, and on one occasion attacked sheep belonging to Mr. McK., one night even being so bold as to attack them in a pen adjoining the house. Mr. McK. hearing the noise and going out, they left one side of the pen as he entered the other.

James K. McKenney, eldest son of James and Jemima (Kemp) McKenney was born Aug. 6, 1806, four miles from the mouth of the Niagara river, in Canada. His ancestry was Scotch. In 1811 his family went to Niagara, N. Y., and 10 years after went to Monroe county. At 21 he purchased 75 acres of land in town of Greece, Monroe Co., N. Y., and after paying for it, he engaged in the mercantile business, which proved a fatal disaster to his finances. He again turned his attention to agriculture. In the fall of 1844 he came to Byron tp. Arriving at Grand Rapids with his wife and

four children and \$115, he purchased through Mr. John Ball 80 acres for \$60, and 40 more for \$22. It lies in sec. 20 of this tp. Mr. McK. has experienced all the exigencies of pioneer life. He carried his grists of corn and wheat two miles on his back, and single-handed cleared 87 acres of land. His first work was to build a small log house in front of the site of his present residence. It was near completion, with the spaces cut for doors and windows when a fall of two feet of snow occurred. At the time he was crippled by an enormous carbuncle on his knee, and in the unfinished abode he lived with his wife and five children, scarcely able to procure the necessary fuel; meantime the cooking was done out-doors. In six or seven years he bought a team, and drew the first load of timothy hay ever drawn to Grand Rapids, also the first green peas. He is the third original settler in the tp., nearly all others having died or changed their residence. He was married Nov. 5, 1837, at Parma, N. Y., to Ruby A., daughter of Seth and Annie (Bradley) Seeley, born at Hartford, Conn., Feb. 7, 1813. Of seven children one is living, Julia A., born in Greece, Monroe Co., N. Y., Jan. 29, 1839, married in Byron Oct. 11, 1871, to Judson A. Norris. The second son enlisted at Grand Rapids Aug. 23, 1862, in Co. H, 21st Mich. Vol. Inf., under Capt. Chase, and served nine months in the Army of the Cumberland. He was in the fights at Perryville and Murfreesboro, where he was wounded by the explosion of a shell, taken prisoner and recaptured. He was seized with hemorrhage of the lungs and came home to die.

Mr. and Mrs. McKenney are members of the Methodist Church. The M. E. church building at Byron Center was built in 1872, and dedicated in February, 1873. It cost about \$2,500—James K. McK. paying \$600 toward it, or nearly one quarter of the expense. Mr. McK. has been a member of the M. E. Church for over 50 years, and his wife about 40 years.

In politics Mr. McK. is a life-long Democrat and has served his tp. some five years as Highway Commissioner, though he accepted the office only after being earnestly solicited to do so by his friends.

Byron McNeal was born in Ridgeville, Lorain Co., Ohio, Oct. 13, 1838. He is the only son of Ozro and Sally (Blakesley) McNeal, respectively of Scotch and English ancestry. He continued in the vocation of his father (farmer) until Aug. 3, 1862, when he enlisted in Elyria, Lorain Co., O., in Reg. 103, Ohio Vol. Inf., Co. H, under Capt. Geo. F. Brady, and served in the 23d Army Corps, Army of Tennessee, until July 4, 1865. He was engaged in the siege of Knoxville, battle of Resaca, etc., Ga., where he was wounded in the left foot, May 14, 1864, sent back to the field hospital, thence to Chattanooga, Nashville, Louisville, and finally to Camp Dennison, where he was detailed to transfer prisoners. On being discharged he returned to Ridgeville and engaged in farming two years, when he went to Elyria, O., and prosecuted mercantile business five years. In 1876 he purchased

the store of Wm. B. Crabtree at Byron Center, and kept a general stock of merchandise, including groceries, drugs, dry goods, agricultural implements, etc., valued at \$2,500. He lost the stock and building by fire, Jan. 2, 1868, and recovered \$2,800 insurance; total loss, \$4,000. In 1869 he erected a building 36x60 feet, in which he carries on his former business, and also a meat market. In January, 1881, he was appointed Postmaster. He is a member of King Solomon's Lodge, No. 56, F. & A. M., of Elyria, O., and is also connected with the fraternity of Odd Fellows. Politically he is a Republican. Sept. 14, 1869, he was married to Mrs. Hattie Peck, widow of Jas. Peck and daughter of Arteman and Ettie J. (Brannan) Peck. She was born in Oberlin, O., and died at Byron Center, Aug. 24, 1880, and was buried in Winchester Cemetery.

Lewis L. Miller (deceased) was a native of Rensselaer Co., N. Y., and was the third son of James and Tamar (Purdy) Miller, of English descent. He was born June 10, 1822, and died Oct. 11, 1880. Nov. 10, 1846, he married Rachel M., daughter of Jeremiah and Eliza Hunter. Of three children, one survives—Charles L., born in Rensselaer Co., N. Y., Oct. 7, 1848. Mrs. Miller died Oct. 12, 1863, and Mr. Miller was married April 10, 1864, in Calhoun Co., Mich., to Margaret L. Hunter, sister of his former wife. One of three children is living—Albertina, born in Calhoun county, Jan. 31, 1865. Maggie L. was born at South Bend, Ind., Feb. 14, 1869, and Harry at the same place Jan. 14, 1871. He died July 12, 1871. Mr. Miller bought a farm in Parma, Jackson Co., in the spring of 1859, sold it two years after, and went to Albion, where he remained 18 months. The next three years he worked the farm of E. H. Johnson. During this period his first wife died, and he moved to the farm near by, owned by Mrs. Finley, which he worked two years, then entering into business relations with Willard Clark, of South Bend, Ind., operating in tin and glass. This connection continued three years, after which he officiated as city auctioneer two years, when he engaged in freighting in Grand Rapids, and also as foreman in Taylor's quarry. Five years later, in October, 1874, he purchased 80 acres of land in sec. 11; 40 have been sold since his death. He was a member of the Masonic order in Albion, and both himself and wife belonged to the M. E. Church.

Charles H. Moore, third son of Edward and Mary (Blanchard) Moore, was born in Wiltshire, England, March 22, 1829. At the age of nine he was taught to make shoe nails, and afterward learned the blacksmith's trade in his father's shop, which calling he has pursued since. Nov. 24, 1853, he was married in Gloucestershire, England, to Harriet, daughter of Wm. and Esther Brown. She was born in Gloucestershire April 11, 1829. They had four children—Wm. E., Clara, George F. and Elizabeth J. Mr. Moore came to America in the fall of 1855, and after a stay of three months in the city of New York, and in a gold mine in Georgia, he went to Ontonagon, Mich. Fourteen months after he purchased

40 acres of land (sec. 6) in Gaines, to which he has since added 80 more by purchase on sec. 1 in Byron; 100 acres are in a good state of cultivation. Mrs. Moore died in Gaines July 3, 1867, and July 31, 1867, he was married a second time, to Stella Meekens. To them six children have been born—Nettie L., Stella M., Lilly, Jennie, Albert and Jessie. Mr. Moore is a member of the I. O. of O. F., and of the United Sons of Industry. He has served as Constable two years, and eight years as School Assessor. He is a Second Adventist in religious faith, and in politics a Greenbacker.

Owen Narregang, fourth son of Abraham and Nancy (Fogle) Narregang, was born Aug. 23, 1827, in Northampton Co., then Monroe Co., Pa. His parents were natives of Berks Co., Pa., where his father was born Jan. 13, 1798, and his mother, Jan. 27, 1798. Both were of German ancestry. At 19 years of age Mr. N. opened a blacksmith shop in Livingston Co., N. Y., where he operated 10 years. In the fall of 1854 he came to Oakfield, Kent Co., and engaged in farming two years, after which he worked a year in building the D. & M. R.R., going then to Grand Rapids, where he found employ three years grading the streets. He acted as foreman in the Eagle Plaster Mills a year, and subsequently was in the plaster-mills at Wyoming. After this he served as an engineer in the plaster mills for a period, and was then employed three years in fencing on the L. S. & M. S. R.R. He went to Grandville, Wyoming tp., and purchased a blacksmith shop, where he remained one year, and came to Byron Center in the fall of 1872, where he purchased two blacksmith shops and two lots on Main street. He has built a house, store and agricultural warehouse. In 1873 he commenced business as a dealer in agricultural implements, and in 1877 opened a store comprising a general stock of dry goods, groceries, drugs and medicines, boots, shoes, hardware, crockery, etc., etc., valued at \$2,500. In the season his agricultural stock averages \$1,500, and his transactions in both departments reach an aggregate of \$10,000 yearly. He was married in Livingston county Sept. 5, 1849, to Polly, daughter of John and Maria (Schermerhorn) Kennedy, of Scotch and German lineage. Mrs. Narregang was born Sept. 22, 1829. They have two children, born in W. Sparta, Livingston Co., N. Y., as follows: Rozelia M., Sept. 22, 1851, and Benjamin F., April 25, 1854. Mr. N. is a member of the order of Odd Fellows, holding the office of P. G. Republican in politics, and has been elected to several local offices in the tp.

Michael J. O'Meara is the oldest son of Darby and Mary (Beland) O'Meara, and was born in Tipperary Co., Ireland, in 1843. He was reared on a farm until the age of 16, when he enlisted in Co. K., British Fusileers, under Capt. Hazlerigge. At the end of two years the regiment was transferred to Quebec, Can., where he continued in service two years and nine months, when he went to North Orange, Essex Co., N. J., and engaged in agriculture 18 months. He spent a short time in Chicago, going thence to Grand Rapids, where he resided two years, moving to Byron Center, where he purchased

a residence on Hanover street, valued at \$700. Dec. 13, 1869, he was married to Florence, daughter of Amaziah and Elizabeth (Kelly) Wedgewood, a native of Maine. Three children have been born to them—Forrest, at Grand Rapids, April 16, 1871; Agnes, April 13, 1875, and Edward, March 29, 1879, at Byron Center. Mr. O'Meara is a Democrat and a member of the Roman Catholic Church. He is now acting as Township Clerk, to which office he was chosen at the last election.

Caroline Phelon, widow of David Phelon, and daughter of Ozro and Sally (Blakeslee) McNeal, was born in Ridgeville, Warren Co., O., Sept. 22, 1839. Her father was born in Connecticut, of Irish lineage, and died Feb. 16, 1810. Her mother was a native of Connecticut, born March 7, 1815, and died Feb. 27, 1871. She was married in Ridgeville, Sept. 11, 1864, to Napoleon Heston, by whom she had two children, born in Ridgeville, as follows: Carrie M., May 15, 1867, and Ozro E., Aug. 20, 1865. She was married the second time Sept. 10, 1869, to David Phelon. From this marriage were born four children, viz.: Byron L., Oct. 28, 1872; Hattie S., March 15, 1875; Allen S., April 27, 1877, and Nellie D., May 28, 1879. Mr. Phelon moved his family to Byron in March, 1876, where he owns 80 acres of land.

Edgar M. Pratt, second son of Marshall and Catherine (Lavery) Pratt, was born in Walker, Kent Co., Dec. 14, 1854. His father was born in Niagara Co., N. Y., and is living in Wyoming. His mother was born in Oakland county, and died in 1863. He came to this tp. in 1866, and Feb. 10, 1875, was married to Harriet E., daughter of Jerry and Harriet (Wilson) Boynton, born Aug. 4, 1856, in Byron. He is a member of Wyoming Grange, and works 115 acres, a part of the Boynton homestead on sec. 9. His father was a pioneer in Walker, where he settled about 30 years ago.

William R. Pursel was born in Livingston Co., N. Y., Sept. 4, 1843. His parents, William and Jane Pursel, were of German and Irish extraction. He was married in Livingston Co., N. Y., Sept. 19, 1866, to Flora J., daughter of Isaac D. and Susan (McCrosen) Hazen, born in Ontario Co., N. Y. They have one child, born June 4, 1877. The life-long pursuit of Mr. Pursel has been milling. He went to Grand Rapids in 1866, where he remained three years, going thence to Gaines, where he was employed three years in the saw-mill of his father-in-law. At the end of that time, 1874, he purchased a grist and saw mill combined of J. D. Hazen, where he carries on an extensive business, manufacturing 500,000 feet of lumber annually. In the flouring mill two run of stones do a custom business, amounting yearly to about 20,000 bushels of wheat and other grains. The mills exhibit the latest and best improvements. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Livingston county, in Co. G (Capt. Cornell), 130th N. Y. Vol., Inf., where he served in the army of the Middle Department under Gen. Peck, 11 months; then entered service in the Peninsular campaign, under Gen. Keyes. He was afterward transferred into the 19th N. Y. Cavalry, and thence to the 1st N. Y. Dragoons.

He was in 44 regular engagements, besides participating in numberless skirmishes. Through all these he passed without receiving a wound. In politics Mr. P. is a Republican.

Frederick Pysher, eldest son of Anthony and Almira (Coon) Pysher, was born in Tompkins Co., N. Y., June 23, 1826, of German ancestry. In 1847, when he had attained majority, he came to this tp., and three years later bought 40 acres of land on sec. 2, and in 1863 added 40 more. He was married April 6, 1844, to Marinda, daughter of Roswell and Berthena Munger, of this tp., born in Lorain Co., O., Aug. 28, 1837. They have three children—Sarah E., born Jan. 26, 1865; Carrie T., born Sept. 26, 1867, and Fred, born June 27, 1871. Mr. Pysher is a member of the order of the United Sons of Industry. He has experienced all the hardships of pioneer life.

Jacob Ranch, only son of Henry and Catherine (Nicely) Ranch, was born in Rockport, Cuyahoga Co., O., Sept. 10, 1827, of German ancestry. In July, 1852, he bought 160 acres of land on sec. 6, this tp.; he now has 104 acres with 70 under cultivation. At the time of his purchase his land was covered with timber, and no roads were laid out until he was instrumental in having the proper papers executed and the road built which now runs by his place. He was married in Dover, Cuyahoga Co., to Electa, daughter of Jacob Snyder. Five of seven children are living—Nelson J., Clarissa, Ada, Eddie and Harvey. Mrs. R. died April 17, 1869, and was succeeded by Anna Jane, daughter of Robt. and Mary A. (Hunt) Howarth, born in Liverpool, Eng., Aug. 3, 1849. They have four children—Blanche, Stella, James and Henry. Mrs. Ranch had one son, Frederick, by her first husband. He enlisted in the U. S. Navy in 1865, U. S. steamer "Dakota," Capt. Gess, and did duty until Nov. 2, 1868, when he returned to New York and was paid off. He is now in Byron.

Ransom F. Stevens, second son of Benjamin and Lavica (Foote) Stevens, was born in Lee, Berkshire Co., Mass., May 20, 1820, of English and Irish ancestry. When he was 11 years of age his father purchased 80 acres of land in Avon, Lorain Co., O. Left home at 21 and worked as a farm hand until he was married in Euclid, April 8, 1846, to Finetta, daughter of Cyrus and Triphena (Beers) Ruple, born in Euclid, July 17, 1828, of German ancestry. They have three children, born in Ohio—Mary A., Feb. 22, 1847, Cyrus B., Jan. 9, 1850, and Elihu B., April 29, 1854. In August, 1846, he bought 40 acres in Brighton, Lorain Co., and after two years sold and bought 50 acres in Avon, which he sold in 1870 and bought 53 acres in this tp., with 40 under tillage. Mr. and Mrs. S. are connected with the M. E. Church.

Henry W. Strong, M. D., Byron Center, seventh son of Ansel and Polly (Sanborn) Strong, was born Aug. 4, 1837, at Monroe, Mich., of Scotch-Irish lineage. His father was born in Vermont, in 1804, and his mother in 1800. Dr. Strong traces his lineage direct from the earliest settlers of Massachusetts, among whom

were three brothers, Strong, of Irish birth, one of whom subsequently returned to his native country. Dr. Strong was reared on a farm until 18 years of age, when he learned the joiner's trade, pursuing it for three years, after which he devoted two years to photography. In the fall of 1864 he entered the office of Wm. Crispell, M. D., of Liberty, Jackson Co., where he read medicine 18 months, and afterward alternated farm labor with his studies, which he completed at Ann Arbor in 1864. He began the practice of his profession at Reading, Hillsdale Co., Mich., continuing there until June 2, 1869, when he came to this tp. and settled on sec. 27. In the spring of 1872 he built a handsome residence on Main St. The buildings on his premises cost \$3,600. Dr. Strong was married July 2, 1856, at Moscow, Hillsdale Co., Mich., to Rocelia H., daughter of Darius and Samantha (Butler) Ford. She was born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., in 1839, and died Oct. 11, 1858, at the city of Jackson, leaving a daughter, Rocelia, one day old. He married, July 2, 1862, Lucelia, daughter of Edwin and Betsey (Weston) Butler, who was born of English ancestors at Janesville, near Syracuse, N. Y., in 1843. From this union a son, Edwin B., was born at Liberty, Jackson Co., July 6, 1863. Mrs. Strong died March 14, 1867, and April 4, 1868, her husband contracted a third marriage with Mrs. Sarah Barnes, widow of Willard Barnes and daughter of W. D. Storrer. Dr. Strong belongs to the following organizations: Mich. Lodge, No. 50, A. F. & A. M.; Lodge No. 244, I. O. of O. F.; Mich. Med. Society; Western Mich. Med. Association and Grand River Valley Med. Association, of which latter he has been President.

Adelia C. Sullivan, wife of John W. Sullivan, and second daughter of Job and Caroline (Porter) Whitney, was born in Shelby, Orleans Co., N. Y., Oct. 23, 1840. In the spring of 1864 she came to Byron with her parents, and is in possession of 40 acres of land inherited from her father's estate, 12 of which are tillable. She was married Aug. 31, 1868. Mr. Sullivan was born April 2, 1846, at Wyoming, Wis. Of six children born in this tp., four are living. They were born as follows: Edwin P., Aug. 16, 1869; Burt, Aug. 20, 1871; Frank W., April 17, 1873; Alice J., April 23, 1874; Frederick, May 8, 1877, and Eunice C., April 3, 1881. Burt died June 12, 1873, and Frank six days after, both of diphtheria.

Hiram C. Thompson, son of Isaac R. and Milly A. (Herrington) Thompson, was born in Northampton, Summit Co., O., July 12, 1834. He came with his parents to this tp. in 1854, and July 2, 1856, was married in Wyoming to Mary M., daughter of Henry and Sally (Ellis) Tibbitt. She was of German and Welsh ancestry and was born at Northampton Jan. 2, 1842. Three children were born to them in Byron--Georgie E., July 15, 1858; Eben N., June 2, 1861, and Ernest L., Sept. 30, 1863. Mrs. Thompson died May 9, 1866. Mr. T. was married Aug. 20, 1871, to Harriet E., widow of Ashbel P. Orsborn. She was born in Erie Co., Pa., March

18, 1840. Their children's record is as follows: Homer E., born July 17, 1874, died Feb. 19, 1881; Abby D., born Nov. 30, 18—, died Jan. 20, 1881, and Horace M., born Jan. 21, 1881. Of six children born to Mrs. Thompson by her first marriage but one survives—Celam P., born May 7, 1860, in Wayland, Allegan Co. Mr. Thompson was one of the pioneers of this tp.; both himself and wife are members of the M. E. Church.

Isaac R. Thompson, eldest son of Robert and Frances (Enas) Thompson, was born in Otsego, Otsego Co., N. Y., Nov. 7, 1808, of Irish and English descent. When he was eight years old his parents went to live in Summit Co. He was married in Geauga county Sept. 20, 1832, to Milly A., daughter of Hiram and Milly (Bradway) Herrington, of English and Scotch parentage. Their two children were born in Northampton, Summit Co., O., as follows: Hiram E., July 12, 1834, and Eliza A., May 1, 1843. The grandfather of Mrs. Thompson served nearly seven years in the war of the Revolution as drum-major and was shot by a cannon ball. Her father, then a boy of 11, saw the disastrous tea party in the Boston Harbor, in which England indulged. Mr. Thompson was a pioneer in Byron, where he encountered all the hardships incident to primary settlers in a new country. In October, 1854, he purchased 80 acres of school land (sec. 16) at \$4.00 per acre; 54 are still in his possession, with 33 under cultivation. Both himself and wife are members of the M. E. Church.

Hiram S. Towner, eldest son of Samuel and Cerelia L. (Blakeslee) Towner, was born at Dover, Cuyahoga Co., O. Jan. 16, 1851, of English and Welsh descent. At 29 he engaged in the flour, feed and grain business at Byron Center (north side), and operated eight months, when he removed the machinery to the south side of the village, where, jointly with his father and brother, he built a grist-mill. He sold his interest to the other parties and engaged by the day in his father's saw-mill. His residence is situated on the N. E. corner of Towner's plat. June 1, 1872, he was married at Saranac, Ionia Co., Mich., to Emma M., daughter of Knowlton S. and Sarah (Sheppard) Pettibone, who was born in Grand Rapids June 8, 1847. They have had four children—Louie C., born Dec. 5, 1874; Harry M., June 6, 1876; Bessie F., June 17, 1879, and Arthur James, born May 10, and died May 13, 1881. The elegant brick residence, now owned by H. N. Cooper, was built by Mr. Towner in 1876, being the first of that material built in this tp. Mr. T. is a Republican.

Samuel S. Towner, of Byron Center, was born at Willsborough, Essex Co., N. Y., March 4, 1821. He is the eldest son of Samuel U. and Sophia W. (Smith) Towner; the former was born in Vermont Jan. 9, 1797, and the latter was born March 20, 1802. Mr. Towner was reared on a farm, and at 23 years of age went to Cleveland, O., where he engaged four seasons as a ship carpenter. In the fall of 1852 he came to Byron Center and acquired by purchase 160 acres of land on sec. 21, and gave his personal attention

to its improvement. He has now 80 acres in a prime state of cultivation. In the fall of 1871 he built a steam saw-mill at Byron Center, with an engine of 30-horse power and upright saw, and engaged in the manufacture of lumber for the Widdicomb Furniture Co., of Grand Rapids. He runs through annually an average of from five to six hundred thousand feet of lumber, besides a large amount of custom sawing. In the fall of 1880 he built a grist-mill with four sets of burr stones; he is doing a considerable amount of custom work, and manufacturing his own brand of flour for the Grand Rapids market. Mr. Towner was married Oct. 20, 1847, to Cerelia L. Blakeslee, daughter of James and Fanny (Lilly) Sherman, of Dover, Cuyahoga Co., O. She is of English descent, and was born at Ridgeville, Lorain Co., O., Oct. 1, 1830. They have had five children, as follows: Fanny S., born July 4, 1849, died Dec. 27, 1870; Hiram S., Jan. 16, 1851; Wilbur M., June 19, 1853, died July 7, 1854; Cassius B., Sept. 6, 1859, and Middie C., June 15, 1868. The two eldest were born at Dover, O.; the three last named were born in this tp. Mr. Towner enlisted in the war of the Rebellion March 6, 1865. He was enrolled in Co. C., 10th Mich. Cav., under Capt. Thomas, of Lapeer, Mich. He served in the army of the Cumberland, and was discharged Nov. 21, 1865, at Jackson, when he returned to Byron. He has been Supervisor and Township Commissioner, besides filling other local offices. Politically Mr. Towner is a Republican. The portraits of himself and wife appear on pages 618 and 619 of this volume.

Samuel U. Towner, second son of Truman and Sarah (Upson) Towner, is of Irish and English descent, and was born at Bridgeport, Addison Co., Vt., Jan. 9, 1797. His father was a physician. At 16 years of age he enlisted, May 27, 1813, in the "war of 1812," enrolling at Willsborough, Essex Co., N. Y., in the 29th Reg. U. S. Inf., under Capt. Van Buren. He was in the engagement at Godmanchester on the Chateaquay river, Canada, and in the attacks at Lacole Mill and Plattsburg, N. Y. May 3, 1820, he was married at Willsborough to Sophia W. Smith, daughter of Sylvanus and Rena (Rich) Smith, born at Willsborough March 20, 1802. Her ancestors were English. They have seven children—Samuel S., James W., Martha, Maria, Augustus, Emily and Caroline. Mr. Towner is a pioneer in Byron. He came to the tp. in May, 1851, and located 160 acres on soldier's title, which he afterward sold to his eldest son, residing himself at Columbia, Lorain Co., O., chiefly for the benefit of his children, there being no schools in Byron at that time. In the fall of 1865, with his wife and three youngest children, he transferred his residence to this tp. Politically he is a radical Republican.

James M. Watts, eldest son of James and Margaret (Van Horn) Watts, was born at Upper Wakefield, June 17, 1811. His father was born May 18, 1783; his mother, Nov. 15, 1791. When he was 12 years old his parents bought 150 acres of land in Middlesex, Yates Co., N. Y., and four years after he began to hire among

neighboring farmers to aid in support of a family of 10 children at home. In the spring of 1836 he went to Washtenaw county, stayed 18 months and returned to New York. He was married at Binghamton, Oct. 22, 1838, to Hannah, daughter of Amos Randall, born Oct. 8, 1818, in Norwich, Chenango Co., N. Y. There are four children—George H., born in Pittsfield, Washtenaw Co., Sept. 12, 1839; John R., in Middlesex, N. Y., 1842; William H., in Geneva, Ontario Co., N. Y., Feb. 22, 1844; and Elizabeth A., in Geneva, Sept. 6, 1875. In the spring of 1860 he bought 80 acres of land on sec. 18, Byron tp., 35 under cultivation. Mr. Watts was married a second time, in January, 1871, to Emma, daughter of Sydney and Diana Draper, of this tp. George H. Watts enlisted in Canandaigua, N. Y., and was wounded at Petersburg in the shoulder and taken prisoner. William H. enlisted at Grand Rapids in the "new 3d," under Capt. Morn, and was transferred to Capt. Ferris.

Prentiss Weaver, son of Sebia and Dora (Session) Weaver, was born in Tolland, Conn., March 16, 1825. His father purchased a farm in Genesee Co., N. Y., when he was three years old, where he remained until the age of 22. In the fall of 1847 he located 80 acres of land on sec. 34, this tp. He went back to New York and returned to Byron in the spring of 1849. He was married April 11, 1849, in Genesee Co., to Mary Vickery, daughter of William and Catharine (Willis) Vickery, born in Darien, Genesee Co., N. Y., April 29, 1821. Their three children were born in this tp.—Linus, Sept. 22, 1852; Dora C., Feb. 7, 1859; and Wm. Frank, June 11, 1860. His land was covered with the unbroken forest. He paid \$65 for 80 acres of land and bought a pair of three-year old steers. He cleared a place for a log house, which still stands. He now owns 520 acres in this tp., with about 200 under tillage; also 10 acres near the fair grounds, sec. 6, in the vicinity of Grand Rapids, and 5 acres sec. 1, Wyoming; also 120 acres in Newaygo county. His wife died Sept. 7, 1861, and he was married Oct. 7, 1862, to Roxy, widow of Fayette Lamb, and daughter of Alva and Eliza (Ogden) Russ, born in Orleans Co., N. Y., April 27, 1828. She is a member of the Congregational Church. Mr. Weaver and his brother each sent proxies to the country's service during the Rebellion, though neither was drafted. He bought a farm of 75 acres in Paris, a gift to his eldest son.

Amaziah Wedgewood, son of Chase and Martha (Mitchell) Wedgewood, was born in Lewiston, Me., March 10, 1804. His father was of English descent and a native of New Hampshire. His mother was descended from a French family of Maine. When eight years old his parents removed to New York, where he lived with them until he was 24, when he was married in Avon, Somerset Co., Me., to Elizabeth Kelley, daughter of Charles and Judith (Wilber) Kelley. She was born of Irish parents May 15, near Portland, Maine. The marriage took place Jan. 7, 1830; 10 of 11 children are living—Ursula, Frances, Eunice, Charles H., Amaziah, Angeline, Helen, Gustavus, Florence, Isabel and Orin. In October,

1852, he went to Warrenville, Cuyahoga Co.; four years after to Byron, settling on 40 acres of land, sec. 17. He is a member of the M. E. Church, and his wife belongs to the society of Disciples. Charles H., the eldest son, enlisted at Grand Rapids under Gen. Sherman and served about three years in the Army of the Cumberland. Mr. W.'s grandfather was a soldier of the Revolutionary war and was at Bunker Hill.

Riggs Whitcomb, eldest son of Alden and Susan (Guest) Whitcomb, was born in Frankfort, Herkimer Co., N. Y., Oct. 22, 1821, of English ancestry. He was married Aug. 7, 1842, to Elizabeth Stevenson, daughter of Hiram and Mary (Boyles) Stevenson, and born Sept. 12, 1822, at Worcester, Otsego Co., N. Y. They have four children, one born in New York and three in this tp. They are: Byron, Sarah, George and Alden. In November, 1850, Mr. Whitcomb went to Ohio, and two years later bought 40 acres of land on sec. 28, this tp., where he resided one year, and then bought 40 acres on sec. 29. In 1857 he made another purchase of 40 acres on sec. 33, and took possession of it in 1858. He now owns 100 acres, with 65 under improvement. At the time of his purchase his land was covered with timber, and it cost from \$1.25 to \$17.00 per acre. When he fixed his residence here his sole effects were a small load of furniture and three or four dollars in money. He has cleared a fair proportion of his estate and been reasonably successful in his business ventures. Mr. Whitcomb is descended from patriotic stock. His grandfather was a "Green Mountain boy," enlisting as a private at 16 years of age and serving through the entire period of the Revolution. Mr. W. enlisted at Grand Rapids, Jan. 5, 1864, in Co. F, 14 Mich. Vol. Inf., under Capt. Nicholson, and served until the close of the war, actively engaging in a number of battles. At Bentonville he was wounded in the right arm and in the right side almost simultaneously, and was sent to the hospital at David's Island, N. Y., from whence he was transferred to Harper's hospital at Detroit. His son Orrin enlisted at Grand Rapids in the same regiment when 16 years old, and died at Franklin, Tenn., of consumption. Mr. and Mrs. Whitcomb have lost nine children, named as follows: Byron, who died in New York; Sarah Ann, who was burned to death in Ohio at four years of age, by an accident, her clothes catching fire; Charles A., who died, aged one year; Orrin, who died while serving in the war of the Rebellion, in Tennessee; Orrin 2d, who died while an infant; Amos, who died aged nine years; Elton, who was accidentally killed by a circular saw at the age of 21; Annette, aged 21 years; and Alice, aged 14 years.

Job Whitney (deceased) was born in Seneca Co., N. Y., June 16, 1806. He is of English ancestry and the first son of Samuel and Hannah (Carpenter) Whitney; he lived in his native county until 11 years old, when his parents went to Shelby, Orleans Co., where they passed the remainder of their lives. When 26 years of age Mr. Whitney was married in Shelby to Caroline Porter. She was born in Massachusetts in October, 1808. Of five children, born

in Orleans Co., N. Y., three are living, whose births occurred as follows: William P., Dec. 10, 1835; Adelia C., Oct. 23, 1841, and James B., Dec. 10, 1845. Mrs. W. died Feb. 23, 1848, and her husband was married May 11, following, to Catharine M., daughter of Downey and Aurora (Cartiss) Kellogg, born in Sheffield, Berkshire Co., Mass., Dec. 2, 1808. Mr. Whitney belongs to the pioneer element of this county. He purchased 80 acres of land in Wyoming in 1845, and the following year 40 more, and moved to the tp. Nine years later he purchased 40 acres in this tp., sec. 2, and himself and son bought 160 acres situated directly opposite in sec. 3; 55 acres of this land was in his possession at the time of his death. The homestead of 40 acres with fine house and barns is held by his wife, and will at her death revert to the youngest son. Mrs. Whitney is a member of the Congregational Church. Mr. Whitney is remembered as a just and upright man by his friends, and by his family as an affectionate husband and father. While living in Wyoming he served two years as Supervisor. In politics he was a Democrat. He was a firm believer in Christianity, and was a Baptist in belief.

Calvin W. Winchester was born in Chester, Geauga Co., O., June 20, 1837. His father, Layden Winchester, of English descent, was born in Connecticut, Jan. 23, 1798. He is a hale old man of 83, seeing as well as ever without the use of spectacles. He lives with his son. Mr. Winchester's mother was born in a small town named Jericho, in Chenango Co., N. Y., Feb. 4, 1796. She is Scotch by descent and exhibits the tenacity of life of her ancestral race, being still remarkably active although 85 years old. When Mr. W. was 17 his father purchased 80 acres of land in sec. 10, to which 50 more were afterward added; 40 of this comprises the estate occupied by Mr. W. of this sketch. He was married in Dorr, Allegan Co., July 31, 1859, to Cleona, daughter of Alonzo P. and Caroline M. (Blakeslee) Terrell, who was born at Ridgeville, Warren Co., O., May 29, 1844. They have five children, born in Byron, as follows: Ozro L., May 7, 1860; Dora A., Aug. 30, 1866; Inis A., July 30, 1868; Royce A., April 13, 1878, and Lera C., Sept. 19, 1880. Mr. W. has held the office of magistrate. He is a Greenbacker, and himself, wife and two daughters are members of the Christian Church.

John C. Winchester, second son of Layden and Clarissa (Campbell) Winchester, was born in Ellery, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., Feb. 27, 1828. He is of English and Scotch descent. Four years after his birth his parents located at Chester, Geauga Co., O., where they purchased a farm. In May, 1852, Mr. Winchester bought 80 acres of land in Byron tp., in sec. 14, 50 of which are now under cultivation. Sept. 9, 1855, he was married by the Rev. James Ballard to Mary A., daughter of Seth and Amelia (Pittsinger) Chilson, a native of Trumbull, Ashtabula Co., O., where she was born Feb. 19, 1838. Her ancestry is German and English. Two children have been born to them as follows: Cora A., in Byron, May 18,

1858, and Emma E., April 25, 1862. The latter died Aug. 29, 1864. Mr. Winchester was one of the earliest pioneers in the tp. When he settled within its borders it was almost wholly unbroken forest with here and there an inhabitant. Mr. W. served in the Army of the Cumberland. He enlisted under Capt. Thomas G. Templeton at Grand Rapids, Aug. 15, 1864, in Co. I, Mich. Engineers and Mechanics, and was mustered out at Jackson, June 6, 1865. Three of his brothers were in the Union army, one with him in the same company. Republican in politics.

Jerome L. Winchester was born in Marcellus, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., Dec. 9, 1830. He is third son of Layden and Clarissa (Campbell) Winchester. When two years old his parents went to Chester, Geauga Co., O., where they purchased a farm. At 16 he learned the trade of blacksmith and pursued it until 1873. At the age of 23 he went to Grand Rapids, and a year later returned to Ohio and was married July 4, 1855, to Lucinda M. Smith. She is the daughter of Joseph and Laura (Stowe) Smith, and was born at Madison, Lake Co., O., Oct. 20, 1837. Six children have been born to them at Byron, as follows: May A., Jan. 12, 1864; Tracy A., Oct. 16, 1867; Emma L., July 5, 1870; Bertha C., June 30, 1874; Chloe A., Aug. 25, 1861, died Sept. 9, 1880; Homer A., July 23, 1866, died Sep. 21, 1866. Mr. Winchester was in the Army of the Cumberland eight months. He enlisted in Chicago, March 20, 1865 in Co. M (Capt. Avery), 9th Ill. Cavalry, and received his discharge in October, 1865, at Springfield, Ill. He began pioneer life in Byron in the summer of 1855, locating on 80 acres which he had purchased two years before. He now owns 95 acres (secs. 14 and 15), 65 of which are in fine tillable condition. He has a splendid brick house, barn and other buildings costing in the aggregate \$2,100. He belongs to Lodge No. 244, I. O. O. F. Mrs. W. is a member of the Church of the Disciples.

Isaac Winegar, son of Isaac and Leah (Vosburgh) Winegar, was born Jan. 12, 1816, in Chenango Co., N. Y. He is a descendant of Ulric Winegar, the earliest ancestor to whom the family have been able to trace kinship with directness and certainty. The latter, "pioneer and patriarch" of the Winegar family in America, was a native of Switzerland. In 1710, he came to America with the colony known as the "Palatines," under the protection of Queen Anne. The tract of land on which he settled on Hudson river is known to this day as "Winegar's land." He went in 1724 to Oblong, now Amenia, Dutchess Co., N. Y., where he died in 1750, aged 102 years. He left several daughters and one son, Garrett Winegar, who was born in Germany in 1702, and at the age of 22 married Catherine Snyder. He also settled at Oblong, where he built the first saw-mill and died in 1755. His will made provision for his wife and 14 children, nine sons and five daughters. Samuel Winegar, seventh son of Garrett Winegar and grandfather of Isaac Winegar, died early in the present century, leaving the following children: Asenath, Jeremiah, Gideon, Thomas, Isaac, Susan and

Polly. He was also a miller by occupation. Isaac, the youngest son, was the father of Mr. Winegar, of this sketch. The latter was reared to agricultural pursuits and at 22 engaged in harness-making, taking it up from choice, without previous instruction in its details; afterward worked at it as a journeyman, was acknowledged to be a superior workman. His shop was at Crane's Corners. Afterward he began to work as a carpenter independent of an apprenticeship, and has followed it since 1845. He did a great amount of work on his own residence, and planned and built his barn, a structure 32 by 44 feet and 16 feet from sill to plate. Mr. Winegar was married in Litchfield, Herkimer Co., N. Y., Dec. 31, 1840, to Sarah F., daughter of Alden and Susannah W. (Gess) Whitcomb, born in Litchfield, Feb. 18, 1826. Of five children born to them, two are living—Isaac M., born in Litchfield, Apr. 11, 1842 and Edith M., born in Byron, Sept. 8, 1866. Mr. Winegar came to Michigan in the fall of 1845 and bought 80 acres of land, perfectly wild, with no traces of civilization. He now owns 100 acres on sec. 28 and $53\frac{1}{2}$ on sec. 29, with 80 acres under improvement, the result of his own labor. He also owns two lots and a residence on Main street, at Byron Center. Mr. Winegar received a limited education and set out in the world without aid; has earned for himself a comfortable independence and a name that will pass to his posterity as that of a man without reproach. He was a Lieut. in the 27th Reg. N. Y. State Inf., commissioned in 1844. He is and has been for a number of years Justice of the Peace, and is connected with the Odd Fellows Encampment at Salem Center. Mr. Winegar's portrait appears on another page.

Philander B. Wright, M.D., eldest son of Philander and Mary W. (Brackett) Wright, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., June 7, 1841. His father was born in Northampton, Mass., Jan. 7, 1805, of English and French ancestry. His mother was born in Lancaster, N. H., March 16, 1804, of English and Welsh parentage. In the 17th century three brothers by the name of Brockett came to America, and wishing to establish new names and histories with the new country, the eldest retained that of Brockett, the second took the name Brickett, and the third called himself Brackett. The family, of which they were members, had received orders of knighthood, and Dr. Wright has a copy of the original coat of arms. Dr. Wright was a student at various places in Wisconsin, and had been engaged in the study of medicine a year, when he enlisted in Grant Co., Wis., in Co. C, color Co., 2d Wis. Vol. Inf. (Capt. McKee) and served three and one quarter years. His company was part of the Iron Brigade. He served in the Army of the Potomac, was at the first battle of Bull Run, and in all the engagements between that and Gettysburg, except Antietam. He was wounded at first Bull Run in the ankle, at second Bull Run in the knee, and at Gettysburg in both arms, right leg, left hip, right side and on the top of the head. He enlisted as a private, and when wounded, was Color Sergeant, and before his discharge at



Isaac Winneke

Baltimore, Md., was promoted to 1st Sergeant. On his return to Milwaukee he resumed the study of medicine, alternating his studies with teaching. He entered the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati, O., where he graduated Feb. 11, 1868, and commenced practice in Corinth the following spring. He has 40 acres of good land with 25 under tillage and a handsome residence; also owns two lots corner Sycamore and Lafayette streets, Grand Rapids. He owns 80 acres respectively in Dorr and Leighton, Allegan county. His wife, Victoria A., daughter of Nicholas and Sarah Peck, was born in Bedford Co., Pa., July 24, 1839. They were married in Kenosha, Wis., March 4, 1868, and have six children—Lillian B., Paul E., Lawrence O., Max G., John M. and Harry P. The Dr. has been Health Officer three or four years and is a member of the Masonic fraternity.



CALEDONIA TOWNSHIP

Caledonia, or township 5 north, range 10 west, is watered by the Thornapple. Owing to the rapid drainage of this portion of the Peninsula, the waters literally tore through the land, ultimately settled in deep channels, leaving the prairie of former times marked by deep ravines. The land east of the Thornapple is what is known as "oak openings," possessing a sandy loam and very productive. West from the river, and some distance from its channel, the township is comparatively level, clothed in a few places with valuable timber tracts. The township is one of the best wheat districts of the county.

Thornapple river flows through the center of the township from south to north, and is here a very rapid stream, shut in frequently by high hills or bluffs, that reach almost to the water's edge, leaving no bottom lands. For some distance on either side of the river the surface is much broken, and indeed a large portion of the surface of the town is quite rolling. There are some eight or ten small lakes in the town; the largest, lying about one and a half miles east of the village of Alaska, is about one mile in length, and one-quarter to one-half mile in width, and well stocked with a variety of fish. Emmons lake, near Caledonia Station, is a small, picturesque sheet of water. On the east side of the river oak openings prevail and the soil is sandy, and in many places full of gravel, but seemingly quite fertile. West of the river a heavier or more clayey soil prevails. There are several tamarack swamps nestled among the hills. Agricultural pursuits meet with as good returns in this town, perhaps, as anywhere in the county. A large portion, particularly of the west half of the town, was heavily timbered.

The G. R. Valley railroad crosses the southwest corner of the town. A small village is there, which has made a beginning in the way of using the power at its disposal.

On the farm of Edward Campau is a noted beaver-dam, which once made a pond of several acres. The dam is in two parts, one 80 and the other 60 yards in length. Its height was apparently three feet or more. By the rotting of the material, and the trampling of cattle, it is now a simple ridge of earth, a foot or more in height. It is built on a spring marsh. Near the middle of the dam is a kind of island of solid earth. Taking the height of the dam on that, and where at the ends it is on solid earth, the general height must have been three feet.

PATENTEES OF TOWNSHIP LANDS.

Among the first purchasers of United States lands in Caledonia, the following may be named: Wm. H. Brown, sec. 3, June 16, 1835; Edwin C. Litchfield, sec. 5, Dec. 6, 1836; Samuel Hubbard, sec. 11, Sept. 12, 1835; Nathan Townsend, sec. 14, May 6, 1836; John W. Edmunds, sec. 17, Dec. 6, 1836; Hiram Shearman, sec. 20, Nov. 8, 1836; Wm. M. Halstead, sec. 23, Sept. 26, 1836; Isaac Parker, sec. 26, Sept. 12, 1835; James V. Leonard, sec. 28, May 21, 1836; John M. Webster, sec. 31, Nov. 7, 1836; Luther H. Trask, sec. 34, March 5, 1836, and Benjamin H. Silsbee, sec. 35, July 8, 1835.

Asahel Kent was the first settler, locating on sec. 35 in 1838. Ten years later Wm. H. Brown erected a saw-mill at Brownsville, now Alaska, and five years later, in 1853, built the flouring mills. Lyman Gerold was the first settler on the west bank of the Thornapple.

A few of the persons whose names appear among the first land-buyers never became residents of the town; they merely patented the lands, and held them until the incoming settlers offered a reasonable price.

The following historical reminiscences of early settlement, related by Prof. Everett, form a valuable addition to this sketch of the township history: "In 1838 Asahel Kent conceived the idea of a public house in the wilderness on the Battle Creek trail. He accordingly came to Caledonia, then merely township 5 north, range 6 west, and opened the 'Kent House,' which soon became famous. And why? There was the jolly landlord, and his smiling dame, ever ready to welcome the weary traveler to a good fire, a smoking dinner, and a home-like, social visit. What though the house was of logs, and the lodgings perhaps a shed, the welcome was genial, the fare good, and 'Kent's Tavern' became an institution where one was sure of good cheer, and where he 'stopped again.' The viands were not dealt out on the principle, so manifest at some of our restaurants, where each waiter seems to think he is a priest, administering the sacrament. The table was 'heaped' with what was good, and the beaming landlord, having cut the meat into huge slices, would say, 'Lay to, and help yourselves, gentlemen and ladies; no ceremony here.' It seemed to be his delight to feed the hungry. The greater their appetites, and the faster his victuals disappeared, the more beaming was his look. He loved to see his guests enjoy themselves, and the long breath of perfect satisfaction and fullness, as they withdrew from the table, was music to his ear.

"Kent, the bountiful, soon passed away, with many blessings on his head, and his widow (as widows often do) married again. But she didn't leave the house. No. She and her husband, Peter McNaughton, still kept up the establishment, which became as famous as 'McNaughton's' as it had been as 'Kent's.' This tavern is a thing of memory. The opening of other lines of travel caused

the Battle Creek trail or road to be deserted, and the tavern died the death of the righteous.

“After a while, one after another, dropped in the settlers who came to live from the soil. Kent had fed the hungry and lodged the weary, his residence alone breaking the monotony of interminable woods. James Minsy came in 1839. Soon followed Orsemus Rathbun, Lyman Gerold, Hiram McNeil, Eber Moffit, Peter McNaughton, Levi Tobey, John Sinclair, Henry Jackson and Warren S. Hale. Some of them were after 1840. The names already given are probably all who were in Caledonia and Bowne, at the time of its organization as a town. For a number of years but few came to stay, though many passed that road, for it was on the ‘Battle Creek Stage Route.’ Fancy not that this ‘stage route’ was a smooth McAdam road, with its toll-gate once in 10 miles. It was merely a trail in the wilderness, with here and there an otherwise impassable place made passable. The stage was a heavy wagon, covered with painted cotton cloth. The road was dotted at long intervals by the settler’s cabin. There were Gull Prairie, Slater’s Indians and Yankee Springs, on the way; as for the rest, it was ‘timbered lands’ and ‘openings.’ Yet this was the ‘thoroughfare’ until the opening of the Kalamazoo plank road, in 1852. Then the genial landlord, Lewis, at Yankee Springs, had to go to the Legislature, or be forgotten; for his famous log tavern was deserted. Then the McNaughton house ceased to pay. Campau and the other drivers cracked their whips for the last time, and looked to some business other than driving and tipping over stages for a living.

“Many are the adventures on that route, our own among the number. Among others we note that of our fellow-citizen, H. P. Yale. He went to sleep on the way, and in the midst of his pleasant dreams, the stage gave a lurch and landed him, heels up, head and shoulders in the mud. He gathered up the fragments of himself, rubbed the mud from his eyes, and laughed, of course. At another time the driver had the honor, in a dark night, of tipping into a mud-hole John Ball, Mrs. T. B. Church and her baby Fred. Fred came near being drowned, or smothered in the mud; and then the country would have lost an embryo soldier, who was too proud to accept office, though commissions were thrust upon him; and art would have lost one whose quaint conceits are a part of the spirit of Harper. Our own adventures on the route might be passed, as perhaps of every day occurrence—a simple break-down, where a jolly song by Capt. Parks was cut short at the second verse, and to this day remains unsung. The driver was the same Edward Campau, whose pleasant residence is now where he can overlook the scene of that catastrophe. There he, with his fair wife, Yankee Lewis’ daughter, his cattle and his herds, is a well-to-do farmer; and is happy to welcome to his home those whom he tipped over on the Battle Creek road. Long life to you, Edward! And may your soul never be less open, or your home less blessed.

“We must, at one fell swoop, come down to 1846, when a man arrived ‘who meant business;’ who, seeing the fine water-power afforded by the Thornapple river, determined to monopolize that power; and to a great extent he did. Where he saw power he purchased the land. His name was William H. Brown. Among his doings was putting up the first saw-mill; and, in company with W. S. Hale, the first grist-mill, around which has sprung up the village of Alaska. Brown laid out the village in 1866.

“This Mr. Brown had an adventure, which, at the time, he wished he was well out of. Returning in the winter from his possessions in Caledonia to his home in Middleville, in a night of darkness and storm, he got lost. In the snow he lost the trail; and had no way but to leave his pony to its instincts. But he soon found himself sinking into that sleep which is the precursor of death from cold. He dismounted, and walked backward and forward until morning, to keep himself alive. With the coming of light, he trusted to his horse; for he himself had no idea of direction. His horse took him to Green Lake. There he was tracked, and found by those who searched for him, expecting to find him dead. We are not told what vows of reform he made in this dismal journey, but it is presumed that they were many and sincere. Neither are we told that he had any evil ways to reform. But how natural it is in trouble to think over all our sins, promising reformation, if spared, with time effectually to repent. Who ever knew of a blaspheming reprobate who did not pray and promise when he saw death looking him right in the face? And whoever knew the halter to press the neck of one who had not reformed and become a saint? What a good thing is danger to bring sinners to their knees! A pious negro woman had in vain tried to make her little woolly-headed sinner of a son say his prayers. But the reprobate would sing ‘Jim along, Josy,’ instead of, with eyes closed and clasped hands, saying, ‘Now I lay me down to sleep.’ She had exhorted him, whipped him, prayed at him, scolded him, and taught him to say his prayers; but he wouldn’t pray, and she was forlorn. One day she heard him screaming, and running to the door, she saw the old cow had him between her horns, butting him against the fence, and he was screaming in his fright, ‘O Lordy! O Lordy!’ She clapped her hands with delight, and said, ‘Bress the Lord! the old cow has brought him to his prayers,’ and left the cow to finish his conversion in her own way. History does not tell whether Johnny became a saint; but it is to be presumed he did; and that he was swung into heaven at the end of a rope.”

ORGANIC.

The first town meeting was held at the house of John P. McNaughton, May 4, 1840, with Justice G. Beach, Moderator, and Malcolm McNaughton, Clerk. The election of township officers resulted as follows:

John P. McNaughton, Supervisor; Justus G. Beach, Clerk; Norman Foster, Treasurer; Justus G. Beach, Loren B. Tyler, Malcolm McNaughton, Asahel Kent, Justices of the Peace; Rosswell F. Tyler, Malcolm P. McNaughton, John A. Campbell, Assessors; Asahel Kent, Asahel Tyler, Norman Foster, Commissioners of Highways; Norman Foster, Justus G. Beach, Wm. G. Wooley, Inspectors of Schools; Rosswell Tyler, John A. Campbell, Directors of the Poor; Rosswell F. Tyler, Collector; Frederick R. Thompson, Rosswell F. Tyler, Constables.

The meeting resolved to raise \$100 to defray township expenses for the year 1841-'2, and also that the pay of township officers should be one dollar for each day's service. In the following list the names of town officers down to the present time are given:

SUPERVISORS.

John P. McNaughton	1840-41	Wm. H. Brown.....	1861-62
Norman Foster.....	1842-43	Wm. I. Wood.....	1863-64
Rosswell F. Tyler {		Adam B. Sherke.....	1865-67
Wm. Gibson }	1844	Wm. I. Wood.....	1868
John A. Campbell.....	1845	Marcus Buell.....	1869-70
Justus G. Beach	1846-47	Robert S. Jackson.....	1871
Reuben H. Smith.....	1848	Wm. I. Wood	1872
Wm. H. Brown.....	1849-53	Martin Whitney.....	1873-76
Lyman Geaurld.....	1854-56	Austin W. Hill.....	1877
Zabin Williams.....	1857	Marcus Buell.....	1878
Wm. H. Brown.....	1858-59	Sherman T. Colson.....	1879-81
Warren S. Hale.....	1860		

CLERKS.

Justus G. Beach.....	1840-44	Geo. Fox.....	1866
Wm. Gibson.....	1845-47	H. B. McAllister.....	1867
Daniel C. McVean.....	1848	Sherman T. Colson.....	1868
P. D. McNaughton.....	1849-52	D. S. Haviland.....	1869-71
Henry Jackson.....	1853	H. H. Smith.....	1872
Theo. Nelson.....	1854	James Malcolm.....	1873
P. D. McNaughton.....	1855	Frank E. Campau.....	1874
Lewis M. Culver....	1856	D. S. Haviland.....	1875-76
Warren S. Hale.....	1857-58	Albert Bowman.....	1877
David Hendershott.....	1859-61	Tobias Bergy.....	1878-80
W. S. Hale.....	1862-64	F. Eugene Hale.....	1881
Wm. H. Brown.....	1865		

TREASURERS.

Norman Foster.....	1840-41	La Fayette Lybarker.....	1858-59
Rosswell F. Tyler.....	1842-43	W. I. Wood....	1860-61
Henry C. Foster.....	1844	David Hendershott.....	1862-64
Elias Law.....	1845	La Fayette Lybarker.....	1865
John D. Sinclair.....	1846-47	Edward Dunham.....	1866
Justus G. Beach.....	1848	John A. Beamer.....	1867
Eber Moffett.....	1849	La Fayette Lybarker.....	1868
John D. Sinclair.....	1850-53	Sherman T. Colson.....	1869-78
John Williams.....	1854-56	John McQueen.....	1879-80
Daniel Dunham.....	1857	Alfred W. Stow.....	1881

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

J. G. Beach, L. B. Tyler. M. Mc-
Naughton, Asahel Kent.....1840
J. A. Campbell, W. G. Wooley...1841
Malcolm P. McNaughton.....1842
John Verinuel.....1843
L. B. Taylor, Reuben H. Smith
Norman Foster.....1844
Michael Thomas, Orsemus Rath-
bun.....1845
Malcolm P. McNaughton.....1846
M. P. McNaughton, O. Rathbun..1847
Alanson Calkins, Norman Foster.1848
W. H. Brown, Levi Tobey, L.
Geaurld.....1849
J. D. Sinclair, W. H. Brown....1850
Gardner Eddy, J. D. Sinclair, L.
Tobey.....1851
L. Geaurld, O. B. Barber.....1852
Z. Williams, O. B. Barber.....1853
John B. Marsh, H. P. Green....1854
Levi Tobey.....1855
Sheldon Barlow, A. J. Whitney...1856
Eben Duncan, A. W. Blood.....1857
D. R. Fox, T. Nelson, J. Joles...1858

Abram J. Whitney, John B. Marsh,
R. G. Curver, Phillip Jones..1859
O. Barber.....1860
W. S. Briggs1861
D. R. Fox.....1862
Levi White.....1863
Warren S. Hale, Oscar B. Barber..1864
W. S. Hale, Zabin Williams.....1865
J. B. Sherke, Geo. Fox.....1866
Levi White.....1867
David W. Dutcher.....1868
H. B. McAllister, E. V. A. Pratt.1869
Adam B. Sherk.....1870
Levi White.....1871
R. G. Culver.....1872
Hugh B. McAllister.....1873
Adam B. Sherke.....1874
James McGarry.....1875
E. V. A. Pratt.....1876
H. B. Marsh, L. C. Rathbun....1877
Adam B. Sherke.....1878
Levi C. Rathbun.....1879
Marcus W. Carr.....1880
Hiram Palmer.....1881

SCHOOLS.

The school was one of the earliest institutions of the first settlers. The interest in education has been advancing gradually, until it may be said that every decade since the date of settlement has added a new school-house to the township. The present condition of the schools is as follows:

DISTRICT	CENSUS.	DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING	VALUE OF PROPERTY	NO. OF TEACHERS	SALARY OF TEACHERS	EXPENDIT'R'S FOR 1881.
No. 1	49	frame	\$ 150	2	\$108	\$204.33
2	42	frame	800	3	124	200.06
3	131	frame	2,000	4	440	880.65
4 fr.	87	frame	700	2	240	496.68
5	37	frame	150	1	250	327.53
6	53	frame	400	2	138	210.31
7	70	frame	800	2	198	542.71
8	183	frame	2,000	2	765	955.37
9	45	frame	600	4	251	334.41
9	697	nine	\$7,600	22	\$2,514	\$4,152.05

The village known as

“CALEDONIA STATION”

was platted for David Kinsey, Aug. 20, 1870, by R. S. Jackson. April 11, 1874, the first addition to this plat was made, and on March 29, 1880, the second addition was platted by R. S. Jackson, for the proprietor. The village is distant 15 miles from Grand Rapids, and 16 miles from Lowell. The manufacturing industries

are represented by a flour-mill, ax-handle factory and wooden-ware factory. The postmaster is A. B. Sherk. The United Brethren and Methodists built their churches here, and the M. C. R. R. Co., Am. Ex. Co., and W. U. Telegraph Co. have offices in the village. The business men of the village comprise M. & A. Bechtel, flour millers; Tobias Bergy, Henry Hess, Liebler & Herner, J. A. Lieber, Williams & Colburn, storekeepers; C. Crawford, druggist; H. Johnson and D. Winegarden, tin workers; Konkle and Peck, woodenware manufacturers; J. Chase, ax-handle manufacturer; E. W. Clark, harness-maker; G. Burkhart and G. Ford, wagon-makers; Henry Taborer, machinist; Jonathan Wood, Abram Shantz and Geo. Cress, carpenters; John Colburn, shingle-manufacturer; J. Hawk and Geo. Weitz, shoemakers; N. W. Peck, watch-maker; P. Giel, and Wm. Sibert, blacksmiths. The professions are represented by I. H. Corbin, lawyer; W. O. Barber, dentist; E. T. Marston, J. C. P. Negley and Wm. Towsley, physicians. The population of the village, as given in the census returns of June, 1880, is 500.

The prospects of this village are bright indeed. Even now, in its infancy, it shows a stability remarkable in itself. The mills, factories, stores and mechanic shops are all proofs of a steady and prosperous business. The rich agricultural country surrounding the village, and the continual growth of the agricultural and manufacturing interests of the district leave little room to doubt the great improvements which a few years will bring round. In and about the village there are resources to be developed; there are men with just sufficient enterprise to draw forth these resources; and with such material it is not too much to say that within a few years the prosperous little village of the present will be transformed into a large and busy town.

ALASKA,

on section 3, 16 miles southeast of Grand Rapids, on the Grand Rapids division of the M. C. R. R., and 166 miles northwest of Detroit, is a post town with a population of 225. The village contains a flouring mill, two furniture factories, two saw-mills, two general stores, one hardware store, one boot and shoe store, four physicians, two lawyers, one wagon shop, one hotel, two saloons, one tin shop, one blacksmith's shop, and one furniture store. The village of Alaska has been mentioned as an outgrowth from the enterprise of Mr. Brown. It is beautifully located on the Thornapple and has already made a fair beginning. The water-power is first-rate, and is capable of further development. The water can be used several times in a short distance. As years pass on, Michigan will turn her attention more to manufactures, and then the Thornapple will be dotted with notion factories, and Alaska do business in a thousand of the "gimcracks" that are the wealth of the land. There is a Baptist church at Alaska, built in 1867.

CALEDONIA CENTER, OR LA BARGE,

a village of 80 inhabitants, in Caledonia township, claims a post-office, saw and flouring mill, two blacksmith's shops, one shoemaker, one wagon shop, one general store. The postoffice is in charge of Alexander Kilgore.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

Among the principal manufacturing industries, the Caledonia handle factory, and the Center grist-mill claim special notice. The Caledonia Center grist-mill was built in 1870 by Wm. H. Brown, at a cost of \$13,000. It contains three run of burs, and all the most approved machinery. The mills do a "merchant" and "custom" trade, and the flour manufactured is of the best quality. The concern was purchased by John W. Sanbrook and Chas. W. Dutcher Feb. 1, 1881. John McQueen purchased Mr. Dutcher's interest in June following, and with J. W. Sanbrook operates them.

The Caledonia handle factory was built in 1873 by Konkle & Peck at a cost of \$14,000. The size of the main building is 30 x 64 feet, with a saw-mill 24 x 70. The motive-power is supplied by a 60 horse-power engine. The factory gives employment to 17 men, and the saw-mill to eight. The product is estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000 handles per annum. A branch of this factory was located one and one-half miles west of Caledonia station in 1869-'70, where the manufacture of handles is carried on.

PERSONAL HISTORY.

The following biographical notices contain much instructive information, both biographical and historical. Many of the early settlers are mentioned, and the story of their lives and progress related.

Elijah D. Alden was born in Broome Co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1819. His parents, Elisha and Sallie Alden, were natives of Massachusetts. Mr. Alden served an apprenticeship at the cabinet-maker's trade in early life, and in 1843 engaged in the business at Hastings, Mich. In 1836 he went with his parents to Pontiac, and in 1838 to Marshall, and to Hastings the following year. He went to Grand Rapids in 1851 and owned and managed a furniture factory until 1856, when he came to Alaska and built a furniture factory, at a cost of \$5,000. He sold it in 1868 and invented the "Alaska Turbine," a very fine-working wind-pump. This he manufactured and sold for a period of three years, when he resumed the furniture business. He was married Jan. 1, 1843, to Isabella McClellan, a native of Tompkins Co., N. Y., born in March, 1824. They have nine children--John S., Elvena (Mrs.

Hugh B. McAllister), Avery E., Clara E., Robert P., Fred R., Will H., and Frank V.

Chauncey Babcock was born Nov. 25, 1830, in the State of New York. His parents, Job and Delilah (Freddenburgh) Babcock, removed to Washtenaw Co., Mich., when he was seven years of age. In 1849 Chauncey removed to Clinton county, and afterward to Ionia county, and in December, 1875, he settled in Kent county. He owns a farm of 58 acres on sec. 33, Caledonia tp. He was married Sept. 29, 1875, to Malva Seymour; they have one child—Phebe Cora, born Sept. 27, 1876. Mrs. Babcock belongs to the M. E. Church. Mr. B. is a Republican in politics.

Peter A. Bale was born in Palmyra, Wayne Co., Pa., June 25, 1830; is son of Henry and Lydia A. Bale, both natives of Sussex Co., N. J. His father was born Feb. 8, 1790; and his mother, Jan. 6, 1795. They removed in August, 1838, to Knox Co., Ohio, and in 1851 to Caledonia. Mr. Bale, sr., entered 160 acres of land in Bowne, and 80 acres in Cascade, on which latter tract he located. He died March 8, 1872; his wife died April 17, 1865. Mr. Bale, of this sketch, is eldest son and fifth child of a family of nine children. He learned his father's trade of blacksmith when young, and enlisted Sept. 15, 1863, in Co. A, 1st. Reg. Mich. Engineers and Mechanics. He performed honorable service for his country, and was discharged Aug. 25, 1865. He was married May 4, 1856, to Melissa M., daughter of James and Louisa Russel, born in Williams Co., Ohio, Feb. 15, 1836. Two of three children are living—Mary M. born Nov. 17, 1860; and Jane, Feb. 28, 1870. Mr. Bale is a Republican and owns 40 acres of land on sec. 22.

O. B. Barber, representative pioneer, was born in Auburn, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1820. He is third child of Ira and Esther Barber, natives of Vermont. His grandfather, an Englishman, came to America prior to the American Revolution, and his father was engaged in the second conflict between America and Great Britain. Mr. Barber was reared on a farm and educated at the common school. In 1838 he went to Galesburg, Illinois, and two years after to Macoupin county, that State, where he remained until February, 1849, coming then to Caledonia, where he purchased a farm of 114 acres on sec. 26, on the old Battle Creek and Grand Rapids stage route, then the sole thoroughfare of the forest. The long succession of coaches seen in those days slowly winding over the Government roads were known as pioneer trains; Indians and wild beasts still held possession, and the first settlers made their way through difficulties and obstacles that would appall the generation of to-day. Mr. Barber was one of 13 voters at a town meeting in 1849, but five of whom survive. At that meeting Mr. Barber was elected Assessor and Highway Commissioner; since which he has officiated as Township Treasurer one year, Drain Commissioner five years, and Justice of the Peace 16 years. He was appointed Postmaster in 1861, and retained the position 18 years. In former days he was a Whig, but has advocated Republican principles since the organization of

that party. He was married Oct. 4, 1843, to Abbie J., daughter of Joseph B. and Nancy (Andrus) Mason, born in Lebanon, Grafton Co., N. H., July 22, 1822. They have had 10 children, eight of whom are living. Following is the record:—Mary E., born Aug. 4, 1844 (Mrs. Geo. W. Barber); Maria L., Oct. 19, 1845 (Mrs. Owen A. Nichols); Wm. O., June 7, 1847 (married Ruth Campbell); James M., Sept. 19, 1851 (married Ruby Barnum); Emma E., Oct. 22, 1853 (Mrs. Wm. Baker); Estella E., April 3, 1860 (Mrs. Lewis Smith); Fred R., April 8, 1862; Frank M., Feb. 12, 1864; Walden W., March 7, 1849, died in September, 1851. Mr. and Mrs. Barber are members of the M. E. Church.

Tobias Bergy, merchant, was born in Waterloo Co., Pr. of Ontario, Can., April 29, 1851. He is a son of Isaac and Nancy Bergy, the former a native of Bucks Co., Pa., the latter born in Lancaster Co., Pa., in 1815. They located on sec. 30, this tp., in 1871, where the father bought 120 acres, and also 160 acres in Bowne. He died March 18, 1874. Mr. Bergy of this sketch was reared on a farm and obtained his business education at Hamilton Commercial College, graduating in September, 1867, when he entered the mercantile house of John Fleming, of Ontario, remaining until 1871. In February, 1872, he opened a grocery store in the depot at Caledonia, being likewise Postmaster, express and station agent. In 1874, he built a store at a cost of \$2,200, and entered wholly into trade, resigning his several positions. His stock includes dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes, clothing and sewing-machines, valued at \$10,000, annual sales aggregating \$33,000. He also deals in buggies, etc., doing \$2,000 worth of business in that trade in 1880. He has perfected arrangements for the introduction of the manufacture of vegetable ivory buttons, the first enterprise of the kind in the State. He will erect the necessary buildings (30x50 feet) and fit up with the required machinery at an estimated expense of \$8,000. The works will be ready for operating Nov. 1, 1881, and will require 25 hands. Mr. B. set out in life with a capital of \$250, which his business energy has swelled to \$25,000, and he is justly considered one of the solid men of Caledonia. He was married March 2, 1873, to Isabelle, daughter of M. B. and Sarah Johnson, natives of Pennsylvania. Mrs. B. was born July 6, 1850, in Waterloo Co., Pr. of Ontario. They have had five children, but two of whom are living—Maud, born Aug. 10, 1877, and Earl, April 1, 1879. Mr. Bergy is a Republican, and has held the office of Tp. Clerk three terms.

Levi Bowman, farmer, was born in Waterloo Co., Pr. of Ontario, Nov. 23, 1833; is son of Jonathan and Polly Bowman, natives of Bucks Co., Pa. He was married Nov. 14, 1860, to Susanna, daughter of Jacob and Eby Kress, born in Waterloo Co., Pr. of Ontario, June 18, 1840. They have had two children—Mary Elma was born May 31, 1862, and Martha (dec). In September, 1865, Mr. Bowman settled on his farm of 130 acres on sec. 34. He has been a tiller of the soil nearly all his life; was engaged 10 years

in the manufacture of grain cradles. He is a Republican in politics.

George E. Brown, son of Wm. H. and Clarissa C. Brown, was born in Middleville, Barry Co., Oct. 14, 1845, and came to this county with his parents in 1849. He was married Dec. 16, 1866, to Anna, daughter of Aaron and Harriet Smith, natives of England. Mrs. Brown died March 16, 1868, and Mr. Brown was married April 4, 1869, to Ellen E. Smith, born in Pontiac, April 4, 1851. Of two children born to them, one is living—Frela S., born Oct. 9, 1874. Verlin S. was born Sept. 4, 1871, and died July 13, 1874. Mr. Brown owns a farm of 160 acres in secs. 10 and 15, and is engaged in agriculture and raising stock. In 1876 he built a fine residence, at a cost of \$2,000. He subscribes to the doctrines and principles of the Republican party.

Wm. H. Brown (deceased) was an honored pioneer of Caledonia. He was born in Warwick, Kent Co., R. I., in the year 1810. His parents, Othaniel and Martha (Whitehorn) Brown, were natives of the same State. In early manhood Mr. Brown went with his parents to Genesee Co., N. Y., and at a very early day in the history of Western Michigan, he came to Thornapple, Barry Co., and entered 100 acres of land. Becoming dissatisfied, he hired an Indian chief to take him down Thornapple river on a prospecting tour. He selected a farm and entered a large tract of land in Caledonia, of which the homestead includes a portion. In 1853 he built a grist-mill at Alaska, and operated it for a number of years. In 1868 he erected a flouring mill at Caledonia Center, at a cost of \$14,000, also building a saw-mill at that place. He built two saw-mills at Alaska soon after his settlement. The original name of Alaska was Brownsville, founded and platted by Mr. Brown. He was married in 1845 to Clarissa Paul. Of their four children two are living—Geo. E. and Hattie N., born Nov. 18, 1848 (Mrs. Joel Jackson, of Minneapolis, Minn.). Another son, Charles H., was a member of Co. E, 21st Reg. Mich. Inf., and died April 14, '63, in his country's defense. Another daughter, Caroline A., is deceased. Mrs. Brown died Aug. 3, 1858, and Mr. Brown was again married, March 25, 1860, to Lufanna, widow of Francis Donaldson, and daughter of John S. and Elizabeth Leek. She was born in Ulysses, Tompkins Co., N. Y., July 18, 1828, and by this marriage had four children. The following named are living—Carrie M., born March 14, 1863; Alva W., Nov. 14, 1865, and Freddie O. C., Sept. 30, 1868. She has two children by her former marriage—Frank S., born Sept. 6, 1849, and Libbie, July 2, 1865, wife of Aaron Fisher. Mr. Brown was popular in public life; he was an ardent believer in and advocate of the principles of the Republican party; was many consecutive years the incumbent of town offices, whose duties he discharged to his own credit and the entire satisfaction of his constituents. He was one of the organizers of the Baptist Church of Alaska, and was Deacon at the time of his death, which occurred Oct. 14, 1877, after a period of protracted illness.

Few men excel Mr. Brown in the spotless record he left as a precious memory to his family and friends. His life was one of usefulness and liberality, and in dying he gave evidence of the sincerity of his belief in the Master's precepts, by bequeathing \$5,000 to the Foreign Missionary Society.

The portrait of Mr. Brown appears on another page of this volume.

Marcus Buell was born in Angelica, Allegany Co., N. Y., April 19, 1829. His parents, Rev. Parker and Amanda (Everetts) Buell, were natives of Connecticut. His father was born March 4, 1784, and was a soldier of 1812; studied for the ministry, and was an ordained preacher of the M. E. Church, belonging to the Genesee Conference, of New York. He died May 6, 1851. His wife was born March 4, 1800. Mr. Buell, of this sketch, learned the trade of carpenter and joiner, at which he worked nine years. He enlisted in the civil conflict Aug. 17, 1861, in Co. A, 9th Reg., M. V. I., and was on duty in the detached brigade of the Army of the Cumberland. He was in the battles of Chattanooga and Murfreesboro, where, July 13, 1862, he received five bullet wounds. He spent some time in hospital No. 8, and was transferred thence to Camp Chase, receiving his honorable discharge Aug. 7, 1862, when he returned to Romeo, Mich., where he had settled in 1852. He located on 80 acres, sec. 11, Caledonia, in April, 1867. He was married in September, 1849, to Mary G. Bennett. They had four children, three of whom are living—George L., Aurelia A. and Charley D. Mrs. Buell died Oct. 23, 1865, and Mr. B. again married, May 23, 1866, Mary J., daughter of Harvey and Eleanor Fisher, who was born in Genesee Co., N. Y., Sept. 12, 1840. She is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Buell is connected with the Masonic order and the Grange, and belongs to the Greenback party.

Edward Campau, a pioneer of Kent county, was born in Detroit May 9, 1825. He is son of Francis E. and Monique (Moran) Campau, and a lineal descendant of Marquis Jacques Campau, so intimately identified with the founding and early history of Detroit in connection with M. LaMotte Cadillac. His parents went to Grass Point on Lake St. Clair when he was five years old, where, in 1838, his mother died and he soon after came to Grand Rapids, where he lived three years with his Aunt Supernant and his Uncle Louis Moran. In the spring of 1842, in company with his cousin, Antoine Campau, he set out on a trading expedition among the Indians on the Grand river and its tributaries, exhibiting in this enterprise the inherent traits which so strongly characterize the Campau family. On his return he entered the employ of Clinton Smith, proprietor of the "Old National Hotel," as porter and chore-boy, at \$8 per month. In December following he obtained a position as stage-driver on the old Grand Rapids and Kalamazoo stage-route, which he held four years, receiving \$10 and \$12 a month. He engaged with Wm. H. Withey in the same capacity and remained until the line was transferred to the plank road. In all his expe-

rience as a "stager" Mr. Campau remained perfectly temperate, never being tempted by the emergencies of the weather, by weariness or excitement to taste the "fire-water" in order to keep warm or cool, to rest or stimulate to exertion, and he remains a total abstainer to this day. He purchased 63 acres in sec. 11, to which he afterward added 40 acres. It was all in its primitive state, and in 1855 he began his career as a pioneer farmer, experiencing all the effort and hardship necessary to convert the wilderness into blooming, productive fields. In all his labors and plans he has been cheered and aided by his wife, who bore her share of the burdens without complaint or faltering. He was married Feb. 25, 1846, to Phebe, daughter of William and Mary C. (Goodwin) Lewis, natives of Oneida Co., N. Y. She was born in Genesee Co., N. Y., July 12, 1828. Her grandfather served in the war of 1812. They have one child, Frank E. (see sketch). Mr. Campau's educational advantages were limited, he never having attended school but six months; but he had the clear discernment to take advantage of every opportunity that offered, and is well acquainted with books, especially ancient and modern history. His opportunities to learn from contact with mankind have far exceeded those of most men, and he has not neglected his privileges. He is a self-made man, and a much more than ordinary sample of that class, which includes the best material we have. He is a man of high purpose, liberality and unblemished character. Mr. Campau's portrait appears on another page.

F. E. Campau, son of Edward and Phebe Campau, pioneers of Kent county, was born in Cascade, Dec. 21, 1851. He grew to manhood in his native county, attended the High School at Grand Rapids and graduated in 1869. He was married Dec. 25, 1872, to Clara Bateman, a native of New York, born Dec. 8, 1853. They have one child, Abbie A., born Feb. 25, 1874. Mr. Campau was a teacher six years; was principal of the Alaska schools one year; has been Township Clerk one year, Superintendent of Schools two years and School Director five years. He is leader of an orchestra of five pieces. July 10, 1876, he engaged in the mercantile business and is managing a profitable trade. His stock of general merchandise is valued at \$4,000 and his annual sales amount to \$12,000.

Levi Carpenter, retired farmer, was born in Deerfield, Tioga Co., Pa., July 22, 1827. He is son of Lyman and Almira (Cook) Carpenter, natives of New Hampshire. His grandfather, Levi Cook, was a Captain in the Revolutionary Army. His paternal grandfather settled with a small colony in Duffield, Tioga Co., Pa., 60 miles from other settlers. Mr. Carpenter is second son and sixth child of a family of 12 children, nine of whom are living. He was reared on a farm, attended the common school, and, while still young acquired the trade of carpenter and joiner, which he pursued 20 years. In 1857 he went to Will Co., Ill., and in 1864 to Joliet, and worked in a door and sash factory three years. In 1860 he bought

a farm in sec. 23, Caledonia. He was married Jan. 28, 1848, to Harriet, daughter of Nathaniel C. and Cynthia (Smith) Tiffany, born in Massachusetts Oct. 4, 1826. They had four children, only one of whom is living—Charles E., born in November, 1861. Cynthia, Curtis W. and Dency A. are deceased. Mr. Carpenter is a Republican in politics and has held the office of Highway Commissioner 10 years, and of School Director nine years.

Edwin W. Clark, harness-maker, was born in Brant Co., Pro. of Ontario, Can., July 20, 1850. His parents, John and Harriet Clark, were natives of Ireland, and came to America in 1833, settling in South Dumfries, Brant Co., Ontario, where his father died Oct. 9, 1877. Mr. Clark is the twelfth of 13 children, was brought up on a farm and educated at the common schools. He served an apprenticeship of three years in St. George, Ontario, and had a shop there two and one-half years, coming to Caledonia in 1877. He was married Oct. 31, 1878, to Rachel, daughter of Amos and Mary (Wismer) Clemens, born in Waterloo Co., Ont., Sept. 6, 1852. Mr. Clark belongs to the Republican party and is a member of the I. O. of O. F.

George N. Cooley, veteran pioneer of Kent county, was born on the Connecticut river, in Massachusetts, Aug. 14, 1810. During his early childhood his parents went to Ontario Co., N. Y., where he lived until 16, when he found himself adrift in the world with his bereaved mother to support. In 1834 he went to Monroe Co., N. Y., and took a trip on foot through the "Western wilds," including Northern Ohio, *via* Ft. Defiance, through northern Indiana to White Pigeon, Mich., thence to La Porte, Ind., where he took the "Old Sac" trail to Joliet, Ill.; he remained there until January, 1836, and then proceeded homeward on horseback. In the autumn of 1843 he went to Livingston county, and in 1848 to Irvin, Barry Co., where he owned a farm which he had "entered." In March, 1853, he purchased 80 acres on sec. 14. He owns 120 acres on secs. 13 and 14, and also 20 acres on sec. 14, of which he has cleared and improved 70 acres. He was married in May, 1856, to Hannah, daughter of Thomas and Jane Pattison, born in Cumberland Co., Eng., Sept. 19, 1826. They had three children, one of whom is living—Henry N., born March 28, 1865. Mr. Cooley has been a Republican since the inception of the party.

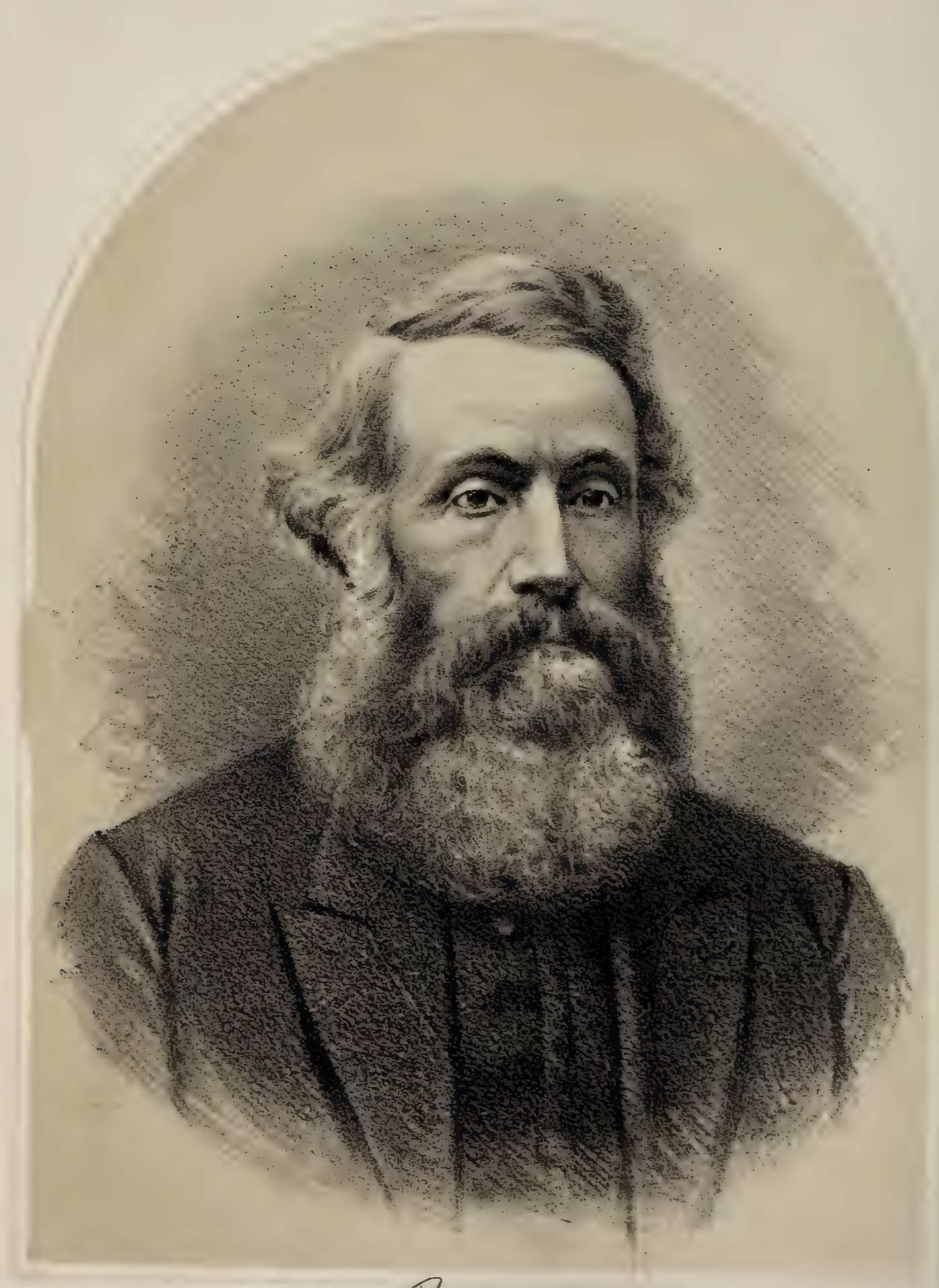
Joseph Croninger, pioneer of Kent county, was born in Portage Co., O., Aug. 31, 1822. His parents, Joseph and Barbara Croninger, were natives of Westmoreland Co., Pa. They removed to Cuyahoga Co., O., when he was five years old, where he grew to manhood. In June, 1847, he bought 40 acres on sec. 35, Whitneyville. Like his brother Michael (see sketch), he was a great deer-hunter and exhibits a number of trophies of his work in the shape of horns, etc. He has an elk horn which he found, measuring four feet and two inches in length and is 13 inches at the base. He was married Nov. 20, 1845, to Martha S., daughter of Michael and Mary Stewart, born in Euclid, Cuyahoga Co., O., June 2, 1825.

They have one child—John M., born July 12, 1849. He was married May 27, 1876, to Eunice E. Gardner, born near Waterford, Ont., March 1, 1856. They have one child—Matilda A., born May 11, 1879. Mr. Croninger located on his present farm of 70 acres (sec. 23) in April, 1863.

Michael Croninger, a veteran pioneer of Kent county, was born on the Ohio river, Feb. 14, 1814. He is son of Joseph and Barbara Croninger. His grandfather, Joseph Croninger, was one of Gen. Washington's body guard through the Revolutionary war. In 1836 Mr. Croninger came to Detroit, Mich., and manufactured 900 barrels of cider. He made a second trip to Michigan in 1846 and entered 160 acres on sec. 33, Cascade tp., and the following year settled with his family on the new farm. It was, in its original state, claimed as free territory by Indians and wild animals. Mr. Croninger was an expert with the rifle and became the champion deer-hunter. One exploit was the killing of two deer by one shot. In 1866 Mr. C. moved to Caledonia, where he now owns 80 acres on sec. 22. He was married Oct. 14, 1839, to Aurilla, daughter of Bradley and Anna Bliss, born in Franklin Co., Vt., Feb. 29, 1820. They have had four children, four of whom grew to maturity—Elizabeth A. (Mrs. W. H. Potts), Ida M. (Mrs. H. Gruss), Della I. (wife of Geo. Phalings) and Sydney B.

Charles W. Dutcher, son of Charles and Sarah A. Dutcher, was born Feb. 13, 1840. In 1848 he went to Cuyahoga Co., O., where he grew to manhood and learned the trade of molding ship timber, which he followed 12 years in that State. He enlisted in the war of the Rebellion Aug. 13, 1862, in Co. G, 103d O. Vol. Inf., and took part in the battles of Ft. Mitchell, Strawberry Plains and Frankfort, where he left the regiment and acted as assistant wagon-master until October, 1862, when he was honorably discharged. He was married Aug. 24, 1861, to Lodemia A. Dutcher, born Oct. 23, 1838, daughter of John and Harriet Dutcher. They have five children—Ella L., John W., George F., Fred G. and Arthur G. In 1867 he came to Ada, where he owns a farm of 80 acres, in sec. 32. In 1874-'5 he was in the U. S. employ cutting ship timber in New Orleans, and came home in 1876. He is a Republican. Mrs. Dutcher belongs to the M. E. Church.

David W. Dutcher, prominent farmer, was born in Randolph, Cayuga Co., N. Y., June 29, 1832; is son of Charles and Adelia Dutcher, of the same county. The former was born Jan. 9, 1800, of German parentage, and the latter May 17, 1808, of French descent. Mr. Dutcher, sr., died Dec. 18, 1873. Mr. D., of this sketch, went to Euclid, Cuyahoga Co., O., with his parents, and in October, 1854, came to Cascade, and in 1855 purchased 80 acres on sec. 14, this tp. He enlisted in the civil war in Co. C, 1st Reg. Mich. Engineers and Mechanics. He was in the battles of Green river, Shiloh, Murfreesboro and the seven days' fight at Corinth, where he was hurt by falling from a bridge. He was discharged in August, 1862, and returned home with Gen. Garfield. He was



Wm. A. Brown

married Oct. 20, 1853, to Lucy F., daughter of Abraham and Sarah A. (Devore) Johnson, born in Cuyahoga Co., O., July 4, 1836. Four of five children are living—Alvadora (Mrs. Ira Martin), Charles J., Sarah A. and Clarence E. Mr. and Mrs. Dutcher are earnest members of the M. E. Church, and Mr. D. is a radical Republican. He owns 160 acres of land in sec. 14, 80 of which he cleared and improved himself.

Thomas Dygert, farmer on sec. 13, was born in Madison Co., N. Y., Nov. 28, 1819. His parents, Henry and Maria Dygert, were born on the Mohawk. His grandfather (paternal) was a patriot of the Revolution, and his father of 1812. At the age of 15 he "shipped" on the Erie canal as tow boy and worked as a hand 20 years, after which he owned and operated boats on his own behalf until 1866. He was in the employ of Ewart's Transportation Line one year. In 1866 he came to this State, and selected a home of 75 acres, where he has since engaged in agriculture. He was married April 13, 1847, to Fanny, daughter of Adam and Hannah Loomis, a native of Oneida Co., N. Y. She died Sept. 16, 1855, and left two children—Louisa D. and Adam L. Mr. Dygert was again married June 29, 1861, to Mary M. Huff. They have five children—Fanny, Charles, Ellen, Lincoln A. and Edgar A. Mr. Dygert is a Republican.

W. K. Fulmer was born in the tp. of Mersea, county of Essex, Pro. of Ontario, Can., June 8, 1838. His parents, John and Elizabeth (Wilkinson) Fulmer, were natives respectively of Virginia and Pennsylvania, and were of German and Irish ancestry. They both died in Mersea. Mr. Fulmer was reared on his father's farm on concession 3, lot 2, tp. of Mersea, where he remained until 30 years of age. He had the advantages of a thorough common-school education, and was married at 24, at Kingsville, Can., to Sarah McQueen. The marriage occurred March 16, 1862. Mr. Fulmer managed his father's farm eight or ten years, and then opened a store for the sale of general merchandise in the village of Ruthven, Can. He exchanged his business for a farm near his father's homestead, and in the following April moved to Caledonia, where he engaged in the grain traffic for one year, then removing to Hammond, where he has similarly occupied and managed the hotel at that place. May 3, 1881, he returned to Caledonia, and is now the genial and popular proprietor of the Caledonia House, having in connection therewith a livery. Mr. Fulmer owns the celebrated imported stallion "Royal George," which is on exhibition at his stables. He owns also the homestead farm in Canada, and the farm for which he exchanged his business in Ruthven. Mrs. Fulmer died July 30, 1879, leaving four children—Adella D., Wm. Harvey, Ernest A. and Ward, all except the youngest, who is in Canada, living at home. Mr. Fulmer was married again June 18, 1880, at Grand Rapids, to Mrs. Mate Wheeler, born in New York. He is a Republican.

Peter D. Geib, blacksmith, Caledonia Station, was born in Wool-

wich, Waterloo Co., Pro. of Ont., Oct. 25, 1851. He is a son of Philip and Mary Geib. At the age of 20 he learned his trade, and in June, 1876, went to Putnam Co., Ohio, where he followed it until August, 1877, when he came to Caledonia. He was married Jan. 5, 1879, to Leah, daughter of Michael P. and Sarah Johnson, a native of Waterloo Co., Ont., born April 24, 1859. They have two children—Belle, born Sept. 21, 1879, and an infant, born May 23, 1881. Mr. and Mrs Geib are members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. G. is a Republican.

John Harper, a native of Vermillion, Richland Co., Ohio, was born Dec. 3, 1827. His parents, Henry and Elizabeth Harper, were natives of Virginia and Pennsylvania. Mr. Harper came to this county in 1866 and bought 62½ acres of land on sec. 15, then primeval forest. He also owns now 80 acres in Heath, Allegan Co. He was married Feb. 24, 1850, to Phinette, daughter of Zelotes and Chloe North, born in Lorain Co., O., Jan. 1, 1831. They had five children—Chloe V. born April 14, 1851 (Mrs. Jeremiah Arndt); Eva L., June 30, 1853 (Mrs. Joseph Sherk); Frances E., Dec. 19, 1856 (Mrs. J. H. Schiedel), Henry Z., Feb. 24, 1861, and Silas E., Aug. 12, 1862. Mr. Harper is a Republican.

A. G. Hill, a native of Steuben Co., N. Y., was born June 16, 1832. He is a son of Calvin R. and Phebe Hill, the former born in Massachusetts, the latter in Pennsylvania. His parents were among the early settlers of Reading, Hillsdale Co., whither they went when their son was five years old. He grew to manhood in the wilderness, attending the pioneer schools. He came to Kent county in 1853 and followed lumbering on the Grand river two years. In 1855 he went to Newaygo county and pursued the same employ on the Muskegon river upward of eight years. He enlisted in the civil war in Co. B, 1st Reg. Mich. Engineers and Mechanics, and served in the Army of the Cumberland. He was in the battle of Bentonville, N. C., March 19, 1865, went with Sherman when he "marched down to the sea," and was at the Grand Review at Washington, D. C., receiving his discharge Sept. 22, 1865. He returned home in May, 1866, and located on 80 acres in sec. 15 where he still resides. He was married Nov. 6, 1861, to Eliza, daughter of Hiram and Maria Moore, born in Tompkins Co., N. Y., Dec. 9, 1839. They have two children—Eugene S. born Oct. 16, 1866, and Eva B., Aug. 3, 1873.

A. W. Hill, farmer, was born in Starksboro, Vt., Feb. 6, 1836. His parents, Joseph and Catherine Hill, were natives of New Hampshire. On attaining his majority, he engaged in traffic in live stock; he was married Feb. 1, 1860, to Anna Knowles. They had two children—Lindley M., born April 29, 1862, and Willie D., born Jan. 18, 1864. Mrs. Hill died Feb. 4, 1864, and Mr. Hill was married again July 6, 1864, to Maria M. Chamberlain, born at Hinesburg, Vt., Feb. 12, 1840. She died Dec. 24, 1873, and Mr. Hill was married the third time Oct. 27, 1875, to Mrs. Mary (Hill) Chamberlain, born in Hinesburg, Vt., Oct. 27, 1855. They have

had two children—Jessie M., born Feb. 20, 1878, is living. In 1875 Mr. Hill came to this county and settled on sec. 16, where he owns 80 acres. He has since been engaged in breeding and dealing in Cotswold sheep and thoroughbred Suffolk hogs. His flocks of the former are becoming quite celebrated, and he has received first and second premiums at the county fair. Mr. Hill is a Republican and a member of the Masonic fraternity. In 1877 he belonged to the Board of Supervisors. Himself and wife are member of the Free-Will Baptist Church.

Henry Jackson (deceased). Among the most honored of the pioneer corps of Kent county recorded in this volume is the name of Henry Jackson. He was son of Robert and Jane Jackson, born in Hebron, Washington Co., N. Y., Dec. 4, 1801. He came to Grand Rapids in 1844 and in 1851 settled on sec. 22 where he "entered" 120 acres of land. He was married Jan. 12, 1832, to Elizabeth, daughter of Urias and Lucretia Story, natives of New Hampshire and Connecticut. Mrs. Jackson was born in New Hampshire, Aug. 24, 1812. They have had six children, of whom three are living—Robert S. (married Nancy J. Barton); Hannah R. (Mrs. Henry Marsh); Joel G. (married Hattie Brown). Another son, Wm. J., enlisted in the war of the Rebellion April 29, 1861, in Co. K, 3d Reg. M. V. I., and was in the first battle of Bull Run. In the autumn of 1863 he re-enlisted in the 2d Reg. U. S. Colored Troops and was assigned the rank of 2d Lieut. He retained his position until his death from yellow fever at Key West, Fla., July 18, 1864. Another son, Allen, and a daughter, Isabel, are deceased. Mr. Jackson died Jan 17, 1877, at the ripe age of 76 years. He belonged to the M. E. Church, was a man of exalted character and high aspirations, and justly esteemed for his merits. His loss was deeply deplored.

"Another pioneer hath gone,
Another veteran's work is done."

Hugh Jamison, farmer and fruit-grower, on sec. 13, Caledonia, was born in New York city Sept. 8, 1819. His parents, John and Elizabeth (Garland) Jamison, were Hibernians by birth, and emigrated to America respectively in 1815 and 1816. They settled in Otsego Co., N. Y., and 13 years later in Oneida Co., N. Y., where they died. Mr. Jamison was reared on a farm and educated at the Lancaster High School, at Cherry Valley. He engaged on the Erie canal in 1840 and worked four years, thereafter pursuing boating 16 years. He handled grain from 1855 to 1861, and a part of the time owned and ran three boats between Buffalo and New York. In January, 1858, he purchased 160 acres on sec. 13, this tp., and on sec. 18, in Bowne, and removed his family in 1857 and 1858, following himself, and permanently locating in December, 1861, and has since pursued his present callings. He has 10 acres of orchard, seven of which are devoted to peaches. He was married Jan. 22, 1848, to Jane, daughter of Abram and Electa Snook,

born Aug. 13, 1826, in Madison Co., N. Y., and died Jan. 31, 1868. Of four children born to them three are living—Eugene, born March 22, 1849; Adelaide L., April 22, 1851 (wife of Herbert Winks), and Theodore A., Oct. 5, 1853. Mr. Jamison is a member of the Republican party and formerly belonged to the Baptist Church, and is still a believer in the doctrines of the Christian religion. He is highly respected and esteemed in the community because of his uncompromising honesty and integrity, and also as one of the oldest and representative substantial farmers of the county. His farm comprises 125 acres of land in an advanced state of improvement. It lies partly in Bowne. A portrait of Mr. Jamison appears on another page, from a picture taken when he was 42 years old.

David Kinsey, founder of Caledonia village, was born in Dumfries, Waterloo Co., Pro. of Ontario, Can., Aug. 22, 1830. His parents, Jacob and Susanna Kinsey, were natives of Ontario. He was reared to manhood on a farm and educated at the common schools. At 19 he began an apprenticeship to the trade of carpenter and joiner, which he pursued seven years. In 1855 he came to Kent Co., Gaines tp., and entered the east half of the southwest quarter and the west half of the southwest quarter on sec. 29. The northern part of these two lots is the site of Caledonia. The village was laid out and platted by Mr. Kinsey. When he located his farm all was woods for miles in extent, and he was obliged to "underbrush" a road from the "Old Kilmer line," or Battle Creek and Grand Rapids Indian trail, to his farm. For the sake of convenience, rather than of beauty, he built a board shanty 12 by 16 feet, which was the pioneer home for some time, when he built a plank house. Mr. Kinsey offered two village lots to the man who would build the first house in Caledonia. He also donated two lots for the site of the U. B. Church. The privations of that pioneer period far outnumbered the comforts. The Indians still considered the territory as their rightful heritage, and the wild animals were more abundant than agreeable. Mr. Kinsey was married Oct. 9, 1855, to Nancy Pletzer, who was born in Waterloo Co., Pro. of Ont., June 14, 1839. She is a daughter of Nicholas and Mary Pletzer. Their children are—Matilda E., born Sept. 14, 1857 (Mrs. Isaac Wade); Charles H., Feb. 15, 1860; Adah M., Feb. 12, 1864; Owen S., April 29, 1866; Jennie B., April 20, 1871, and James V., Nov. 16, 1873. Mr. Kinsey owns 222 acres, on sec. 29, valued at \$100 per acre. He settled on this land April 13, 1856. He is identified with the Democratic party, and is regarded as one of the most enterprising farmers of this tp.

Isaac S. Kinsey is a native of Dumfries, Waterloo Co., Pro. of Ont., and was born Jan. 23, 1835. He is fifth son and sixth child of a family of 13 children, 10 of whom are living. His parents, Jacob and Susanna (Stauffer) Kinsey, removed to Gaines, this county, where they purchased 200 acres of land. In April, 1856, Mr. Kinsey of this sketch, in company with his brother, David

(see sketch), came to Caledonia and settled on sec. 31 where he lived until 1867, when he located on his present farm of 120 acres, on sec. 30. At that period the southern portion of Kent county was an unbroken forest, without roads, and the privations were many and hardships great that pioneers were called to endure. Mr. Kinsey was married Feb. 17, 1856, to Wilhelmina, daughter of Peter and Mary A. (Clemens) Erb. She was born in Waterloo Co., Ont., Feb. 4, 1836. Of nine children born to them, six are living—Lewis C., born Sept. 5, 1857; John H., May 11, 1864; Susanna, Sept. 27, 1867; Mahala, March 20, 1870; Wesley E., March 18, 1874; Minnie M., March 7, 1876; Mary A., Caroline and Sidney are deceased. Mr. Kinsey is a Republican, and himself and wife belong to the U. B. Church.

Aaron Konkle, senior member of the firm of Konkle & Peck, was born in Northampton Co., Pa., Sept. 24, 1820. He is eldest son of Abraham and Catharine (Driesbach) Konkle, natives of the same county. In October, 1839, they purchased 190 acres of land in Plainfield, where Aaron spent his youth and attended the common schools. At 21 he engaged in lumbering, at Mill Creek, and in 1852 he removed to Grand Rapids and opened a lumber yard in connection with his saw-mill. In 1859 he resumed lumbering at the mouth of the Rouge river with his brother, Robert, remaining until 1862, when he returned to the Rapids and engaged as foreman in the employ of C. C. Comstock. In 1866 he went to Wayland, Allegan Co., and lumbered 18 months, then purchased mill property near Grandville and manufactured handles until 1868, when he established a handle factory in Caledonia, and has since continued in that business. He employs from 20 to 25 hands, and is carrying on the most important manufacturing industry at Caledonia, amounting to about \$20,000 yearly. He was married June 11, 1844, to Eliza, daughter of Geo. W. and Ella L. (McDougal) Brooks. They had two children—Edna E., born Sept. 5, 1846, wife of Bradford H. Smith, and Caroline I., born April 26, 1848, wife of Wm. S. Emery, of Grand Rapids. Mrs. Konkle died Jan 16, 1855, and Jan. 1, 1856, Mr. Konkle was again married, to Cynthia L., daughter of Robert and Laura (Richardson) Wells, born in Nelson, Madison Co., N. Y., Mar. 31, 1833. They had three children, Kittie E., born Oct. 8, 1856; Jennie B., Sept. 20, 1860, and Hattie L., May 11, 1869, died Feb. 9, 1872. Mr. K. is a Democrat in politics.

Jacob A. Liebler, merchant, was born in Waterloo, Pro. of Ont., Can., May 4, 1841. He is eldest son and fourth child of Peter and Mary (Maine) Liebler, the former born in Baden, Germany, and the latter a native of Pennsylvania. In 1859 Mr. Liebler bought a farm in Gaines, where he pursued the vocation of carpenter and joiner until 1872. He enlisted in the war of the Rebellion March 8, 1862, enrolling in Co. H, 1st Battalion of 16th U. S. Inf. He was promoted in 1863 to 1st Sergeant and was honorably discharged March 8, 1865. He participated in the following battles: Hoover's

Gap, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, New Hope Church, Kennesaw Mt., Marietta, Peach-Tree Creek, Atlanta and Jonesboro. He returned to Gaines upon his discharge. Aug. 17, 1872, he removed to Caledonia, built a store, and in November following he opened a stock of general merchandise and hardware. In the former he has invested \$9,000, and sells annually \$10,000 worth of goods. In the latter has \$2,000, and realizes a yearly trade of \$5,000. He was married March 10, 1863, to Ellen M., daughter of William and Hannah Kelley, born in Gaines, Jan. 1, 1844, and died June 17, 1879, leaving four children—Euretta B., Theodosia, William K. and Florence. Mr. Liebler was again married, Oct. 17, 1880, to Lena, daughter of Charles and Catherine (Kunkle) Johnson, born in Pennsylvania, June 12, 1856. Mr. L. is a member of the Masonic order, and is a Republican; was Deputy Sheriff of Kent county four years. He is considered as one of the substantial business men of Caledonia, owning two stores, four houses and lots, a farm of 120 acres on sec. 28, and 80 acres in the tp. of Thornapple, Barry Co.

A. E. Luton, M. D., physician and surgeon, Alaska, was born in Elgin Co., Ont., Sept. 20, 1851. His parents, John and Amanda Luton, were natives of the same county. Dr. Luton was reared on a farm and received his literary education at the High School of St. Thomas, graduating July 21, 1869. He taught school two years and engaged the same time in reading medicine. He "matriculated" at Toronto, May 19, 1872, and came to Chicago and entered the Hahnemann Medical College. He also attended lectures at the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, and graduated from the latter in 1874. He was the valedictorian of his class. Soon after receiving his degree he came to Alaska, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. He has established a lucrative business, owing to his thorough understanding of the details of medicine. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and is a Republican. He owns considerable village property.

Lafayette Lybarker (deceased) was born in Erie Co., Pa., May 18, 1826. He grew to manhood in his native place and was educated in the common schools. In 1842 he went with his parents to Sandusky Co., O., and at an early date came to Cascade, and later to Caledonia, where he died Feb. 20, 1872. He was married May 30, 1849, to Amanda M., daughter of Abram and Sarah A. Johnson, of New York, born in Euclid, Cuyahoga Co., O., Dec. 12, 1831. They had five children, two of whom are living—Alice J., born Dec. 7, 1855, and Winfield H., June 1, 1860. Mr. L. was Treasurer of his tp. four terms, and held in the highest esteem for his strict integrity and uprightness. He was a consistent member of the M. E. Church and a Republican; was by trade a carpenter and joiner. Lyman C. Johnson, brother of Mrs. Lybarker, was a soldier in the 16th U. S. Inf., and died at Battle Creek after two years of faithful duty in the service of his country.

A. H. McNeil, son of Hiram and Mary (Griffin) McNeil, was

born in Pro. of Ontario, April 4, 1844. They removed to Caledonia in 1848, and located on sec. 11, on the Grand Rapids stage route. Mr. McNeil was brought up on a farm and received his education at the common schools. When a boy of 18 he enlisted in Co. G, 16th Reg. U. S. Regular Inf., enrolling Jan. 16, 1862. He was in action in the battles at Ft. Donelson, Shiloh, Pittsburg Landing, Corinth and Steverson, and was discharged in March, 1864; re-enlisted March 28, 1865, in Co. A, 8th Reg. Vet. Vol., and was honorably discharged July 19, 1865, after a long and faithful service in his country's behalf. He was married Nov. 26, 1868, to Nettie Campbell, born in Bowne, March 25, 1849. They have five children—Kittie M., Abbie, Matie, Bessie and an infant child. Politically Mr. McNeil sustains the principles of the Republican party.

John McQueen, grain dealer, was born Jan. 3, 1845. His parents were Jacob and Dorothy (Mitchel) McQueen, the former born in New England, Sept. 5, 1797, and the latter in Chillicothe, O., Feb. 17, 1807. The great grandsire of Mr. McQueen, on the father's side, was a Scotchman, and emigrated to Canada about the time of the French and English war, through which he served, and was at the siege of Quebec under Gen. Wolfe. Mr. McQueen spent his youth on a farm, and at 18 engaged in trade in horses and cattle, which he continued three years. He opened a general store at Windsor, which he operated until May, 1868, coming to Grand Rapids and clerking a short time for a hardware house. He then engaged as a farm laborer about five months, when he purchased a team and went into the lumber district of Mecosta county. In March, 1870, he came to Whitneyville, worked a farm two years and managed the hotel at that place one year, then built a hotel at Hammond, which he kept three years. He built a grain elevator and has since dealt in grain at that point. In July, 1876, he came to this tp., where he also deals in grain, and owns a half interest in the Caledonia grist-mill. He is one of the leading business men at Caledonia station, is a Democrat and a member of the I. O. of O. F. He was married Dec. 25, 1868, to Ann E., daughter of Stephen A. and Elmira (Cross) Hammond. They have one child—Adelbert A., born Feb. 21, 1871.

Michael Moloney, pioneer, was born in Limerick, Ireland, in September, 1820. His parents, James and Sarah (Leo) Moloney were natives of Ireland. Mr. Moloney emigrated to America and settled in Freedom, Washtenaw Co., Mich. In 1856 he came to Caledonia and settled on the farm where he now resides (secs. 29 and 30), containing 120 acres. In 1875 he purchased 80 acres in addition. Caledonia at that period was in its primeval condition. Mr. M. has cleared and improved 100 acres of his farm, and in 1880 built a handsome two-story residence, costing \$2,000. He was married in November, 1851, to Joanna Troy. They have eight children—Sarah (Mrs. Daniel Sheehan), Ellen, James, John, Catherine, Mary, Lawrence and Hannie. Mrs. Moloney is daughter of James and Ellen Troy, and was born in Tipperary Co., Ireland, in 1828. The family

are all members of the Cascade Catholic Church. Mr. M. is a Democrat.

James M. Myers was born in St. Joseph Co., Mich., Nov. 5, 1844. His parents, Jacob and Elizabeth Myers, were natives of Schuylar Co., Pa., where the former was born Nov. 6, 1807. They located at Lockport, St. Joseph Co., in 1837, and were among the earliest inhabitants of that place. Mr. Myers, during the winter of 1866, followed lumbering in Ottawa county, and the April following he located his farm of 96 acres adjoining Caledonia Station. He is connected with the I. O. O. F., and in politics is neutral. He was married May 24, 1868, to Esther Kinsey. Of six children born to them the following are living: Willie J., born June 26, 1869; Alva M. and Alvin K. (twins), June 16, 1871; Clarie E., Dec. 11, 1875; and Alice E., Feb. 4, 1881. Clyde is deceased.

Elisha D. Parker, a native of Trumbull Co., Ohio, was born April 28, 1827. His parents, Joseph S. and Eunice Parker, were natives of New York. His father is a pensioner of 1812, and he and his wife reside in Ashland Co., Ohio, aged 88 and 86 years respectively. Mr. Parker was reared on a farm. He enlisted Sept. 4, 1861, in Co. B, 1st Reg. Ohio Artillery, and served in the Army of the Cumberland. He was on the march a great deal, and was in the battles of Wild Cat and Mill Springs. He was promoted to the rank of 1st Sergeant and honorably discharged Nov. 13, 1863. He was married Jan 3, 1846, to Phebe R., daughter of John and Betsey (Clark) Pelt, born in N. Y., May 2, 1825. They had five daughters—Betsey M., wife of Daniel LeClear; Eunice C., wife of Geo. T. Colvin; Irene J., wife of Daniel Morrison; and Charlena, Mrs. Truman W. Colvin. Ida is deceased. Mr. Parker was Lieut.-Colonel of the State Militia and came to Kent county from Lorain Co., O. He owns a farm of 70 acres on sec. 3, and politically belongs to the National party.

Francis L. Peck, firm of Konkle & Peck, handle manufacturers, was born in Lancaster, Erie Co., N. Y., Jan. 8, 1841. He is second son and third child of Joseph and Mary A. Peck, the former a native of Vermont, the latter of "York" State. His father was a millwright and was in the employ of Gov. L. G. Mason; built mills at Winona, Grand Rapids, and Muskegon. In 1854 he removed to De Kalb Co., Ill., and in 1864 to Grand Rapids, returning in 1865 to Erie Co., N. Y., where he died March 10, 1871. Mr. Peck was in the employ of C. C. Comstock at Grand Rapids about three years and subsequently engaged with Mr. Konkle two years, eventually buying a half interest with him. He was married Dec. 31, 1869, to Esther C. Lane, born Aug. 27, 1853, at Spring Lake, Ottawa Co. They have two children—Florence M., born Nov. 22, 1871, and Claud F., born Dec. 7, 1877. Mr. Peck is Secretary of the society of I. O. O. F., and politically is a Republican. He owns three lots and two houses in town.

John B. Proctor, farmer and nurseryman, was born in Rutland Co., Vt., Nov. 28, 1823. His parents, John and Louise (Brigham)

Proctor, were natives of Groton and Princeton, Mass. His grandfather, Philip Proctor, an Englishman, served in the Revolution under General Washington. The mother of Philip Proctor was a lineal descendant of Sir John Locke. Mr. Proctor was reared a "farmer boy," and educated at Castleton (Vt.) Seminary. He was married Feb. 22, 1851, to Charlotte, daughter of Charlotte and Morris Reynolds, and born in Rutland, Vt., May 4, 1821. They have had three children—John R., Mary L. and William B. (deceased). Mr. Proctor came to this county in April, 1867, and bought 150 acres of land on sec. 34. He is a scientific agriculturist and nurseryman, and imports evergreen seedlings, etc., annually from France. Fruit trees from his nurseries are shipped to Illinois, Wisconsin and Vermont, and large quantities find market in Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. Proctor are connected with the M. E. Church. Mr. P. is a Republican, and was Justice of the Peace 20 years in his native State.

Levi C. Rathbun, son of Orsemus and Elizabeth Rathbun, was born in Tioga Co., Pa., Dec. 27, 1839, and came with his parents to the pathless wilds of Michigan in 1845. He grew to manhood in the midst of pioneer life. He enlisted in Co. A, 3d Reg. Mich. Vol. Inf., April 27, 1861, and was in the first Bull Run battle. He was seized with sickness in November, 1861, and was in the hospital at Washington, D. C., receiving his discharge May 27, 1862. He draws a pension of \$4 per month. He was married April 16, 1865, to Julia M., daughter of Warren and Julia (Seekins) Streeter, born in Polkton, Ottawa Co., Mich., in August, 1848. Mr. Rathbun is a Republican in political principles, and owns 66 acres of land on sec. 26. Mr. and Mrs. Rathbun have four children—Sylvia I., Willis G., Charles R. and Lena M.

Orsemus Rathbun, the oldest living pioneer of Caledonia, was born in Tioga Co., Pa., Dec. 20, 1813. His parents, Thomas and Betsey Rathbun, were natives of England, and emigrated to America prior to the war of the Revolution. His father served through that war under Washington, and died in 1823. Mr. Rathbun went to Allegany Co., N. Y., where he stayed seven years, and returned to Tioga county, where he purchased a farm and resided till September, 1844, when he emigrated to this county. He purchased a tract of land containing 80 acres, and subsequently 160 more, all a dense forest where wilds had never yet re-echoed the ring of the skilled ax of the white man, nor the wild beasts fled in dismay before the crack of his death-dealing rifle. There were but 12 families within its borders, and at the election in 1845 Mr. Rathbun was chosen Justice of the Peace, and served one term. He has since been School Inspector and Highway Commissioner. He was married May 24, 1835, to Betsey, daughter of Levi and Betsey Cook, born in Tioga Co., Pa., Aug. 11, 1816. Of their 14 children five are living—Levi C., James, Samuel B., Franklin and Lincoln A. Cameron D., another son, was a soldier in the 21st Reg. Mich. Vols., and participated in the battle of Stone River, where he lost

his life and was buried on the battle-field. Mr. and Mrs. Rathbun are members of the Protestant Methodist Church. Mr. R. is a Republican.

John A. Rogers, a pioneer of Allegan county, was born in Steuben county, in the Empire State, March 10, 1828. His parents, Jonathan F. and Martha Rogers, were of New England nativity and Puritan ancestry. His paternal grandsire was an early settler in the city of New York. In 1832 the family removed to Seneca Co., Ohio, in Reed tp., where they were among the first settlers. Mr. Rogers passed his early life in "pioneerdom" in the Buckeye State, and attended the schools held in the log school-houses, which were furnished with slab benches, fire-place, etc. In 1853 he bought 160 acres of land in Allegan county, which he has since increased by purchase to 320 acres, of which 215 are in a state of advanced improvement and valued at \$16,000. When Mr. Rogers made his first purchase he borrowed \$10 in order to complete it. He traded in cattle for a time, in addition to clearing and improving his farm. In November, 1879, he removed his family to Caledonia. He was married to Sallie A., daughter of John and Maria (Speers) Hoover, born Feb. 13, 1839, in Seneca Co., O. Of six children three are living—Ladie M. (Mrs. John Cassell), Herman and Hudson. Mr. Rogers adheres to the Republican party and is Vice-Grand of the I. O. of O. F. His father was a soldier of 1812 and died in March, 1853; Mrs. R., his wife, died in March, 1879, aged 74 years.

Eliphalet Scott, a pioneer of Caledonia, is a native of Hartford, Conn. He was born Jan. 3, 1824. He is a son of John and Polly (Day) Scott; the former, of Scotch descent, was born July 4, 1777, and died in March, 1851; the latter was born of English ancestry in 1780 and died in May, 1855. Mr. Scott's parents removed to Aurora, Erie Co., N. Y., when he was four years old. His father was a clothier, and in 1838 was utterly ruined by being burned out, and his son, a boy of 14, set out to repair the mischief and establish his parents in a secure home. He went to work for a farmer for \$6.50 a month, worked nine months without losing a day and saved \$35.00. He did chores winters for his board and worked by the day or job until, at the age of 16, he had acquired sufficient money to buy 40 acres of land, on which he established his parents. In 1849 he sold this place and purchased another tract of 40 acres, which he improved and sold, buying a small farm of 20 acres, which he occupied till May, 1857, when he purchased 60 acres of unbroken forest in Kent county. A pioneer palace 18 by 20 feet was built, which served every purpose as a shelter until 1868, when Mr. Scott erected a residence at a cost of \$2,000. In February, 1881, he removed to Caledonia, where he owns a farm of 140 acres on secs. 34 and 35. He was married in June, 1846, to Margaretta Perry. They had three children, two of whom are living—John, born Nov. 21, 1847 (married Lois Covell), and Hiram, born July 31, 1850, is a lumberman and merchant of Ludington. Mrs. Scott died Feb. 17, 1853, and in 1859 Mr. Scott was married again, to Lydia

Snook, who died in March, 1859. He was again married, Jan. 30, 1860, to Laura, daughter of John S. and Sally A. (Ford) Billington, born in Aurora, Erie Co., N. Y., July 17, 1833. They have one child, Anna L., born Feb. 10, 1861, engaged in teaching music. Mr. Scott is a Republican in politics.

John M. Scott, son of Eliphalet and Margaretta Scott, was born in Aurora, Erie Co., N. Y., Nov. 21, 1846, and came with his parents to Kent county in 1857. He was married April 24, 1872 to Lois A., daughter of Willis and Mary (Custer) Covell, born in Plainfield, Oct. 8, 1856. Their three children were born as follows: Albert C., June 18, 1873; Jennie A., born Dec. 20, 1874, and Minnie M., Feb. 6, 1879. Mrs. Scott is a member of the M. E. Church; Mr. S. is a Republican and owns 80 acres of land on sec. 13.

William H. Seibert, blacksmith, was born July 26, 1856, in Waterloo Co., Pro. of Ontario; is son of John and Mary (Sheiry) Seibert. At 16 he began to work at his present calling, which he has pursued since, coming to Caledonia in 1866. He was married Jan. 1, 1877, to Novella, daughter of Isaac and Nancy (Hoover) Bergy, born in Ontario, April 18, 1857. They have two children—Claude Glenn, born March 4, 1878, and an infant. Mr. and Mrs. Seibert are zealous members of the U. B. Church. Mr. Seibert belongs to the American Association of Grand Rapids and is a Republican.

Amos Sherk was born June 19, 1830, in Waterloo Co., Pro. of Ont., Can. He is a son of Samuel and Magdalena Sherk. He commenced at 20 an apprenticeship of three years, learning the wagon and carriage-making trade, at Washington, Ont. He worked two years, returning to his native place, where he engaged in farming until 1863, when he purchased 160 acres on sec. 21, in this tp. He was married in July, 1853, to Martha, daughter of Christian and Magdalena Stauffer, born in York Co., Ont., in July, 1830, and died Oct. 27, 1873. She was mother of eight children, seven of whom are living—Albert S., born Feb. 11, 1859; Matilda, Aug. 15, 1854 (Mrs. A. E. Siebert); Maria, Sept. 10, 1856; Amanda, Aug. 25, 1861; Reuben, May 14, 1864; Erville, July 23, 1867, and Adah, July 30, 1870. Mr. Sherk was married again May 14, 1876, to Mrs. Sarah (Kinsey) Emmons, born in Waterloo Co., Ont., June 12, 1839. She had five children by her first marriage—Julia A., David K., Chas. E., Fred, and Almira E.

Adam B. Sherk, owner of the Caledonia grain elevator, and a pioneer of Kent county, was born in Waterloo Co., Pro. of Ont., Can., Feb. 21, 1826. His parents, Samuel and Magdalena (Brake) Sherk, were natives of Franklin Co., Pa. His father was born April 19, 1792, and his mother, April 3, 1796. Mr. Sherk's ancestors on his father's side emigrated to America in 1726 and 1728 respectively, and settled in Lancaster Co., Pa. His grandfathers went to Canada and settled in Waterloo county, where they were pioneers. His father was a teamster on the British side in the war of 1812, and was present at the surrender of Detroit. Mr. S.

of this sketch is the fourth son and sixth child of a family of 12 children. He commenced an apprenticeship as carpenter at the age of 16, which he pursued till 1860. In October of that year he came to Caledonia, at that date an unbroken wilderness. He bought 120 acres of land on sec. 20, which is now cleared, improved and under a high degree of cultivation. In 1871 he was appointed station agent and served six years. Through his influence the postoffice was established in 1870 and he appointed Postmaster, a position he still holds. He has served as Justice of the Peace 15 years, and as one of the Board of Supervisors four years. He has been handling grain since 1872, and in 1881 built a grain elevator at a cost of \$2,000. Feb. 18, 1850, he was married to Elizabeth Stauffer, a native of York Co., Pro. of Ont., born in August, 1824. She is a daughter of Christian and Magdalena Stauffer, natives of Lancaster Co., Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Sherk have three children—Angelina, born Feb. 4, 1851; Carrie, Aug. 1, 1853 (wife of A. K. Smith, of Petoskey), and Franklin, born Dec. 14, 1855. Mr. and Mrs. S. are zealous members of the Church of United Brethren. He is a believer in the doctrines and principles of the Republican party, is a man of enterprise, has made his mark in life and deserves the success he has achieved.

Henry Sherk, farmer, was born in Waterloo Co., Pro. of Ont., Sept. 21, 1845. His parents, Eli and Mary Sherk, were natives of Ontario; the former was born Oct. 4, 1818, and the latter, Dec. 25, 1821. They came to the United States and settled on sec. 16, Caledonia, in 1866, where the father died, Sept. 23, 1868. Mr. Sherk, of this sketch, was married Nov. 30, 1869, to Catherine, daughter of Casper and Margaret Seibert, born in Waterloo Co., Ont., Oct. 11, 1849. They have two children living—Elizabeth L., born Jan. 15, 1875, and Alverda, Aug. 12, 1878. Olive E. is deceased. Mr. Sherk is a Republican and owns 79 acres of land. He and wife are members of the U. B. Church.

Samuel Sherk, pioneer and farmer, was born in Waterloo Co., Pro. of Ont., Nov. 3, 1822. His parents were Samuel and Magdalena (Brake) Sherk. He passed his early life on British soil and was educated in the common schools. In October, 1860, he located in this tp., buying 120 acres on sec. 20, then a portion of an almost unbroken forest. By arduous toil and strict economy he has hewed a home out of the woods. Upward of 100 acres of his farm has been cleared and improved by his own hands. He was married Feb. 29, 1848, to Sarah A. Shields, daughter of John and Mary (Keeler) Shields, born in Philadelphia, Pa. Her parents were natives of Wurtemberg, Germany, and came to this country at an early day. Mr. and Mrs. Sherk have had five children, four living—Menno S., born Feb. 4, 1849 (married Belinda Stauffer); Jno S., born July 31, 1851 (married Elizabeth Seibert); Noah, April 6, 1854 (married Ellen Stauffer); Samuel W., April 16, 1870; Lydia A., Dec. 6, 1855, and died Sept. 26, 1860. Mr. and Mrs. Sherk are members of the Evangelical United Mennonite Church. Mr. Sherk

is a Republican, is a prominent farmer and a highly esteemed citizen.

John W. Shisler was born in Welland Co., Pro. of Ont., Aug. 19, 1840. He is son of Peter and Sarah (Barnhart) Shisler. He spent his boyhood on a farm and was educated at Ft. Edward's University of Ontario. He taught school from his 17th to his 21st year, and in 1861 engaged in mercantile pursuits near Ft. Erie, removing in 1864 to Williamsville, New York, where he engaged in farming, and in 1869 came to Caledonia, where he purchased 60 acres on sec. 33. He also owns 100 acres in Thornapple, Barry Co. He was married July 2, 1863, to Phiannah E., daughter of David and Nancy Bovenmoyer, born April 17, 1843, in Erie Co., N. Y. They had five children, four of whom are living—Melvin R., born May 30, 1864; Clara E., Jan. 8, 1871; Newton B., Sept. 13, 1874; and Ivie A., March 18, 1877. Adella E. is deceased. Mr. Shisler has been Superintendent of the Sunday-school of the U. B. Church seven years, in which Mrs. Shisler is also an efficient worker. He is a Republican.

Heman H. Smith, farmer, was born in Wyoming Co., N. Y., July 10, 1822; is son of Levi and Sallie (Higgins) Smith, the former born in 1798, and the latter in 1800. His grandfather enlisted at 16 in the Revolutionary war and was in the service six years. Mr. Smith was educated at a seminary in New York, and taught school for a number of years. He was married Feb. 29, 1844, to Anise Munger, born at Bennington, Wyoming Co., N. Y., March 27, 1827. They had three children, one of whom is living—Helen. Mrs. Smith died Jan. 17, 1850. Mr. Smith was married a second time, March 10, 1852, to Helen C. White, born at Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1830. Of three children two are living—Lora A., born March 3, 1853, a graduate of Ypsilanti Normal School, and a teacher since the age of 16. She has been two years principal of Grand Haven High School. The youngest, Julia A., was born April 3, 1854, and is the wife of James O. Clark. Mr. Smith settled at Alaska in 1868, where he was engaged in the furniture business until 1876, excepting one year, when he was in charge of the pump works near Grand Rapids. He bought a farm of 50 acres on sec. 9 and moved upon it in 1876. He is a Republican in politics; Mrs. Smith is a member of the Free-Will Baptist Church.

Lewis Spaulding, saloonist in Caledonia, was born in Paris, Kent Co., March 4, 1850. His parents, Orleans and Rilla A. Spaulding, were natives of New York, and early pioneers of this county. Mr. Spaulding was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. He was married Sept. 18, 1876, to Caroline, daughter of Edward Tyler, and a native of Paris. Mr. Spaulding managed a hotel in Cascade one year, and then kept the Half-Way House at Grand Rapids a year; gave his attention to farming one year, and again engaged in keeping hotel two years at Caledonia, since which he has been engaged in the saloon business. He is a Democrat and a member of the I. O. O. F.

David M. Stauffer was born in Oxford Co., Pro. of Ont., May 9, 1836. His parents, Jacob G. and Eliza Musser, were also natives of Ontario. He was married Jan. 13, 1863, to Amelia Fischer, a native of Saxony, Germany, born April 2, 1841. She is daughter of Wm. and Elizabeth Fischer. Of six children three are living, born as follows: Allen, April 22, 1871; Ella, May 7, 1875, and Owen, Dec. 4, 1877. Mr. Stauffer has a farm of 80 acres on sec. 33, of which he took possession in February, 1868, and where he has since been engaged in agriculture.

John W. Stine, farmer, residing on sec. 33, was born in Albany, Richland Co., Ohio, Aug. 23, 1839. His parents, Samuel and Catharine Stine, were natives of Berks Co., Pa., and settled in Richland Co., O., in 1835, where his father entered 160 acres of land. The latter was born in April, 1812. Mr. Stine's mother was born in 1814. He went to California in 1857 and pursued lumbering and mining until 1861, when he returned to West Salem, O., and engaged in a mercantile enterprise one year. He then engaged in farming until 1867, when he removed to LaGrange Co., Ind., and to Kent Co., Mich., in November, 1872, where he now owns 160 acres of land on secs. 27 and 33. He was married in October, 1862, to Phina, daughter of John and Maria Andrews, born in Medina Co., O., April 9, 1841. They have had seven children, born as follows: Ira A., July 21, 1863; Alberdie M., Dec. 20, 1865; Oscar O., March 28, 1868; John W., May 8, 1871; John P., Feb. 7, 1873; Blanche V., Oct. 21, 1877; and Eugene L., Jan. 28, 1880. Mrs. Stine belongs to the U. B. Church. Mr. Stine belongs to the Masonic order and is a Republican. He was a member of the Board of Supervisors two years.

A. W. Stow, farmer and live-stock dealer, was born at Monroe Falls, Portage (now Summit) Co., O., Oct. 7, 1830. He is son of Zebulon and Edytha Stow, the former a native of Connecticut, born in 1802; the latter a native of Summit Co., O. They settled in Portage county in 1809, the pioneer period of the Buckeye State. Both of Mr. Stow's grandsires were soldiers of the Revolution, and both were in the war of 1812. Mr. Stow was brought up on a farm, and was a student at the old Hiram College, where he knew "our President," James A. Garfield. He enlisted Sept. 2, 1864, in Co. E, 1st Reg. Mich. Light Artillery, Vet. Vols. He was in the battle of Nashville, Tenn., and was cannoneer from that time, following Gen. Hood to Pulaski. He was discharged July 30, 1865, and returned to Cascade, where he had settled in '61. In 1869 he located on sec. 17, this tp., where he owns 160 acres of land. He was married in April, 1856, to Mary Gilbert. They had one child—Almira E. Mrs. Stow died July 20, 1859, and Mr. Stow was married again Feb. 8, 1863, to Clara, daughter of Lyman and Sarah Beckley. She was a student at the Western Reserve Eclectic Institute, under the professorship of Gen. Garfield. Mr. and Mrs. Stow have four children—Lucy S., Willie, Jerry A. and Ralph A. Mr. and Mrs. S. belong to the Disciples Church at Cascade. He is a Republican. P. O., Caledonia Station.

John M. Sutherland, M. D., was born in Simcoe Co., Pro. of Ontario, Oct. 11, 1850. His parents, Benjamin and Elizabeth Sutherland, were natives of Ontario. Dr. Sutherland obtained his education at the High School of Bradford, and in October, 1869, commenced reading medicine in Toronto, where he was engaged four years. He attended the Victoria (Regular) College, and afterward Trinity Medical College, and graduated with honors, in March, 1876. He attended military school while in Toronto, and was awarded a "certificate." He was 2d Lieut. or Ensign of the 35th Battalion, Simcoe Forresters, 18 months. He began the practice of his profession in the spring of 1876, in Woodville, Ont., with Dr. H. P. Clark, remaining ten months, when he came to Caledonia, and established a large and lucrative practice. He was married June 22, 1881, to Hattie, daughter of Wm. Towsley, M. D. She was born in Ovid, Branch Co., Dec. 19, 1860. Dr. S. is a member of the I. O. O. F., and K. of P., also of the Western Michigan Medical Society and State Medical Association. He is a zealous Republican.

Albert Tobey, son of Levi and Elizabeth Tobey, early pioneers of Kent county, was born March 21, 1834. His father was born in Connecticut April 15, 1787; his mother in Otsego Co., N. Y., Oct. 12, 1789; they had 11 children, 10 of whom are living—Jedediah W., Samuel, Rebecca, Deborah, Wm. G. W., Mary, Prince W., Abigail, Seth and Albert. The senior Tobey settled in sec. 26, this tp., where he purchased 114 acres of land in January, 1849, where he died Jan. 13, 1868. Albert Tobey has lived from boyhood on the homestead, and spent his best years in reclaiming it from a wilderness and bringing it to its present highly productive state. He enlisted in the civil war Sept. 7, 1862, in Co. M, 6th Reg. Mich. Vol. Cav. He was in the Army of the Cumberland, and was engaged in the battles of Cedar Creek, Hagerstown and Winchester. In October, 1862, he was taken sick and was sent home on a furlough. He rejoined his regiment and served until November, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. He was married June 12, 1868, to Sarah J. Holmes. They have had four children, two of whom are living—Myrtle A., born June 5, 1871, and Edith J., March 15, 1880. Mr. Tobey is a Republican and owns 120 acres of land on secs. 23 and 26.

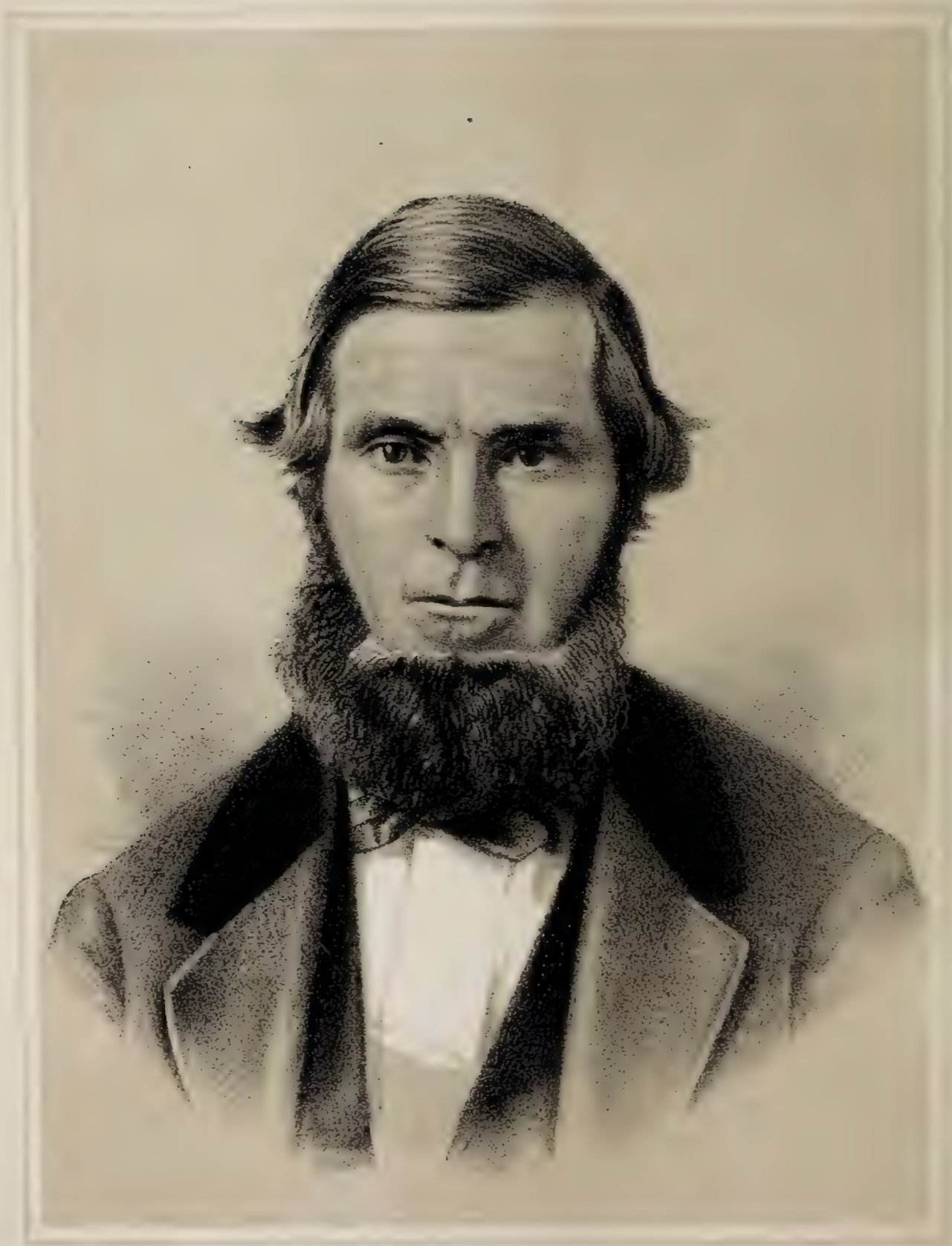
Michael Vincent (deceased) a worthy and well-known pioneer, was born in Springwater, Livingston Co., N. Y., April 4, 1819. In October, 1856, he purchased 240 acres on sec. 24, subsequently disposing of all but 80 acres, which constitutes the homestead. It was unbroken forest, and required all the pluck and strength of the resolute pioneer to accomplish the weary labor of clearing and improving, and Mr. Vincent, in his efforts, built for himself an enduring remembrance in the fair fields which add beauty to this magnificent tp. He was married Aug. 5, 1841, to Sallie, daughter of Amos and Abigail (Barber) Stiles, born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., May 10, 1819. They had three children, one of whom—Vasco

M.--is living. He was born Jan. 18, 1851. Chester P. was born Oct. 15, 1843. He enlisted in Co. I, 21st Reg. Mich. Vol. Inf., in August, 1862. He was in the battle of Perryville, where he contracted fever, and died at Bowling Green Hospital, Nov. 15, 1862. He was only 19, but had already an enviable record as a young man of model character. He was eminently fit to yield his life in company with our nation's illustrious dead, the thing we shall honor as long as our flag floats. At the time he enlisted he was Sunday-school Superintendent. Mr. Vincent died Feb. 3, 1874.

Levi White was born at Batavia, Genesee Co., N. Y., Sept. 25, 1808; is son of Aaron and Auna (Schridder) White. His father was a soldier of 1812, ranked as Lieutenant, and subsequently as Brevet Captain. He was taken prisoner at Black Rock during the burning of Buffalo, and was killed by the British. Mr. White was bred a farmer and received a common-school education. He was married Sept. 29, 1829, to Julia Goodwin. Of six children born to them two are living—Catherine H. (wife of Heman Smith) and Frances (Mrs. Edwin M. Fort). Norman G. White was a soldier of the late war and lost his life at the battle of Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862. Mrs. White died in September, 1853. Mr. White was again married April 30, 1858, to Mrs. Phebe A., widow of Eli Bronson and daughter of James and Hannah Drake. Mrs. White was born in Greene Co., N. Y., Nov. 30, 1807. She had one son, Eli Bronson, born Aug. 29, 1837, by her first marriage, who met his death by assassination, in Newaygo county, May 11, 1859. In consequence of this event, and his own life being in danger from the perpetrators of the murder, Mr. White removed to Caledonia, and located on sec. 1. He has held the position of Justice of the Peace 12 years; was elected Supervisor of Ensley tp., Newaygo Co., in 1859. He aided in the organization of that tp. Himself and wife belong to the Baptist Church. Mr. White is a Republican.

Martin Whitney, farmer and stock-breeder, was born near Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 24, 1832; is a son of Zerab and Jane (Demond) Whitney, the former born June 16, 1784. He was a soldier of 1812 three years and died Jan. 15, 1873. The latter was born Dec. 22, 1788, and died June 25, 1843. Mr. Whitney's grandfather (paternal) was engaged in the war of the Revolution. The senior Whitneys came to Lenawee Co., Mich., in 1835, and in 1838 located 160 acres of land in Plainfield. In 1843 they removed to Whitneyville in Cascade, where they spent their last days. Mr. Whitney, of this sketch, was married Feb. 20, 1853, to Harriet, daughter of Robt. and Alice White, natives of England. Mrs. Whitney was born in Nottinghamshire, Eng., Mar. 15, 1835, and came with her parents to America in 1844. They have five children--Eva J., born Oct. 4, 1856 (Mrs. H. P. Bateman); Ida L., Oct. 15, 1858 (Mrs. Daniel Pierson); Nellie L., Nov. 11, 1860, (Mrs. Geo. H. Jones); Alice M., June 24, 1867, and Orrin C.,





August J. J. J. J.

Apr. 5, 1873. In 1854 Mr. Whitney settled on his farm of 80 acres (sec. 13) which was then a trackless wilderness. He has done business with a thresher for 20 years; is a Democrat, but has been a member of the Board of Supervisors four years, a fair representation of his position in a Republican town. Himself and wife are zealous members of the M. E. Church.

Otis D. Williams was born in Seneca Co., N. Y., May 15, 1830. His parents were Jacob and Rosella Williams, natives of Dutchess and Cayuga Cos., N. Y. Otis was reared on a farm and educated at the common schools. He was fireman on the New York Central R. R. two years, worked at coopering four years and subsequently followed the Erie canal for a period, and resumed his former business of engineer. He went to Georgetown, Ottawa Co., in 1867, and in 1870 came to Caledonia. He has served in the capacity of engineer for the last 12 years in Konkle & Peck's handle factory. He is a member of the I. O. of O. F., Lodge No. 251, of Caledonia, and at present is Noble Grand. Politically he is a Democrat. He owns a business building worth \$1,500, and a house and lot worth \$400. He was married Sept. 14, 1853, to Isabel J., daughter of William and Agnes Gordon, born in Scotland, Dec. 25, 1835. Her parents came to America in 1837. Mr. and Mrs. Williams have had three children—William G., born Sept. 25, 1855; Clarence A., Jan. 10, 1857, and Jessie R., June 22, 1862.

William J. Wood, pioneer, was born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., Nov. 5, 1818. He is son of Nehemiah and Abigail (Rundel) Wood, the former born in Dutchess Co., N. Y., Oct. 14, 1784, and died in November, 1848; the latter was born in the same county, May 20, 1788, and died Jan. 1, 1879, aged 91 years. Mr. Wood is second son and the fourth child of a family of nine children. His ancestors were of Puritan stock and pioneers of New England. His grandfather, John Wood, went to Ohio in 1820, where he passed the remainder of his life. Mr. Wood lived on a farm until he was 17 years of age, when he learned the joiner's trade, and worked at it 31 years. His parents went to Livingston Co., N. Y., when he was 10 years old, and in April, 1857, he settled on sec. 24, this tp. He engaged in clearing and improving his land, and interested himself in aiding and comforting his pioneer neighbors. It fell to his lot to help most when death made havoc among the settlers, and he provided the community with coffins at the bare expense of material, without charge for time or labor. Probably this generosity cost, financially, \$2,000, but all the sacrifice was amply remunerated by the gratitude of those whose sad necessity added to their united privations as pioneers. The toil of years and burdens of time have bowed the form and bleached the locks of the venerable pioneer, but his noble nature will long be remembered and have its influence after he has passed to a home of rest. He was married in June, 1839, to Esther Snyder. They had four

children and buried them all. The mother joined her babes in October, 1854, and Mr. Wood again was married in February, 1855, to Mary A., daughter of Amos and Abigail (Barber) Stiles. They have had three children, two of whom are living—Wm. H., born March 18, 1860, and Martha L., June 29, 1858. Mr. Wood owns 60 acres of land, with 52 under cultivation. In 1863-'4 he was a member of the Board of Supervisors, and during that time had charge of the families of 31 soldiers. He was a Supervisor in 1868 and 1872



CANNON TOWNSHIP.

This township is 150 miles northwest from Detroit, has a rolling surface and good soil, well adapted to grazing and farming purposes, and well watered by numerous small streams. The town presents a great variety of surface and soil, has half a dozen or more lakes in it, among which Bostwick and Silver lakes are the largest and finest, well stocked with fish, and a favorite resort for fishing parties. The south part of the town, particularly along Bear creek, is very rolling, as is also the north and northwest portions of the town. Much of its surface, however, is gently undulating and very desirable for all farming purposes. Silver lake, on sections nine and ten, lying just north of and touching the line of the Grand Rapids & Ionia State Road, as its name indicates, is a most beautiful sheet of water, containing about 300 acres. One mile directly east of Silver lake we come upon Bostwick lake, a huge crystal, in emerald setting. No more beautiful scene can well be imagined. Its waters are very cold, evidently emanating from springs, as it has no visible inlet or natural outlet. This was a favorite resort in early days for fishing parties, and parties of pleasure coming from the village often camped on its banks and tarried over night. A huge canoe, fashioned by an Indian, from a white-wood tree grown a mile south of Cannonsburg, was transported with a vast amount of labor to its shores and launched upon its waters. The distance traversed was five miles, occupying two days in the transit, and employing four yoke of oxen. There, in the later years, the settlers on lands adjacent to the lake found the deserted canoe, a monster of its kind, over 30 feet in length. Wind and wave have long since done their works upon it, only a fragment of it remaining as a relic in the family of S. B. Kutz. This lake also lies north of the State Road, which bends slightly in passing round its southern shore. It contains about 400 acres. Bear creek, the principal stream of the town, rising in the northeast corner, flows south about four miles, and then turns abruptly west for six miles, and falls into Grand river about the town line. It has a great deal of fall, perhaps near 200 feet in 12 miles, and furnishes remarkably good motive power for a stream of its size.

In section 1 is a noble hill rising pretty abruptly near 100 feet above the high lands around it, and furnishing a grand view of the landscape for 10 to 20 miles in almost every direction. It is strikingly visible for five or six miles in several directions, and is well named "Prospect Hill," though sometimes known as "Ball-

Hill," in honor of John Ball. The top of this hill, or knob, is probably little less than 300 feet above Grand river, and the view from its top is well worth a trip of many miles. These heights were once the property of John Ball. The land was purchased by Thomas Cowan, who converted it into a great orchard in 1868-'9.

The first entries of land in the township of Cannon were made on sections 30 and 31, in 1835. The first entry was made by James S. Potter on section 30, July 15, 1835, and the second entry on section 31, Dec. 4, 1835. These men did not become permanent settlers. A few of the purchasers from 1839 to 1845 are named: Hugh E. McKee, section 29, Aug. 19, 1839; James Thomas, section 20, Aug. 12, 1840; Hiram Rood, section 32, Aug. 19, 1839; Isaac Tomlinson, section 31, Oct. 10, 1839; Charles Knapp, section 18, Aug. 10, 1839; Ethiel Whitney, section 19, Aug. 3, 1839; John Boldy, section 19, Oct. 24, 1839; Kendall Woodward, section 7, Aug. 7, 1840; John French, section 9, Aug. 26, 1844; Alexander Charter, jr., section 19, Dec. 19, 1845.

The first permanent settlers of the township were: Zebulon Rood and Mariette Rood, in 1840; Isaac Tomlinson, Mary Tomlinson in 1839; Andrew Watson, Mrs. Watson in 1839; Ethiel Whitney and Elizabeth Whitney in 1839; Hugh E. McKee and Betsy McKee in 1839; James Thomas and Elizabeth Thomas in 1840; Wm. M. Miller in 1839; A. D. W. Stout and Mrs. Stout in 1839; Oliver Lovejoy, Rev. Freeze, in 1840.

John French and Collins Leach were squatters within the boundaries of Cannon as early as 1840. The former patented his lands in 1844. Samuel Steele, Eben C. Smith and M. A. Patrick selected their lands in 1844. Demas Hine, John Hartwell, and James Dockeray located in 1845-6.

Among the other early settlers who made their appearance before the organization, were H. H. Worden, Lewis D. Dean, Loyal Palmer, Martin Johnson, Cornelius Wample, Robert Howard, Mindrus Whitney, John C. Chapman, Cornelius Slaght, Harlow T. Judson, John Hartwell, John Bishop, Jared Spring, together with others mentioned in the organic section of this sketch.

In 1844, E. B. Bostwick got the Indians to make a large dug-out canoe, the first among the white settlers of this township, on Patrick Fingleton's farm. This was brought to Bostwick Place, and the genial Bostwick asked his neighbors, James Thomas, Major Worden, Sydney S. Haskins, Zebulon Rood, Tom Hall. Whisky was plenty. A wagon-load of fish was caught that night. Hugh E. McKee is said to have married Miss Betsey Burgess, in 1841. This is said to be the first marriage. The first white children born in the township were Jeannette Watson and Mary Stout, born Sept. 27, 1837. The first death was that of Martha Jane Tomlinson, who died May 6, 1842. She was a daughter of Isaac Tomlinson, one of the first settlers.

The house of Hyde was burned about eight years ago, when the owner was burned to death. When rescued, he was burning; and so unconscious that he was not aware of his terrible sufferings.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF CANNON

was dedicated March 27, 1875. The society was formed about 1861. The first members were: Abraham Kromer and wife, Joseph Moore and wife, Jesse B. Armstrong and wife, George Armstrong and wife, Mrs. Schoomaker, Mrs. Allen, Charles Allen, Virgil Haines and wife, Mrs. Carten, Charles F. Judson and Eretta Judson, Mrs. Emily Thomas, Mrs. Lacey, and M. W. Wiley. The church property at Cannonsburg is valued at \$5,000. Rev. D. L. Eaton is pastor.

The Congregational Church north of Cannonsburg is the first church building erected in the township. The society was organized June 6, 1846, with the following members: Nathaniel Steele, Sydney Weller, W. C. Youngs, F. B. Ray, Edgar Weller and Thomas Cowan. The present pastor of Lowell and Cannonsburg was one of the early ministers of the Church here.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Methodist church at Steele's Corners was built about 1848. Among the original members were: Eben. Smith and wife, Urias Goss and wife, A. J. Provin and wife, and Mr. Shotwell and wife.

The M. E. church, of Cannonsburg village, was built in 1848. The society was formed about 1846, when services were held in the first school-house. Among the first members were: John Hartwell and wife, Robert Hartwell and wife, Wm. Provin and wife, Thomas Noy and wife, James Thomas and wife, Mrs. Louisa Litle and Isaac Tomlinson and wife.

ORGANIC.

The first record of the township is given under date April 6, 1846. It points out the fact that the Legislature organized the town under the name Churchtown, in the spring of 1846, and that the first meeting was held at the house of C. Slaght. H. T. Judson presided as Moderator; H. H. Worden, Loyal Palmer and Harrison Russell, Inspectors; with H. H. Worden, Clerk.

The following is a list of the first Grand Jurors: Ethiel Whitney, Willis Aylsworth and H. T. Judson. The Petit Jurors were: Robert Hartwell, L. D. Dean and John Adams, May 12, 1846. The first license granted by the township Board of Churchtown, or Cannon, was that to Cornelius Slaght, granting him to sell ardent spirits June 15, 1846. The first meeting of the town of Cannon (formerly Churchtown) was held April 3, 1848.

SUPERVISORS.

Andrew Watson.....	1846	Geo. W. Van Every.....	1862
H. E. McKee.....	1847	James Dockeray.....	1863-65
Norman Ackley.....	1848	Asa P. Ferry.....	1866-70
James Dockeray.....	1849-50	James Dockeray.....	1871-74
Andrew Watson.....	1851	Charles A. Provin.....	1875
Timothy E. Wetmore... ..	1852	Loomis K. Bishop.....	1876
James Dockeray.....	1853-54	Albert W. Davies.....	1877
David C. Pratt.....	1855	Andrew J. Provin.....	1878
Benj. Davies.....	1856-61	Wm. C. Young.....	1879-81

CLERKS.

Henry H. Worden.....	1846	Thomas Noy.....	1861-63
John Hartwell.....	1847	Wm. Pullen.....	1864
Leonard S. Jones.....	1848-50	Thomas Noy.....	1865
Matthew A. Patrick.....	1851-54	W. L. Beardsley.....	1866-69
James F. Judson.....	1855	Thomas Noy.....	1870-77
Thomas Noy.....	1856-59	Orlando S. Smith.....	1878
Loomis K. Bishop.....	1860	Thomas Noy.....	1879-81

TREASURERS.

Lewis D. Dean.....	1846	Seymour Chase.....	1862
Loyal Palmer... ..	1847	Wm. Hartwell.....	1863-65
Hugh E. McKee.....	1848	Charles A. Provin.....	1866-70
James Nesbitt.....	1849-50	Loomis K. Bishop.....	1871-75
John Hartwell.....	1851-52	Albert W. Davies.....	1876
Henry H. Worden... ..	1853	Leonard S. Jones.....	1877
John Hartwell.....	1854	Daniel C. Fletcher.....	1878
Henry C. Watson.....	1855	Wm S. Johnson.....	1879-80
Lorenzo D. Hoag.....	1856	Charles Hartwell.....	1881
Hiram Terry.....	1857-61		

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

H. T. Judson, John Bishop, De-		Demas Hine.....	1864
mas Hine, Jared S. Spring...	1846	James Nesvitt.....	1865
Jared S. Spring, Loyal Palmer...	1847	Wm. E. Whitney, M. A. Patrick..	1866
Charles M. Nichols	1848	M. A. Patrick.....	1867
Harlow T. Judson.....	1849	Demas Hine.....	1868
James Weed.....	1850	James Nesbitt.....	1869
John Bishop, W. E. Whitney....	1851	Nathaniel Steele.....	1870
John D. Bruine... ..	1852	Abram Kromer, A. J. Provin....	1871
Harlow T. Judson, H. E. McKee..	1853	Demas Hine.....	1872
Wm. E. Whitney, Demas Hine....	1854	M. A. Patrick, H. C. Watson....	1873
John Bishop.....	1855	Andrew J. Provin.....	1874
Joseph Dockeray.....	1856	Ira Ellis.....	1875
M. A. Patrick, D. Hine.....	1857	Henry C. Watson.	1876
Wm. E. Whitney.....	1858	M. A. Patrick, Abram Kromer...	1877
John Bishop.....	1859	Melvin A. Willett.....	1878
Robert W. Love.....	1860	Abram Kromer.....	1879
M. A. Patrick, Demas Hine.....	1861	Henry C. Watson.....	1880
Wm. E. Whitney.....	1862	C. L. Chamberlin, Rob't Dockeray.	1881
Henry J. Provin... ..	1863		

SCHOOLS.

The schools of Cannon have grown gradually from a very small primitive beginning to a pretentious place among the schools of Kent county. There are eight school-houses in the township, all frame.

The primary school money paid into the township treasury during the year 1881 amounted to \$367.76; the library money, to \$11.85; and dog money, \$88.54. The balance was raised by direct taxation in the various districts.

CANNONSBURG

is a flourishing post village in the township of Cannon, on a branch of Grand river, seven miles north of Ada station, on the Detroit & Milwaukee railroad, 150 miles northwest from Detroit. The village was platted Dec. 1, 1848, for Le Grand Cannon, of Troy, New York, who commissioned E. B. Bostwick to purchase lands in Cannon. Mr. Bostwick platted the village of Cannonsburg. At the beginning of 1852 Mr. Cannon transferred the property to John Ball, on account of his first agent neglecting to pay taxes. Under Mr. Ball the lands were sold to the early settlers. The place was first settled in 1837. Among its present business men are G. C. Anderson, saw, grist and cider mill; Bostwick and Schoomaker, general store-keepers; L. P. Thomas, dealer in cattle; C. L. Chamberlin & Sons, drugs, hardware and groceries; — McKay, flouring-mill; John S. Baker and Thomas Noe, boot and shoe stores; James Kavenagh and John I. Lacey, blacksmiths; J. Murphy, L. F. Reeves, and W. Holcomb, carpenters; Joyce S. Carton and Jacob Bush, wagon-makers; C. L. Chamberlin and A. Clark, physicians; Hiram Ross and F. B. Young, painters.

BUENA VISTA.

The hamlet of Buena Vista, or Imperial Mills, on sec. 30, was known as a postal village up to some years ago. The Department abolished the office some years since. The location of this hamlet is very desirable. With its new mill and the opening up of the neighborhood it gives promise of advancement.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

The Cannonsburg grist-mill was built in 1844-'5, by E. B. Bostwick. It was the first mill in the town, and among the more important industries of the county at that period. This concern is operated by Mr. McKay and is doing a flourishing trade.

The Buena Vista mill was built in 1848, by Abner and John Brewer. The building was destroyed by fire in 1875. Rebuilt in September, 1881, by Denis Porter, it has again entered upon a career of prosperity. Bear creek offers a never failing supply of water.

In 1855 the cider-mill was built, by Harlow T. Judson. It is now operated as a saw, lath, grist and cider mill, by G. C. Anderson.

PERSONAL SKETCHES.

The personal history of the township will be found very interesting, as it treats of matters more nearly at home and of greater vital connection with the life of the people than more material things.

George W. Armstrong (deceased) was born Oct. 26, 1836; was a son of John J. Armstrong, of Irish descent and in early life a cabinet-maker, later a farmer. He came to Kent county in 1856 and worked by the month; at the time of his death he owned 240 acres of land; held different tp. offices and was deacon of the Congregational Church of Cannon from its organization until his death, Feb. 11, 1878. He was married in 1858 to Anna E. Wilson, eldest daughter of Amos and Rachel (Brown) Wilson, natives of New York, the former of English and Dutch descent, born in 1812. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson had two sons and four daughters; five children are living and have families. They settled in Cannon in 1842. Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong had five children; one daughter and three sons are living. Mrs. Armstrong is a member of the Congregational Church.

Willis Aylsworth, a pioneer of Cannon tp., was born in Chenango Co., N. Y., Feb. 24, 1818. His parents, David and Ada (Curtis) Aylesworth, were natives of Rhode Island and Connecticut. Mr. A.'s grandfather, Pelek Aylesworth, served through the American Revolution. Mr. A., our subject, was reared on a farm and in early life learned the carpenter and joiner's trade, which he followed for 15 years. He came to Washtenaw county in 1843, and to Cannon in 1845, and located on section 22, where he owns 120 acres. He was the second purchaser of this land, which had no improvements. Mr. A. has cleared and finely improved 90 acres of it. He was married Aug. 8, 1841, to Mary M. Wilkinson, a daughter of James and Vienna Wilkinson. She was born in Smithfield, R. I., Feb. 7, 1823. They have one child, a daughter, Mary M., born Feb. 6, 1845, wife of Wm. G. Little. Mr. A. is Democratic in politics. He still retains in his possession the farm that he located in pioneer days.

Wm. Bush was born May 2, 1813 in New York, is son of William and Margaret Bush. He grew to manhood in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., and in 1852 came to Kent county and located on 10 acres on section 10, where he has since resided. He was married in 1836 to Eliza Deck, born in New York. Of seven children born to them five are living—James H., Nancy J., Wm. H., Rose E. and Charles F. P. O., Rockford.

Philip P. Carlton was born in England, July 20, 1820; is son of Philip and Mary (Pickering) Carlton. His parents came to America in 1830, and settled at Lockport, N. Y., where the senior Carlton was employed in a mill for a time, but soon moved to Pendleton, and from there to Detroit, near which he settled, but becoming dissatisfied with the country, sold out and went to

Canada. Three years after, he came to Ann Arbor tp. In 1838, he moved to Howell, Livingston Co., where he engaged in land speculation, dying in 1864; his wife died in 1860. Mr. Carlton, of this sketch, was married Sept. 13, 1843, to Mrs. Martha Willey, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Johnston. She has one daughter by her first marriage—Sarah A. Willey. The children of the second union are—Wm. T., John, Chas. P. and Elizabeth J. Mr. Carlton owns 200 acres of land on secs. 14 and 15. P. O., Cannonsburg.

M. V. Crill was born in Lancaster Co., Pa., Feb. 2, 1820; is son of James and Mary (Crouse) Crill, natives of Pennsylvania, of German and English descent. His parents moved to Erie Co., N. Y., when he was six years old; his father was a pump-maker, and the son followed the same business two years after he was 21; engaged several years in buying cattle for the Buffalo market. In 1853 Mr. Crill settled in Branch county; engaged in farming and pump-making two years, came to Kent county, and managed a hotel 18 months. He enlisted in the fall of 1861, in the Engineers and Mechanics' Reg., Capt. Fox, now Major Fox, of the 1st Mich. Reg.; was in all the principal engagements, and was present at the killing of Zollicoffer; discharged in 1864. In his absence his wife conducted affairs with wise discretion, as did so many hundreds of American wives. He remained on his farm one year after his return, sold out, spent a winter in lumbering, and in 1867 took charge of the Alpine hotel. Seven years later he settled on 80 acres on sec. 27, this tp.; is a Democrat. He was married in 1844, at Alden, Erie Co., N. Y., to Maria Myers, born Aug. 31, 1825. They have three boys and one girl—Henry M., born Sept. 25, 1845, resides in Colorado; Martin K., born March 30, 1847; Hiram and Maria A. Martin is a jeweler in Kansas; Maria, now Mrs. Cudron, lives in Idaho. Mrs. Crill is deceased. He was train master for his regiment for two years.

A. W. Davies was born Aug. 13, 1842, in Jackson Co., Mich.; is son of Benj. and Nancy M. (Squires) Davies, natives of Rhode Island and Massachusetts. They settled in Napoleon, Jackson Co. in 1832 and came to the farm now occupied by Mr. Davies, 266 acres on section 12. He is an only child. His father was a farmer and carpenter and died Oct. 1, 1860. Mr. Davis was married Feb. 15, 1870 to Aurelia E. Cornell, born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., Oct. 19, 1846. They have one child—Harlan P. Mr. Davies has held the offices of Treasurer, Supervisor and Highway Commissioner. P. O., Cannonsburg.

R. Davies was born Aug. 16, 1826 in Montgomery Co., N. Y.; is son of Joel and Gertrude (Sutfin) Davies, natives of New Jersey and first settlers in Charlestown, Montgomery Co., N. Y., where they died. Mr. Davies received a common-school education; was married to Sarah A. Casler, born in Montgomery county Oct. 30, 1830; they have four children—Charlotte F., Georgia, Herbert and Elsie. Mr. Davies was one of 16 children; his parents were poor

and he commenced hard work early in life; worked farms on shares for many years and becoming tired resolved to try Michigan and moved to his present location, 80 acres on section 1, in 1868. Mr. and Mrs. Davies are members of the Congregational Church. P. O., Cannonsburg.

Joseph Dockeray was born June 18, 1821, in Westmoreland Co., England; is son of Robert and Elizabeth Dockeray. They came to America in 1839 and settled in Orleans Co., N. Y., where the father died. In 1845 Mr. Dockeray settled in Cannon, where he is now located and engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was married July 2, 1846 to Miss Elizabeth Pierson, born in 1826. They have five children—Clarence H., Albert A., Chas. R., Wallace P. and Bryant S. Mr. Dockeray owns 107 acres of good land on sec. 6. P. O., Rockford.

Robert Dockeray was born Aug. 4, 1829 in Westmoreland, England; is son of Robert and Betty Dockeray. His parents settled in Orleans Co., N. Y., in 1839 where the father died. Mr. D. was reared on a farm and received a common-school education. He was married in 1854 to Lucy A. White, a native of New York. They have four children living—Robert H., Alice, George A. and Ella E. Mr. Dockeray owns 160 acres of improved land and is breeding short-horn cattle. He is Justice of the Peace. P. O., Rockford.

Daniel C. Fletcher, son of John R. and Barbara A. Fletcher, was born in Brant Co., Ontario, Jan. 10, 1839. He was reared on a farm; and came with his parents to Cannon in 1858. He was married March 25, 1862, to Elmira White, and has two children, viz.: Della May, born Sept. 30, 1874, and John Anson, born May 26, 1879. Richard W. and Mattie are deceased. Mrs. Fletcher is a daughter of Levi and Eliza J. White, and a native of Ontario, born May 8, 1835. Mr. and Mrs. F. are Baptists, and Mr. F. is a Greenbacker in politics. He owns 80 acres of land on sec. 30.

John R. Fletcher was born in Wentworth Co., N. B., Feb. 14, 1814. His parents, Daniel and Nancy (Phillips) Fletcher, were natives of New Brunswick, and of Scotch and Welsh descent. They removed to Wentworth Co., Ontario, when Daniel was 11 years of age. He passed his early life as a farmer boy and received his educational training in the common school. His father was a mason, and at an early age he learned that, and followed it for eight years. He came to Cannon in April, 1858, and settled on his present farm. He was married May 27, 1835, to Barbara A. Condon, daughter of Bryan and Susanna Condon, born in Wentworth Co., Ontario, Aug. 22, 1818. Of their nine children, three are living, viz.: Daniel C., Nancy, wife of C. P. Watson, and Samuel L. Mr. and Mrs. F. are connected with the Baptist Church. Mr. F. is Deacon. Politically he is National. He owns a farm of 40 acres, on sec. 30.

William Hartwell was born in New York, Nov. 18, 1824; is son of John and Elizabeth (Vansize) Hartwell, the latter of Holland descent, the former of English. Mr. Hartwell spent 26 years of

his life as clerk, at Utica, N. Y., Grand Rapids and Cannonsburg. He came to the latter place in 1844, and now owns 240 acres of land, with the best improvements. He lost a fine house, worth \$3,000, by fire, and built another, on an improved plan; is giving much attention to breeding fine-wool merino sheep. Was married on Nov. 8, 1855, to Ann Eliza, daughter of Sidney S. Haskins, of English descent, and among the earliest pioneers of Kent county, and the first settler of Cannon. They have two sons—Albert H. and Frank E., two fine young fellows, alike the pride and comfort of their parents. Mr. Hartwell is a Republican, and has been Tp. Treasurer, and was Postmaster about 10 years at Cannonsburg.

James Howard, farmer, sec. 23, Cannon, was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., Nov. 29, 1836, and is a son of Wm. and Martha Howard, who emigrated to the United States in 1836, and settled in Oneida Co., N. Y., and in 1846 removed to Washtenaw county, and in '50 to Cannon, Kent Co. Mr. Howard was married March 20, 1864, to Melissa J. Johnson, born in Pennsylvania, Feb. 8, 1836. This union was given three children, viz.: Frank W., Fred. J. and James R. Mr. Howard settled on this farm when it was in its original state, and by his industry and untiring energy, has made a valuable farm. It comprises 120 acres. He has a peach orchard of 100 trees, among the finest in Kent county. Mr. H. is connected with the Patrons of Husbandry, and politically is Greenback.

Wm. S. Johnson was born in Norfolk, England, May 8, 1830; he is a son of Richard and Sarah (Surfling) Johnson. He was reared on Old England's soil till 18, when he and his brother, Matthew, ventured across the wide Atlantic. He lived in Orleans Co., N. Y., till 1852, when he came to Solon tp., Kent Co., and entered 80 acres on sec. 23. He was one of the organizers of Solon, and served as its Treasurer six years. He cleared up a farm there, and in 1873 removed to his present farm. Mr. Johnson was married Oct. 6, 1855, to Mary Gordon, daughter of Geo. W. and Betsy Gordon, who came to Grand Rapids in 1834. Mrs. J. was born in the town of Grand Rapids, May 25, 1836. This union resulted with nine children, five of whom are living, viz.: Herbert O., Sarah E., Cassius F., Edith V. and William A. Edith A., Richard, George A. and Robert are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. J. are members of the Free-Will Baptist Church. Mr. J. is a Republican, and has served his tp. as Treasurer two years, and his district as Moderator six years. He owns a farm of 160 acres on sec. 30, with good improvements.

Deacon Abraham Kromer. (The biography herewith presented was prepared under the supervision of Deacon Kromer two weeks previous to his death.) Abraham Kromer, son of William and Betsey Kromer, was born in Cobleskill, Schoharie Co., N. Y., May 22, 1804, and died in Cannonsburg, Kent Co., Mich., Sept. 18, 1880, aged 76 years, 3 months and 27 days. On Nov. 18, 1828, at the age of 24 years, he was united in marriage with

Miss Caty Lawyer, with whom he lived in happy wedlock for nearly 40 years, and by whom he was the father of five children, three sons and two daughters; only one of whom, Mrs. Delia Hardy, still lives to mourn the loss of a kind and loving father. Mrs. Caty Kromer died Sept. 15, 1868. June 5, 1869, he was married to Mrs. Gertrude C., widow of Harlow P. Judson. She attended him in his last sickness, and now, a widow for the third time, mourns his loss. In 1829 he went to Holland patent, Oneida Co., N. Y., where the next year he removed his wife and engaged in mercantile business for about five years. In the winter of 1835-'36 he went to Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., thence to Geauga Co., Ohio, where he was a merchant one year, then to Newark, Licking Co., Ohio, where he kept a hotel—the Mansion House—until the spring of 1840. In that year he moved to Smithville, Jefferson Co., N. Y., where he erected suitable buildings, fitted up a tannery, and was engaged in that and mercantile business 18 or 19 years. During this period, in 1854, he was appointed Harbor Master at Sackett's Harbor, under the administration of President Pierce, and held the office one year. He also filled the office of Postmaster for a considerable time at Smithville during his residence there. In the year 1858 he purchased the Patrick farm, near this village, and has been an honored and useful citizen ever since. He was engaged here in mercantile business some time, and was Postmaster for several years. While residing in Geauga Co., Ohio, he became a Christian. On his return to New York, he made a public profession of religion and united with the Congregational Church, in Smithville, where he was an acceptable member, and where, for some time, he held the office of Deacon until his removal to this place. Here he united by letter with the Bostwick Lake Church, and continued a member there until the organization of this Church, in the spring of 1875. He was Deacon in a branch Church here before the present organization. He was chosen Deacon here, and filled the office with the utmost acceptance until disabled by his last sickness.

Archibald McMillan, a respected pioneer of Cannon, was born in Argyleshire, Scotland, Dec. 1, 1810, and is a son of John and Margaret McMillan, who emigrated to America in 1817, and settled in Boharnway Co., Quebec. There Mr. McMillan was reared to maturity. In June, 1849, he came to Cannon, and purchased a farm of 111½ acres, situated on sec. 32, and 5 of Ada. Mr. McMillan experienced many scenes of hardships, so common in the pioneers' days of Michigan. He was married Dec. 1, 1835, in Boharnway Co., Quebec, to Jeannette McNaughton, by whom he had eight children, six of whom are living, viz.: Archibald, Margaret (wife of Albert Headley), Neal, Catharine (deceased), Mary A. (wife of Alfred Turner) and Jeanette, (wife of Warren Russell). Mrs. McMillan is a daughter of Dougald and Catharine McNaughton. She was born in Argyleshire, Scotland, Feb. 1, 1814. Mr. and Mrs. McM. are members of the Congregational Church. Mr. McM. is a Republican in politics.

Joseph Moore was born in County Down, Ireland, March 16, 1818, and is a son of James, sr., and Elizabeth Moore. They emigrated to America in 1828 and settled in Albany Co., N. Y. In 1831 they removed to near Troy, and in 1838 to Paterson, N. J. At an early age Mr. Moore served an apprenticeship of five years at the trade of machinist in Paterson. Previous to this he followed manufacturing sail cloth seven years. The spring of 1852 he came to Cannon, and July 8 he bought 80 acres of land on sec. 22. Subsequently he entered 40 acres on sec. 17. He has cleared and well improved 74 acres; was married April 30, 1846, to *Permelia Barkley*, daughter of John and Martha Barkley, natives of Orange Co., N. Y. Mrs. Moore was born in Broome Co., N. Y., Oct. 15, 1818. Mr. and Mrs. Moore are members of the Congregational Church; Mr. Moore is Sabbath-school Superintendent, and politically is a Republican.

Levi Omans, an old pioneer of Cannon, was born in Murray, Genesee Co., N. Y., June 30, 1824. His parents, Thomas G. and Polly (Stephens) Omans, were natives of Massachusetts and New York. His father served in the last war with Great Britain. In 1830 his parents removed to Macomb Co., Mich., where he was reared to manhood. April 30, 1851, he with his wife started for Cannon, where they arrived on May 10. Mr. O. bought 160 acres of land on sec. 33, which was Mexican soldier's rights. He has cleared and well improved a good portion of his farm. He was married July 4, 1847, to *Nancy M.*, daughter of Conrad and Martha Schermerhorn, born in Alden, Erie Co., N. Y., Jan. 4, 1834. This union was blest with 12 children; eight of these are living, viz.: *Orissa B.* (wife of Frank Morehouse), *Polly B.*, *John M.*, *Thomas G.*, *Martha J.*, *Francis H.*, *Cordelia R.* and *Orlo C.* Religiously, Mr. Omans and family are believers in Spiritualism. Politically, Mr. O. is an advocate of Greenbackism. He is a worthy and generous pioneer.

B. B. Ray was born Dec. 9, 1847, in Livingston Co., N. Y.; is a son of John and Hannah (Bishop) Ray, natives of Vermont and New York; the former is dead; the latter is living in New York. Mr. Ray was bred to the occupation of a farmer and received a common-school education. He came to Cannon in 1873, settled on 120 acres of land on sec. 2. He was married March 26, 1873, to *Libbie Borner*, a native of England. They have two children--*Lyman* and *Mabel*. Mr. Ray has held the offices of Highway Commissioner and Drain Commissioner. P. O., Rockford.

Zebulon Rood, one of the oldest pioneers of Cannon, was born in Vermont, July 29, 1810. His parents, Ezra and Betsey Rood, were natives of Massachusetts and Canada. In 1823 they removed to Bloomfield, Oakland Co., Mich., where Zebulon lived till of age. He worked at the carpenter's trade three years, and kept grocery in Birmingham two years. In 1838 he came to Cannon, and pre-empted land on sec. 31, and subsequently purchased

240 acres on sec. 20 and 29. He cut the first road in Cannon and brought the first team and first wagon load of goods across Bear creek. He built the first house in Cannon, which was a log structure. He did the first clearing and planted the first crops. In fact, Mr. Rood broke the forest and lead the tide of immigration in among a race of savages, to make the now prosperous tp. of Courtland. He organized the first school district and helped build the first school-house. He located all the roads in that portion of the tp., and aided in all its first improvements. In early days Mr. Rood served in the various local offices of the town. He was married Dec. 11, 1836, to Maryette Burgess, daughter of Jonathan and Ezuba (Millington) Burgess. Mrs. Rood was born in Rutland, Jefferson Co., N. Y., March 3, 1819. Of their six children four are living, viz.: Sydney L., Sophronia C. (wife of James Fields), Noble D. and Ezra A. Mr. Rood and family are Spiritualists in belief. He is a Greenbacker in politics, formerly a Republican.

Van Rensaler Smith, farmer, sec. 32; P. O., Cannonsburg; was born in St. Stephens, N. B., Sept. 17, 1830. His parents, John and Lydia (Hill) Smith, were natives also of New Brunswick. The spring of 1850 he came to Cannon tp. with his parents, who purchased land on secs. 32 and 33 and 5 of Ada. Mr. Smith, then but a young man, engaged in the pursuits of clearing and farming. He aided in the first improvements of Cannon; also helped build the first house in the town of Nelson. He was married Nov. 6, 1856, to Lovina Condon, daughter of Bryan S. and Susanna (Cox) Condon, born in Ontario, March 6, 1829. Of their six children five are living, viz.: Susanna L., born Dec. 17, 1857; Hannah A., June 15, 1859; John C., Nov. 6, 1860; Emory A., May 19, 1864, and Elvin O., Feb. 14, 1871. Bryan L, born Aug. 4, 1869, died Aug. 23, 1869. Mr. Smith and wife are members of the Congregational Church and he is National in politics. He owns 150 acres of land on secs. 32, 33 and on 5 of Ada.

Thomas Sowerby was born in Cumberland Co., England, June 5, 1831; is son of John and Ann (Ivinson) Sowerby. His parents landed at New York city in 1864 and came to Kent county soon after. They delayed a little at Cannonsburg and settled on a farm on sec. 2; in 1872 moved to Rockford; his mother died Sept. 1, 1880; his father is a farmer and innkeeper at Rockford. Mr. Sowerby started from Liverpool, England, in September, 1864, and the same month landed at Quebec, coming immediately to his father's in this tp. Soon after he bought his present farm. He was married May 17, 1857, to Jane Smith, born in Cumberland Co., England, Feb. 6, 1835. They have had six children; five are living—Robert S., John, William, Thomas and Elizabeth. Mr. Sowerby was a civil engineer in England; owns 160 acres of land on sec. 4 and is a member of the Grange. P. O., Rockford.

James Thomas was born in Northumberland Co., Pa., Jan. 1, 1814; is son of William and Susan (Little) Thomas, natives of

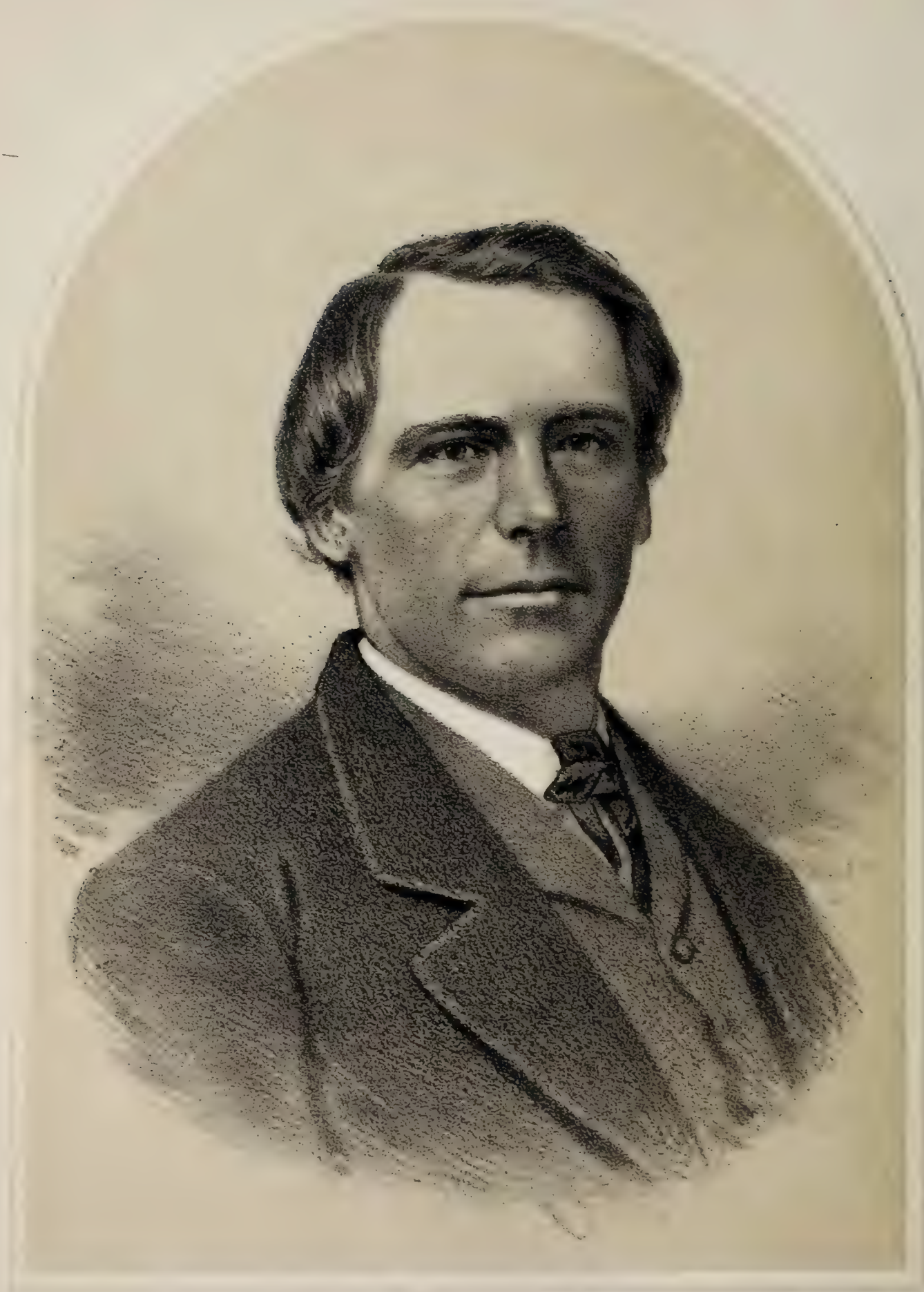
Pennsylvania, of French and Welsh descent. His Grandfather Thomas came to America with Lafayette; Mathias Little, grandsire on the mother's side, was also a Revolutionary patriot. Mr. Thomas' mother died when he was four years old and he was bound to Joseph R. Priestly. Their affairs were managed by the outside jury—the neighbors—and Mr. Thomas lived to regret the severing of his relations with his real friend, Mr. Priestly. He learned the blacksmith's trade and after six months went home and went to work on the canal; was taken sick, and after recovery went to boating, working hard and saving nothing, going to school in the winter and doing chores to pay his way. In 1834 he came to Michigan, and in 1841 settled on sec. 20, southwest 80 acres, and in 1865 sold out to his son and bought on sec. 27. In 1867 he bought a blacksmith shop. He was fifth settler in the tp., and his experiences with Indians and pioneer life rank with the "oft told tale." He was married in February, 1832, to Elizabeth Miller. They had five sons and four daughters; two children are deceased. Four sons enlisted in Co. H, 21st Reg. M. V. I.; son John was Sergeant. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas are members of the M. E. Church. Mrs. Thomas was born July 23, 1810, and died May 31, 1880.

Stephen L. Tuttle was born Aug. 19, 1818, in Vermont; is a son of Solomon and Mary (Day) Tuttle. About the year 1821 they moved to Genesee Co., N. Y., and in 1826 to Canada. In 1834 they settled in Macomb Co., Mich., where the elder Tuttle died, and his widow went to Wisconsin and there died. Mr. Tuttle was bred to the occupation of marble cutter, at which he worked until the age of 28, when he engaged in farming. He was married in 1846 to Hannah Tuttle, a native of New York, who died a few months after marriage, and in 1847 he was again married, to Ann Brabb, a native of Yorkshire, England. They have three children—Martha E., Geo. L. and Mary J. In 1851 they moved to Cannon and settled on 160 acres on sec. 6. Sept. 4, 1875, Mrs. Tuttle died, and Mr. Tuttle was married again March 5, 1877, to Elizabeth T. Angel, daughter of John Rogers, born in New York. They have one child—Frank B. Mr. and Mrs. Tuttle are members of the Methodist Church. P. O., Rockford.

Wm. C. Young was born Sept. 1, 1821, at Little Britain, Orange Co., N. Y.; is a son of Johnston and Margaret (Berkley) Young. His father was a native of Ireland; his mother was born in New York, of Scotch parentage. At the age of 21 Mr. Young received about \$1,700, and prospected nearly two years in the South and West of the U. S., searching for a spot to locate that exactly pleased him. Much seeking and much territory of varied attractions only confused his preconceived ideas, and at last, in June, 1844, he invested his money in a large tract of Government land in Cannon, and pitched his tent. He is probably the wealthiest farmer in Kent county. His taxes in 1880 were upward of \$250. His whole course through life has been one long series of successes, and withal he is an unassuming, unostentatious country gentle-

man, old-fashioned enough to be a Christian in the real sense of the character; liberal to all religious and charitable projects; relied on and trusted; his "word a bond, and his honesty without reproach." He is Director and Trustee of the First National Bank of Greenville; has been well known financially in Kent county for years; has been a money-loaner, and trusted many a man in necessity, and found comparatively little ingratitude among his debtors. In the whole course of his business life he has foreclosed but two mortgages, and never sued a man. He hired a man named Peter Deglapper as his substitute in the war of the Rebellion. Mr. D. enlisted in a Michigan regiment for three years; was with Sherman on the "march to the sea," and left his bounty money, \$700, in Mr. Young's hands until his return. Mr. Y. is a Republican and has served his tp. in various official positions; has been Trustee of the Church 27 years, also Treasurer. He located land in six places, including 480 acres; now owns 370 acres of magnificent land, with marvelous improvements. His house is located in the "most beautiful spot in the world," and his surroundings are faultless. He was married in 1850 to Maria J. Arnott, born in New York, of Scotch descent. They have two sons—David and Willis, both living at home. David is married to Nellie Church.





E. Campau

CASCADE TOWNSHIP.

The following sketch of Cascade was prepared in 1870, by Mrs. S. B. Cooper, formerly Miss Sebrina Baxter, of the township, for Mr. Dillenback's directory. It is well written, considered accurate, and worthy of a place here.

Cascade presents a variety of soil, from light sand and gravel to heavy clay, and is greatly diversified by hills, valleys, streams, lakes, springs and marshes. Grand river flows northwest through sections 12, 1 and 2, into Ada; and the Thornapple—one of the most important tributaries of Grand river—takes its course north through the center of the township. Entering Cascade from the south on section 24, it flows through 27, 22, 16, 9, 10, 3 and 4 to Grand river, at Ada village. On the east of the Thornapple, a creek rises in section 11, and enters that stream at section 10. Another, one branch of which rises in section 30, Lowell, and the other in section 1, of Caledonia, forms a junction at section 26, in Cascade, and carries its united currents to the Thornapple at 27, furnishing, in its route, water-power to a saw-mill on section 26. On the west side of the river, a creek, rising on section 29, forms a junction with it on section 34. Another, having its head on section 19, enters the river at 16. Another, whose source is a large boiling spring on section 6, in its course of two and a half miles attains considerable size, and empties its waters into the Thornapple at section 9. Remains of an old beaver dam were to be found on this creek quite recently. On the southeast corner of section 14 is found a lake with a greater depth of water than Lake Erie. The aborigines of the country have a singular superstition with regard to this lake, never floating their canoes on its bosom, or eating the fish of its waters, asserting that it is inhabited by an "Evil Spirit," or, as they term it, a "Great Snake." Another lake is also found on the line of sections 4 and 5. Also one in the northwest corner of section 8, matched by one some forty rods directly south.

This township contains but little pine, which is sparsely scattered along the borders of its streams. The sandy soil is chiefly oak openings; while the gravel and clay bear some fine sugar orchards and are also productive of beech, elm, ash, hickory, and a meager supply of white wood.

Lime is manufactured on section 35. Brick have also been manufactured on section 3, and a bed of red ochre lying on section 9 was used in painting some of the first buildings and the old red school-house on that section. This mineral is not considered pure

enough to be profitably worked. The soil also shows traces of bituminous coal, copper and iron, the latter ore manifesting itself in magnetic or mineral springs. One of these, of great power, was discovered in 1870, on the farm of James Sutphen, section 26. The water bubbles up from the soil with icy coldness, and flows over a pebbly bed, staining, with brilliant coloring, its stony path. Iron brought in contact with it becomes heavily charged with magnetism. The water has not yet been analyzed. The Magnetic Mineral Springs are the property of Chas. F. Holt.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

This township was at first a part of the township of Ada. Lewis Cook, a native of New Jersey, is said to have been the first settler within the limits of Cascade. He removed from that State to Seneca Co., N. Y.; from thence to Washtenaw county, in this State; from which he came, a pioneer settler to Cascade, in 1836. At or near this time also came Mr. Hiram Laraway to this place from New York, his wife being a sister of Mrs. Cook. But, discouraged by the hardships of the wilderness, he soon returned to his native place. In the following year, Edward Linen, a native of Ireland, whose shores he left for America in 1836, settled in Cascade, where he yet resides, a useful, industrious citizen. During the year 1838, and the subsequent year, he was followed by James May, David Petted, John Farrell, James and William Annis, Michael Matthews, Patrick, Christopher and Michael Eardley, all natives of the same country, most of whom yet survive, orderly citizens of their adopted home. In 1838, Frederick A. Marsh, of New York, united in marriage with Olive Guild, a daughter of Joel Guild, one of the pioneer settlers of Grand Rapids, and began domestic life in the unbroken wilderness, one mile north, and west of where Cascade village now stands. Mr. Marsh lived to see the forest yield its place to cultivated fields and comfortable dwellings, and to have a school-house erected on his own land. He was killed by a fall from his wagon in 1856. Mrs. Marsh, afterward Mrs. Walden, survived her husband eleven years, and often spoke of those days, when her nearest neighbors were miles away, and for three months at a time she did not see the face of a white man, except her husband, while a human being passing over the newly cut road was a relief to her intense loneliness. She died at the old homestead in 1867.

Some time during 1839 or 1840, Mr. Laraway returned to his Cascade possessions, and was frozen to death between that place and Ada, in the winter of 1841. Widow Laraway bravely met the heavy burdens of pioneer life, and trained up three sons and a daughter to lives of usefulness; while the name of Aunt Mary Laraway became a household word in the community and a synonym of virtue and piety. She lived to see her children settled in

life, and died suddenly in the summer of 1869. Her oldest son is well known as the proprietor of a stone-cutting establishment in Grand Rapids. Peter and George Teeple came to Cascade during these years, joining the settlers on the west side of the Thornapple, while the eastern side was yet unmarked by civilization, but inhabited on and near sections 23 and 26 by a colony of about 350 natives, known, through the adoption of the name of their missionary, as the Slater Indians. In the year 1841, Peter Whitney, of Ohio, moved his family into that part of Cascade known as Whitneyville, and E. D. Gove, of Massachusetts, selected a site for his future home near the center of the township on sections 22, 15 and 14, to which he brought his family in the summer of 1842. Horace Sears, from New York, and Zerah and Ezra Whitney (father and brother to Peter) accompanied them in their journey and settled in Whitneyville. Mr. Gove yet resides on the land he first settled, on section 15. But the old homestead on section 21—being the second house built on the east side of the river, in this township—having sheltered children and grandchildren, was burned in the autumn of 1869. Mr. Sears yet lives in Whitneyville; and Zerah Whitney, elected Justice of the Peace at the first township meeting,—now an aged man,—resides with his son Ezra on a farm south of Grand Rapids. Another son of Zerah Whitney, Oscar, died at Whitneyville in 1849; and the remaining sons, Peter, Johnson and Martin, now reside in other parts of the county.

In the spring of 1845, Asa W. Denison and family, of Massachusetts (accompanied by a brother, Gideon H. Denison, looking for a homestead, to which he brought his family the following year), came to join the settlers on the west side of the Thornapple. Coming in on the State road, from Battle Creek to Grand Rapids, the teams, women and children of the company were obliged to wait at Ezra Whitney's public-house, for the road to be "chopped out" between that point and the river, theirs being the first teams that passed over the road. At Cascade they forded the Thornapple with their household goods, and found timbers on the ground for the erection of the old Ferry House (now Cascade Hotel), which was, at that time, owned by D. S. T. Weller. During that year the house was so far completed as to admit of occupancy, and the first ferry-boat commenced its trips just above where the bridge now spans that stream. D. S. T. Weller then owned the plat of land now occupied by Cascade village, although first purchased by Joel Guild; and it was at that time staked out into lots of one acre each, as the fine fall on the river gave hopes for the speedy erection of mills at that place, some of the most sanguine settlers prophesying that Cascade would outstrip Grand Rapids in the strife for precedence. Mr. W. sold out his property here to W. S. Gunn, in 1846, who held it until after the organization of the township. Mr. Weller ultimately settled in Grand Rapids city, where he remained until he transferred his home to Detroit, in 1869.

During the year 1845, a disease, which our old settlers denominate the black tongue, broke out among the Indians near Whitneyville, reducing their number in a few weeks to about 200 persons. The band now became slowly wasted by disease and removal, until less than 50 remained at the time of their removal to the Indian Reservation in 1856. In the year 1846, another family was added to the few settlers, of the east side of the river—Jared Strong, the first settler in the forest between E. D. Gove's and Ada. The following year a school was opened in a little log house on the river bank, section 27, for the few pupils of that vicinity. Who the young woman was to whom belongs the rank of pioneer teacher we have been unable to ascertain, or whether this was the first school taught in the township. It was certainly the first on the east side of the river; and the lumber sawn for the Whitneyville school-house, erected in 1848, was among the first work done by the old saw-mill, on Sucker creek, then owned by Peter Whitney. About this time, also, the Kalamazoo stage made its trips through Whitneyville, *via* Ada, for Grand Rapids.

FIRST LAND-BUYERS.

The persons who made the first entries of lands in this division of the county are named in the following order:

John H. Östrom, section 1, Oct. 26, 1835; Thomas H. Hubbard, section 3, Oct. 28, 1834; Moses Richards, section 6, Nov. 7, 1836; Erie Prince, section 9, Nov. 9, 1832; Alexander H. McKinstry, section 9, Nov. 30, 1835; Robert Cutler, section 13, March 16, 1836; John Van Fleet, section 15, Jan. 4, 1833; George Kendall, section 19, Oct. 1, 1836; John R. Wacherer, section 22, Aug. 8, 1835; Stephen Warren, section 28, Oct. 19, 1835; William Annis, section 33, Dec. 6, 1836, and Robert Booth, section 34, March 26, 1836.

Of the first town board, Peter Teeple is yet a respected member of the township. J. R. Stewart, after filling other offices of trust, and teaching for several terms the Cascade school, removed to the city, where he now resides. A. W. Denison was also a recipient of the various gifts of the voting public, for many years, and died from injury by the kick of a colt, in 1857, aged 52 years, universally mourned by his townspeople. His widow, now Mrs. Johnson, yet lives, and to her are we indebted for much of our information in regard to the early days of Cascade. J. H. Woodworth is now engaged in fruit-culture in the north part of the township, near Ada village. Of T. I. Seeley we have known nothing since 1853. Messrs. Whitneys and Marsh we have spoken of in our preceding pages. Wm. Degolia amassed a fine property, and left the county in 1869. A few months after his removal, his body was brought back for burial. L. Stewart is also with those who, sleeping, dream not. Harry Clark yet lives, where he first broke ground, a hale old man. Mr. Denison is a thriving farmer on the north line of the township.

About the year 1848 W. H. Chillson came to Cascade and erected a small dwelling-house near the hotel; also a log house just across the river, to which, in 1849, Rev. Erie Prince, of Ohio, brought a small stock of Yankee notions and opened a store, or grocery, for those whose nearest trading point was Grand Rapids. Elder Prince deserves more than a passing notice. He soon identified himself with the religious and educational needs of the young community. He held at one time the office of School Inspector, and, up to the time of his death, worked actively in the Sunday-school cause, as Superintendent in the different neighborhoods, now grown around the first nucleus of settlers. Was a picnic or temperance meeting to be looked after, or were chastened hearts called to lay their treasures in the dust, Elder P. was ever found ready to speak the kindly word, pour forth the earnest appeal, or, with tender thought of sympathy, lead the sorrowing mourner to Him who is the "resurrection and the life." The fathers and mothers of the little ones of to-day remember with affectionate respect the tall, slightly bowed form, the kind face, the searching, yet mild gray eye, and the hand lightly laid on the head, as he passed them with some friendly question, or brief admonition—seed sown in life's morning time. In the autumn of 1853 he was called upon to speak before the Kent County Agricultural and Horticultural Society, at Grand Rapids, October 6; and his address will be found in the records of the society, for that year. About the year 1856, he donated to the township of Cascade the land occupied by the Cascade cemetery; and there his body lies buried. His grave is shadowed by a young oak, and unmarked—by an explicit clause in his will—by a headstone. He died Aug. 7, 1862, aged 65. In Church connection he was a Presbyterian.

A postoffice was given this township in 1847; it was established at Whitneyville, soon after its organization. The first Postmaster was Clement White, who held that position with only an intermission of one or two years, until the office was discontinued in 1868.

A postoffice was also established at Cascade in 1854, Postmaster Dr. M. W. Alfred, first resident physician. A store was opened the same year at Cascade by Seymour Sage and William Gardner.

When the drum-beat of the Union echoed through our land in 1861, Cascade was not forgetful of her trusts and privileges as a small member of a great country. It is to be regretted that no complete list of those who donned the soldier's uniform has been preserved. We have called to mind 80 volunteers, and the number is probably about a hundred. Of those who never returned we are also unable to give a perfect record. But, from every battle-field of the Republic, from 1861 to the close of the contest, came back a voice bidding some heart grow chill with pain, yet glow with hallowed pride, for the *souls* that were "marching on!"

BEGINNING OF THE VILLAGE.

The village of Cascade was platted for Jefferson Morrison and Alexander McKinstry, March 9, 1836. The first addition was made for Geo. S. Richardson, Oct. 12, 1872, by Surveyor R. S. Jackson. Mr. Dillenback says:

“ Cascade can claim one or two school-houses of decidedly fine appearance and convenience. But many of her school buildings are those erected in her infancy, and are wholly inadequate to the demands of the present school population. A movement is being made, however, to remedy this defect in many districts.

“ Her present number of districts is ten. District No. 10 was organized in 1847. There is a frame house on section 35, built in 1848. District No. 4 was organized in 1847, and built a small frame house on section 9; are now (1870) erecting a fine structure on the same site, on the Cascade and Grand Rapids road, one mile from Cascade village. District No. 1 was organized in 1848, and built a school-house in 1849, on section 29, which stood until 1869, when a frame house was erected on the same site. District No. 2 was organized in 1849, and built a small log house on section 10, which yet stands. District No. 12 (fractional district, Cascade and Paris) was organized in 1849, and built a small frame house on section 31, in 1850. In 1867 a good frame house, painted white, and protected by window blinds, was erected. District No. 3 was organized in 1853, and built a frame house on section 14, in 1854. District No. 8 has a frame school-house, painted white, built in 1856, on section 8. Fractional District No. 10 (Cascade and Lowell) was organized in 1859, and has a small log house on east side of section 13. District No. 5 was organized in 1857, and school taught in a small log house on south side of section 33; was re-organized in 1860 and log house built in center of section 33. This was burned in 1867, and a temporary building has supplied its place until the present year. A fine house is now in process of erection on section 28. District No. 6 was organized about 1860, and has a nice frame school building, painted white, and fitted with black walnut furniture, on section 26.

CHURCHES.

“ Only one church edifice has as yet been erected in Cascade. This has been built by the *Roman Catholics*, and stands on the northeast corner of section 31. It was built in 1856, and cost about \$1,000. The building is of wood, with a stone foundation. The society worshiping here was founded by Fathers Decunic and Vizoiski. The latter was parish priest in 1849, when the Church members were few and worshiped in private houses. Now the Church numbers about 47 families, to whom Father Rivers preaches monthly.

“ *Congregational Church of Cascade*, organized Sept. 24, 1849,

with nine members, viz.: G. G. Bailey, J. A. Barker, Christina Denison, E. R. Denison, Delia G. Bailey, Hezekiah Howell, Margaret Howell, Caroline Barker, Charles Coger. The whole number who have joined up to this date is 92. Number died and dismissed, 46; leaving present membership 46. Rev. R. J. Hess preached for the Church about three years, after which there were no services except occasional preaching by Rev. E. Prince, until August, 1851, when Rev. J. Ballard became pastor, and continued three years. In August, 1860, the Church took the name "Congregational Church of Ada," and the place of meeting was changed to the village of Ada."

The following brief sketches deal with the churches of Cascade at the present time:

The Catholic church of Cascade stands on section 31; was built in 1836, at a cost of \$1,000. Building is of wood. This society was founded by Fathers Decunick and Vizoiski. The latter was parish priest in 1849, when the Church members were few and worshiped in private houses. A Sabbath-school is connected with the Church. The first meeting to organize this Church was held in the dwelling of E. Lennon.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Cascade, located at Whitneyville, was organized Nov. 19, 1854. The preacher in charge was Rev. Henry Penfield. The charter members comprised: Abraham Johnson, L. Lybarker, Amand Lybarker, Sarah A. Johnson, James Randall, J. Lovejoy, Mrs. Lovejoy, M. Stewart, Mary Stewart, John Stewart, Ann Stewart, B. R. Buttler, Marietta Buttler. There are only four of the charter members now living, so far as known, and none now living here at this time. The pastors of this Church, from its organization to the present time, are named as follows: William McKnight, Thomas Clark, Edward Beard, John M. Pratt, Horace Bement, Horace Hall, James Jenkins, Daniel Engle, D. S. Haviland, H. Hollister, E. Bacon, H. Tamer, B. Whitman, John Klose, A. J. Wheeler, and Rev. Clegern.

The Disciples Church of Cascade was organized Oct. 8, 1865. Elder Alanson Wilcox was the first preacher; Elder Sias the present. Charter members: Henry N. Lowry, Jane Lowry, Zebulon Stow, E. Stow, Horace Henshaw, Martha Henshaw, W. Stow, A. Stow, Clara Stow, W. Belmay, Lucy Belmay, R. J. Stow, Hattie Stow, L. Stow, Almira Griffith, Sarah S. Beckly, M. Baxter, A. Stewart, Jane Shuman, and Olive Waldin. A new church building was erected in 1880, and dedicated Oct. 8, that year.

ORGANIC.

The township of Cascade was organized April 3, 1848. The first town meeting was held at the dwelling of Zerah Whitney, April 3, 1848. Harry Clark was elected Moderator; J. R. Stewart, Clerk; Zerah Whitney and Peter Teeple, Inspectors of Election. The meeting then proceeded to elect the following town officers:

Supervisor, Peter Teeple; Clerk, John R. Stewart; Treasurer, Asa W. Denison; Justices, Leonard Stewart, Zerah Whitney. The present officers of the township are: Supervisor, Edgar R. Johnson; Clerk, Charles F. Holt; Treasurer, George W. Gorham; Justices, Henry Denison, John Proctor, Hugh B. Brown, Milo Baxter; School Inspector, Henry Denison; Highway Commissioner, H. H. Stewart.

SUPERVISORS.

Peter Teeple.....	1848-51	Henry Holt	1865
Asa Denison.....	1850	Henry C. Denison	1866-7
F. A. Marsh.....	1851	Alfred Stow	1868
Peter Teeple.....	1852-4	Edgar R. Johnson.....	1869-72
G. H. Denison.....	1855-7	Horace Henshaw.....	1873
Peter Teeple.....	1858	Edgar R. Johnson.....	1874-7
G. H. Denison...	1859	Henry C. Denison.....	1878
Edgar R. Johnson.....	1860-1	Edgar R. Johnson.....	1879-81
Horace Henshaw	1862-4		

CLERKS.

John R. Stewart....	1848-52	H. G. Holt.....	1866-9
Asa Denison	1852-3	William H. Stapleton.....	1869
Luther M. Sage.....	1854	H. C. Denison.....	1870
Edgar R. Johnson	1855-60	M. W. Danforth.....	1871
Henry C. Denison.....	1860-5	C. F. Holt.....	1872-81

TREASURERS.

Asa Denison	1848-50	S. M. Gardner.....	1859-62
Frederick A. Marsh	1850	Geo. W. Gorham.....	1862-3
Alva W. Blood	1851	Thomas Cook.....	1864-5
Ezra Whitney.....	1852-5	Geo. W. Gorham.....	1866-7
F. A. Marsh.....	1855	Franklin Patterson.....	1879
Asa Denison.....	1856	Geo. W. Gorham.....	1880-1
Chancey Patterson.....	1857-9		

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Zerah Whitney, Leonard Stewart, Thomas Seeley, Harry Clark....	1848	H. B. Brown, John T. Proctor....	1864
William Degolia.....	1849	H. S. Toney.....	1865
G. M. Auble... ..	1850	H. B. Smith....	1866
Hiram Tobias.....	1851	John T. Proctor.....	1867
Zerah Whitney.....	1852	H. B. Brown.....	1868
John Brougham.....	1853	L. Meach.....	1869
Samson Parker.....	1854	Geo. F. Richards.....	1870
Henry Holt, Harry Clark.....	1855	John T. Proctor.....	1871
William Degolia.....	1856	H. C. Denison.....	1872
J. C. Shaw.....	1857	H. B. Brown.....	1873
M. W. Alfred, J. S. Murray.....	1858	Milo Baxter.....	1874
Jacob Croninger, Henry Holt, John C. Shaw	1859	John T. Proctor.....	1875
Horace Henshaw.....	1860	Charles Buttrich, H. Henshaw....	1876
David A. Blan.....	1861	H. B. Brown.....	1877
Henry Holt	1862	Horace Henshaw	1878
Horace Sears.....	1863	John T. Proctor.....	1879
		H. Lockwood.....	1880
		H. B. Brown, H. C. Denison.....	1881

GRANGES.

The Cascade Central Grange was organized Jan. 8, 1874. Central Grange Hall was built at an expense of \$1,000. The present officers are: Master, Geo. W. Sinclair; Overseer, W. W. Reynolds; Lecturer, Paulina Buttrick; Steward, John Hulbert; Assistant Steward, H. B. Sinclair; Chaplain, Elisha Reynolds; Secretary, Orville Reynolds; Treasurer, Loran Lewis; Gate-Keeper, Barney Sinclair; Pomona, Florence Buttrick; Flora, Perlle Sinclair; Ceres, Rachel Sinclair; L. A. S., Phebe Hulbert.

Cascade Grange No. 63.—Officers: Master, R. W. Martin; Overseer (vacancy); Secretary, C. Buttrick, jr.; Chaplain, A. J. Auble; Treasurer, M. Tister; Steward, L. Beard; Assistant-Steward, J. Ryde; Lecturer, H. G. Holt.

Whitneyville Grange (Cascade), No. 222, was organized Jan. 15, 1874, with 60 charter members. Officers: William B. Croninger, Master of Grange; Charles Barris, Overseer; Mrs. M. J. Croninger, Lecturer; O. D. Peet, Steward; Elbert A. Toun, Assistant Steward; Mrs. F. S. Bates, Chaplain; J. F. Fraser, Secretary; R. J. Dean, Treasurer.

The society has a new hall 22 x 50 built in 1879, at a cost of \$1,000.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Andrew J. Auble was born Feb. 11, 1835, in Seneca Co., N. Y. His father, William Auble, was born in 1785, of German descent, and died in 1872. His mother was of Scotch-Irish ancestry, born in 1805, and died Aug. 8, 1869. Mr. Auble came to Michigan in 1852 and located on sec. 30. Fifteen years after he purchased 80 acres on sec. 9, now valued at \$3,200. He was married May 17, 1864, to Amelia C. Angle, of Caledonia. They have two children—Herbert A., born April 24, 1867, and Ralph P., May 8, 1880. Mrs. Auble was born March 6, 1845. In politics Mr. A. is a Republican, has been Town Treasurer and Overseer of the Poor, and belongs to Ada Lodge, No. 280, F. & A. M. Himself and wife are members of the Methodist Church. William Auble (mentioned above) was under Gen. Scott at Fort Erie, Black Rock and Lundy's Lane. He was beside his superior officer when he was wounded at the last-named fight and saw him held on his horse when too weak from loss of blood to ride without aid.

Isaac E. Auble is a native of Seneca Co., N. Y., where he was born June 6, 1833. His father, William Auble, served three years in the war of 1812, and died Jan. 28, 1872. His mother, Betsy (Allen) Auble, died Aug. 8, 1869. Mr. Auble came to this county with his parents in 1852, and settled on sec. 30, where he owns 70 acres of land, valued at \$60 per acre. He was married Dec. 1, 1865, to Luzina Angell, of Caledonia. Two children have been born to them—Angeline M., born Feb. 26, 1867, and Cordelia R., Dec. 30, 1870. Mr. A. was three years in the war of

the Rebellion, and took part in the battle of the Wilderness and at Gettysburg. He is a Republican.

John Brass is a native of the Orkneys, Scotland, where he was born in 1847. His parents were Magnus and Christenia (Hutchings) Brass. On his arrival in America in 1872, Mr. Brass went to Grand Rapids, where he worked at his trade seven years, when he bought 80 acres of land on sec. 15, this tp. He was married in Edinburgh, Scotland, June 5, 1868, to Ann Leonard, a native of the Orkneys, daughter of James and Celia (Inkster) Leonard, born Aug. 22, 1847. They have four children, born in the following order: Celia Christenia, April 18, 1869; John, July 5, 1871; Maggie A., Oct. 22, 1875, and Anna Della, Oct. 9, 1878. An item of interest is the possession by Mr. Brass of a copy of the celebrated portrait of Sir William Wallace, the "Champion of Scotland," the original of which was sold by Oliver Cromwell, when as lord high protector of England he disposed of the art collection of Charles I., and which is now the property of Sir John Maxwell, Bart. Mr. Brass is engaged in rearing pure-blooded Durham stock. He is a Republican, and both himself and wife are Presbyterians.

Charles Buttrick, jr., is the proprietor of the "Kent County Pomona Nurseries," located one mile east of the village of Cascade. He is the son of Charles and Perlina Buttrick, and was born in Java, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Sept. 24, 1839. His parents were natives of New York. The Buttrick family settled in this tp. in October, 1843. In 1859 Mr. B., of this sketch, went to California, and five years later to Idaho, and the next season returned to Michigan. He enlisted in March, 1865, in the 16th Mich. Inf., and at the close of the war went to Idaho, and 18 months after came back to Michigan. In 1872 he bought 40 acres on sec. 14, to which, by subsequent purchases, he added 40 acres more. He was married Feb. 1, 1872, to Mrs. Rosetta, widow of James W. Washburn, who died in November, 1863, leaving one child—Homer B., born Sept. 3, 1858. Mrs. Buttrick's father was a native of Massachusetts; her mother, of Canada. She was born Nov. 23, 1837. Mr. Buttrick is a Republican, and a member of the Masonic fraternity.

The management of the "Pomona Nurseries" is conducted on the basis of fair dealing. The proprietors operate on the principle that he who plants a tree is a public benefactor, and to secure a permanent benefit, the tree should be planted with discretion. An invariable rule is to deliver only such stock as is adapted to the climate. The stock includes all varieties of fruit trees, with grapes, strawberries, raspberries, currants, quinces, etc.; also an assortment of evergreens and flowering and ornamental shrubs for lawn planting.

Nijah D. Chamberlain was born Jan. 2, 1821, in Glenville, N. Y. His father, Benj. Chamberlain, was born in Massachusetts; his mother, Hannah (Bailey) Chamberlain, in New York. In 1845

Mr. C. bought 60 acres of land in Portland, Ionia Co., where he lived 31 years, and sold out to buy 80 acres in Charlotte, Eaton Co. He sold a second time 18 months after, and after a residence of five years in the city of Charlotte, he bought 80 acres on sec. 7, this tp., where he now resides. The place is desirably located and valued at \$65 per acre. He was married Oct. 26, 1843, to Permelia, daughter of John W. and Charlotte (Randolph) Smith, natives of New Jersey, of Phelps, Ontario Co., N. Y. The following is a record of their children: Benj. Franklin, born April 22, 1845, died May 16, 1864, of a wound, received May 12; Charles, born Aug. 29, 1848; James, born Sept. 1, 1850, died Feb. 14, 1864; John R., born Nov. 7, 1852, died Jan. 11, 1854; Mary E., born Jan. 2, 1857; William, born May 20, 1859, died Sept. 10, 1872; Stewart, born June 22, 1867.

William Clark was born at Sandgate, Vt., June 25, 1824. His father and mother, James and Eunice Clark, were born in Vermont, the one of Scotch, the other of English descent. The senior Clark bought 80 acres of land in Cambridge, Lenawee Co., in 1835, where he lived 15 years, when he disposed of his farm, and lived with his son until his death, in 1856. In 1844, conjointly with his brother Harmon, William Clark bought 341 acres, where he now lives. Harmon Clark was born in New York in 1826, and after their joint purchase, their property was owned in common until the death of the last named, in March, 1875. His wife, Louisa, daughter of Livingston Morse, of New York, died before him. They had seven children, four of whom survived them—Henrietta, born in 1859; Walter, in 1862; Flora, in 1855, and Olive, in 1868. Jan. 28, 1848, Mr. Clark, of this sketch, married Esther Jane, daughter of Obadiah and Hannah Green. The record of this family of 12 children is as follows:—Theodocia, born Mar. 14, 1850; Hannah, born in 1851, died Feb. 12, 1861; Albert C., born Feb. 10, 1852; Harriet, born Sept. 1, 1855, died May 10, 1859; Ellen J., born Nov. 27, 1859, died Mar. 3, 1872; William, born Jan. 10, 1861, died May 21, 1868; Frank L., born Nov. 5, 1864; Fred. L., born July 22, 1866, died Oct. 22, 1866. Four children died in infancy. The mother died March 21, 1872. Mr. Clark was married May 5, 1872, to Phila A., widow of Duncan Campbell, of Bowne, daughter of Levi and Phila Stone, of Lowell. One child has been born to them—William H., June 27, 1873. Mrs. C. was born Nov. 12, 1834. Mr. Clark is a Republican, and both he and wife are connected with the M. E. Church. The homestead is located on sec. 36, and is held at \$50 per acre. Mr. Campbell was killed at the battle of the Wilderness. He left a son and daughter—Alida B., born Jan. 1, 1860, and Charles D., born July 24, 1862.

Daniel Croninger was born June 30, 1818, in Wayne Co., O. He is the son of Joseph and Barbara (Speace) Croninger, natives of Pennsylvania. His father died in Ohio and his mother in Michigan. In March, 1849, Mr. C. fixed his residence on sec. 35, this tp., where he bought 80 acres of land, now estimated as worth

\$4,000. He bought at the same time 80 acres in Caledonia, opposite his homestead, which he has transferred to his son William. He was married May 12, 1839, to Melissa L. Bliss, of Rutland Co., Vt., daughter of Bradley and Anna (Woods) Bliss. Two children are living—William Bradley, born June 16, 1840, and Mary Jane, Oct. 10, 1841, both born in Euclid, Cuyahoga Co., O. Mrs. C.'s paternal grandfather was one of Washington's body-guard in the Revolution. Mr. C. is identified with the National party.

William B. Croninger was a soldier in the 6th Mich. Cav., and served three years and three months in the war of the Rebellion. He was married to Mary Jane Workman, of Caledonia, Feb. 13, 1866. They have one child, Harry Hazel, born May 14, 1879. Mrs. C. is the daughter of Jeremiah and Mary Workman, both natives of New York.

Tolcott R. Croninger was born Sept. 24, 1836, in Euclid, O. He is the son of Jacob and Sally Ann (Dodge) Croninger. His father was born in 1808 in Pennsylvania, emigrated thence to Ohio, and came to this tp. in 1849, where he now lives with his son. His mother died in 1867. Mr. Croninger is engaged at Whitneyville in general blacksmithing, and manufacturing wagons and sleighs; repairs steam engines, and makes one of the best three-horse equalizers in the State. He has been similarly engaged 25 years. He was married May 3, 1863, to Elnora N., daughter of Sidney S. and Caroline (Davis) Cook, natives of New York, born Jan. 14, 1843. They have four children—Lizzie L., born April 4, 1864; Emma J., April 7, 1866; Frederick J. T., Aug. 12, 1870, and Nora Maud, Aug. 3, 1879. Mr. C. is acting School Director, and is a Republican.

M. W. Danforth, M. D., was born at Hudson, Ohio (Western Reserve), Aug. 28, 1843. His father, H. Dantorth, M. D., is a practicing physician at Hudson, Ohio. He was born at St. Albans, Vt., in 1811, and removed to Ohio in 1820, where he has practiced his profession since 1837, and is as hale and hearty as he was at 40. Dr. Danforth read medicine with his father, and attended lectures at Philadelphia Medical College, and graduated Jan. 1, 1869. He settled in Cascade, March 15, 1870, and has established his reputation as a competent, reliable, conscientious physician. He has three brothers and one sister. Two brothers are mechanics at Akron, O., and his sister is Mrs. G. S. Richardson, of Paris. C. E. Danforth, M. D., the youngest child, is established at Grandville, where he is doing an active and successful business. He located there in 1880.

Henry C. Denison was born Dec. 22, 1834, in Oneida Co., N. Y. His father was born in Connecticut in 1802, and was drowned Sept. 15, 1873, in Lake Michigan, going down in the steamer Ironside. His mother was born in New York, in 1805, and died in Spring Lake, Mich., April 22, 1881. Mr. D. was married Oct. 13, 1858, to Helen E. Tobias, of Cascade. Three of eight children are living—Minnie C., born Feb. 18, 1862; Nina F., born Jan. 12,

1865, and Perry M. G., born June 14, 1878. Of five children deceased four died of diphtheria. Mrs. D. was born Dec. 16, 1838, in Kent Co., Conn. Her father, Stephen Tobias, was born in Sharon, Conn., March 26, 1804, and died Sept. 16, 1880, at Greenville, Mich. Her mother, Irene (Stewart) Tobias, was born in Connecticut, May 20, 1809, and died March 9, 1858, in this tp. Mr. Tobias settled in Cascade in the spring of 1850. In 1862 Mr. D. bought 60 acres of land on secs. 15 and 22; sold it five years later and bought 72 acres on sec. 16, which he sold in 1868, and the following year purchased 80 acres where he now resides. Besides these he has owned several 80-acre lots entirely disconnected with homestead. He is a Republican. His parents settled in Columbia, Jackson Co., in 1835, and in 1846 changed to this tp. In 1863 they went to Paris, and three years after to Ottawa county, where they died. Mr. D. has been Supervisor three years, School Inspector three years, is now Justice of the Peace and Superintendent of Schools.

Morris W. Denison was born Oct. 31, 1825, in Madison Co., N. Y. He is the son of Gideon H. and Christiana (Dibble) Denison. His father was born in August, 1802, and drowned in Lake Michigan, going down in the famous "Ironside." His mother was born in New York in 1805. In 1851 Mr. Denison commenced farming in sec. 8, on 50 acres of land, and about 1859 bought 80 acres in sec. 3, where he resides. His land is valued at \$50.00 per acre. He was married Nov. 15, 1853, to Mary A. Abel, of this tp. She is a native of Nunda, Livingston Co., N. Y., born Aug. 10, 1830, daughter of Gordon M. and Clarissa M. Abel. Mrs. Abel was born in New York, Sept. 19, 1807, and died March 28, 1858. Mr. Abel was born May 7, 1800, and died Feb. 25, 1857. Mr. and Mrs. D. are the parents of three children--Robert C., born June 4, 1855, died Apr. 4, 1865; Harlie A., born Oct. 14, 1866, and Gettie Bell, born Oct. 31, 1869. Mrs. Denison is a member of the Congregational Church. Mr. D. is a Republican. P. O., Ada. He settled in Columbia, Jackson Co., in 1835, and, in 1845, located where he now lives, on sec. 8. At that date the population was an equal mixture of Indians and whites, and the primeval forest was almost intact. He with four others built the road from Whitneyville to Cascade, and endured his quota of pioneer experiences.

Roswell D. Denison, son of Asahel J. and Laura (Fenton) Denison, was born March 15, 1823, in Niagara Co., N. Y. Both his grandfathers were soldiers in the Revolution. In 1844 he settled in Branch county, and in 1862 took up his abode at Grand Rapids. In 1874 he built a good custom grist-mill, which he operated three years, when he sold it and opened a grocery at Whitneyville, his present quarters. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, is a National in politics, and has been Postmaster three years. In 1846 he was married to Susan Chase, of New York. Their son, Burt, born July 26, 1851, is engaged in a flouring mill at Grand Rapids.

Mrs. Denison died in 1861, and in 1866 Mr. D. was married to Hattie A., daughter of Austin and Maria Bassett, of Battle Creek.

William Eardly was born in Wickloff Co., Ireland, about the year 1823. When 20 years of age he came to America, accompanied by his brother James (deceased). He came to this tp. and purchased land, to which he has added until he is the owner of 320 acres in this tp. and 80 in Walker. Mr. Eardly is the sole survivor of three sisters and eight brothers. He settled in Cascade when it was a wilderness and inhabited by Indians, and he encountered the experiences common to pioneer life. He is considered one of the wealthiest citizens of the tp., having been successful in all business ventures, and has the reputation of generosity and benevolence. He takes much pride in the Catholic Church of Cascade, which he was instrumental in establishing.

John Fish was born July 22, 1812, in Dutchess Co., N. Y. His parents, Sebra and Elizabeth Fish, were natives of New York. Mr. Fish settled in Oakland county, in 1832, and three years after came to Walker, where he worked to earn the money for the purchase of 100 acres of land, and eight years after sold it and bought an interest in a grist-mill in Otisco, Ionia Co., where he operated eight years and bought 160 acres in this tp. A subsequent purchase of 80 acres, and one still later of an equal quantity, makes the aggregate 320 acres, constituting the family homestead. The first tract of land owned by Mr. Fish was on the west bank of Grand river, and is now included in the city of Grand Rapids, which he has lived to see the second city in Michigan. When he purchased it he had but \$7.00 left, with which he bought an ax and a small quantity of provisions, placed his family in a little shanty and went to work to clear the land. He was married in 1835, to Almira Arnold, of Oakland county. They had three children—Sanford, born Dec. 18, 1840; Mary, Sept. 9, 1842; and William E., April 6, 1844. His wife died in 1848. He was married April 10, 1851, to Jane M. Cook, of this tp. They have two children—Frank E., born Jan. 1, 1853; and Frances A., May 10, 1856. Mr. Fish is a Republican; his wife is a member of the Disciples Church.

John H. Fraser was born Aug. 21, 1863, in Huron, Wayne Co., N. Y. His parents were natives of the same State. His father, John C. Fraser, was of Scotch descent, born June 6, 1795, and died March 18, 1872. His mother, Isabella (Slaght) Fraser, was born July 10, 1796, and died Aug. 20, 1872. They came to Kalamazoo county April 15, 1859, removing to Gaines Feb. 2, 1861. They bought 80 acres on sec. 35, Cascade tp., March 15, 1866, where they died. Mr. Fraser succeeded to the ownership of the homestead, and Dec. 25, 1862, was married to Isabella A., daughter of S. A. and Elmina Hammond. The record of their children is as follows: Albert H., born Dec. 20, 1864; Almira I., born Feb. 14, 1869; Willie A., born Nov. 21, 1872, died Feb. 17, 1873; Ida F., born in September, 1875. Mr. Fraser is Secretary of the Whitneyville Grange, and is a Republican.

Horace Henshaw was born Oct. 12, 1811, in Erie Co., N. Y. His parents, William and Jerusha (Brace) Henshaw, were natives of Connecticut, of English extraction. Both died in Canada, in 1822, of typhus fever, while *en route* to this State. Mr. H., of this sketch, left New York in 1837 for Ohio, and in 1857 located on sec. 17, this tp., purchasing 80 acres of land. May 2, 1831, he was married to Martha M. Montgomery, of Auburn, N. Y. From this marriage five children remain—Lydia A., born April 3, 1832, now the widow of B. Davis, of Ohio; Byron M., born March 1, 1837, now living in Missouri; Henry H., born Dec. 6, 1838, now in the United States postal service, acting as Postoffice Inspector, with headquarters at Chicago; Harriet, wife of R. J. Stowe, of Grand Rapids, born Oct. 1, 1846, and Horace, born Aug. 20, 1852, now managing a commission house in Chicago. Mrs. H. died July 16, 1876. March 31, 1879, Mr. H. was married to Mrs. Sarah J. Kelsey, widow of Samuel Kelsey. Her first marriage occurred July 4, 1844. Mr. Kelsey died April 6, 1871, leaving five children, born in the subsequent order: Theron A., May 1, 1845; Alice T., Oct. 8, 1851; Editha A., Jan. 22, 1855; Charles B., March 27, 1863, and Adelaide M., July 4, 1869. Mrs. H. has a farm of 62 acres on sec. 18. Politically Mr. Henshaw is a Republican. He has held the position of Supervisor four terms, and has been Justice during the past 16 years. He is a man of tested integrity, justly esteemed by his fellow citizens, and descended from loyal and patriotic ancestry. His father served in the wars of the Revolution and 1812, and his grandfather held a general commission, dated June 27, 1775. He had two brothers in the battle of Lundy's Lane, in 1814. Henry and Charles Henshaw served in the war of the Rebellion; the latter died of disease, contracted in camp. The former served through the entire war. Mr. and Mrs. Henshaw are members of the Christian Church.

Henry Holt was born April 6, 1803, at Hampton, Conn. His father, Nehemiah Holt, was a soldier of the Revolution, and participated in the battles of Long Island, Harlem Heights, Trenton and Princeton. He was an officer under Col. Knowlton, and assisted in the removal of the leaden statue of Geo. III. from its position at Bowling Green, which was manufactured into bullets for the Federal soldiers. He was born in 1756, and died June 5, 1824. The mother of Henry Holt was Sally (Dunlop) Holt. Mr. H. went from Connecticut to Oneida Co., N. Y., and thence to Herkimer Co., same State, moving in 1852 to sec. 3, this tp., where he now resides. His estate includes 450 acres of land, worth \$50 an acre. He was married June 18, 1830, to Loranzy M. Potter, of Norway, Herkimer Co., N. Y. She died April 21, 1835, leaving three children. Henry H., eldest son, was born March 27, 1831. He became eminent for ability, and served as Lieut. Governor of the State from '72 to '76. George A. was born Feb. 3, 1833, and was killed by a runaway team, Dec. 14, 1859. Gertrude L. was born March 27, 1835. She married

Mr. Denison, of Ada, and is now deceased. Mr. Holt was married April 19, 1836, to Mary DeWitt. The record of their seven children is as follows: Francis E., born Sept. 21, 1837, died Nov. 13, 1863; Horace Gaylord, Nov. 18, 1839; Marion, Nov. 15, 1841; Charles F., March 5, 1844; Sarah H., Jan. 5, 1847, died Aug. 1, 1850; Edward D., Feb. 11, 1849, died Aug. 6, 1850; Helen G., Nov. 25, 1854. Mr. Holt is a Republican, and himself and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

David Jennings (deceased) was born June 15, 1811, in Saratoga Co., N. Y. He removed to Columbia, O., in 1836, and nine years after to Union Co., O., where he was occupied five years in farming. He spent two years in Medina, O., and in 1854 purchased 80 acres on sec. 24, now the home of his widow. He was married Oct. 28, 1835, to Angeline Gregory, of Malta, Saratoga Co., N. Y. Having no children, they reared two boys to manhood, one of whom lives with Mrs. Jennings and manages her farm. She was one of a family of 11 children, 10 of whom are now living. Miss Jenny Gregory, her sister, has lived with her 30 years. Her grandparents, Samuel and Martha Gregory, were born respectively in 1749 and 1752, in Connecticut; her parents, Jan. 8, 1829, and Dec. 29, 1824. Two brothers were in the war of the Rebellion, one of whom died in hospital.

Mr. Jennings was a Democrat. His father was a soldier through the entire period of the Revolution. He was regarded as a comrade by Gen. Washington, and on one occasion was slightly wounded by a cannon ball under the immediate observation of the General-in-Chief, who hastened to him, exclaiming, "Jennings, are you hurt?" and administered a stimulant from his own brandy-flask.

Edgar R. Johnson was born in Ashland, Green Co., N. Y., Dec. 29, 1832. His father, Jonathan Johnson, was born of Scotch ancestry Dec. 30, 1803, and died April 14, 1876. His mother, Thankful (Wolcott) Johnson, was of German descent, born Aug. 22, 1809, and died March 9, 1871. They removed from New York to Ohio in 1831 and in the spring of 1852 came to this tp. and located on sec. 17, where they died. At the age of 21 Mr. Johnson, of this sketch, purchased 80 acres of land on sec. 18, valued at \$4,000. He taught school several terms and was married May 21, 1861, to Marion, daughter of Henry Holt, of this tp. He is present Supervisor and has been the incumbent of the office 16 years; has served as Town Clerk four years and School Inspector four years. He is a radical Republican and both himself and his wife are connected with the Disciples Church. P. O., Cascade.

James LeClear, son of Joseph and Martha LeClear, was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., in 1807. His father was wounded at the battle of Sackett's Harbor in the war of 1812. He died in this State in 1854. The same year Mr. LeClear settled at Whitneyville, this tp., where he bought 80 acres of land on sec. 35, valued at \$4,800. He owns also 70 acres on sec. 34. In 1826 he married Sally Hubbard,



Clinton & Wood

of Erie Co., Pa. Of 16 children four are now living—George R., Charlotte, Daniel and Thomas. Mrs. Le Clear died in 1859. Mr. Le Clear married Sarah Fountain, of this tp., daughter of John and Anna Fountain. They have one child, Phebe Jane, born July 4, 1863. Mr. LeClear is a Republican, and both he and wife are connected with the M. E. Church.

Edward Lennon was born in Wicklow Co., Ireland, in 1819, and came to America in 1836. He landed at Quebec and made his way the same year to this tp., where he took up 80 acres of Government land, on which he now lives. He also owns 80 acres in the neighborhood and 130 located on Thornapple river in this tp. There were no roads when he came in here and he cut the highway from the Cascade and Grand Rapids road, from about where Rufus Martin now lives, across the land owned by John Fish. The Catholic Church of the tp. was organized in his house. He was married in 1843 to Margaret Lewis, of Grand Rapids. They have six sons and four daughters.

Loran Lewis was born Nov. 15, 1822, at Lacole, Canada. He is the son of Samuel and Lucy (Loomer) Lewis, the former a native of New York, of Welsh descent, the latter born in Vermont, of English parentage. He settled in this tp. 24 years ago and bought 80 acres, sec. 15, which he sold three years after and purchased 80 acres on sec. 11; sold a year later and became the owner of 160 acres on sec. 13, where he now lives. The farm is valued at \$60 per acre. He was married Dec. 13, 1843, to Alcada Smith, of the Province of Ontario, Canada. She was born Nov. 8, 1825, and has been the mother of 10 children, born as follows: Joseph, Dec. 9, 1844; James, Oct. 9, 1846; Merritt, April 26, 1848; Emma, March 18, 1850; Phebe, Dec. 19, 1852; George, Feb. 19, 1855; Lucy, July 11, 1857; Francis, April 11, 1859; Mary E., Jan. 31, 1862 (deceased); Ezra, Oct. 28, 1865; Loran, Aug. 13, 1868. The first six were born in Canada, the last four in Cascade. Mr. Lewis is a Republican. James, his second son, is engaged as a nurseryman; he has a complete stock of trees—apple, peach, pear, plum and cherry, with a general assortment of deciduous and evergreen trees.

James Newsted was born Nov. 8, 1827, in Norfolk Co., England. He is the son of John and Mary (Wylie) Newsted. His parents settled in Canada in 1835, when he was eight years old, where, three years after, his father was killed by the falling of a tree. In 1849 Mr. Newsted embarked in lumbering and farming in Clyde, St. Clair Co., and after 13 years went to Barry county. Nine years later he bought 160 acres on sec. 34, this tp. He was married Dec. 25, 1848, to Martha Fuller, of Canada. The births of their 10 living children occurred in the subsequent order: Clarissa, Sept. 28, 1849; John, Sept. 26, 1853; Sarah Ann, June 26, 1856; Charles, April 30, 1859; David, Oct. 30, 1862; Benjamin, May 18, 1865; Edwin, Dec. 11, 1867; James, Feb. 25, 1869; William Aug. 12, 1870, and Martin, Oct. 3, 1872. Mrs. Newsted died in Barry county, Dec. 14, 1873. Mr. N. was married July 7, 1874.

to Mrs. Eliza J. Lind, of Bowne, widow of Rev. William Lind, and daughter of Job and Tamzon Winslow. Her father was born in Bristol, Mass., and died April 2, 1839, in Java, N. Y. Her mother was born in 1791 in New York, and died in Bowne in August, 1874. Her great-grandfather came to this country in the "Mayflower." Mr. N. owns two farms besides his homestead place. He is a Republican.

James Nulty was born in Ireland, county of ———, Dec. 17, 1819. In April, 1845, he was married to Margaret McGovern, born in the same county of Ireland in 1828. In the year of their marriage they landed at Philadelphia (June 15). Mr. Nulty was employed as a teamster at Ivy Mills, near Philadelphia, after which he was engaged at Phoenixville, Pa., in a rolling mill, where he worked eight years. He saved from his earnings \$2,000, which he brought to Michigan in \$20 gold pieces. He came to this State May 15, 1855, and the October following bought 120 acres in this tp. His purchases since have increased his real estate to 314 acres, which he holds at \$60 per acre. They have five children—Mary Ann, John, William, Margaret and Eliza.

Chauncey Patterson was born April 21, 1823, in Seneca Co., N. Y. He is the son of Robert and Rachel (DeLong) Patterson, both natives of New York. His father was of Scotch extraction, his mother of German. They settled in Washtenaw county in 1828, and remained until the death of the father in 1831. In 1837 the mother came to Kent county to spend the remainder of her life with her children, and died in 1863. Mr. Patterson came to Kent county when a boy of 13, and worked until he earned a sufficient sum to buy 40 acres of land, and within the next three years bought three more 40's—160 acres—now included in the homestead of 376 acres of choice land, valued at \$60 per acre. Dec. 25, 1845, Mr. Patterson married Sarah Dickson, of Paris, Kent Co. They have six children, born in the following order: John M., Oct. 8, 1847; William H., Aug. 1, 1849; Chauncey I., Feb. 17, 1855; Geo. M., July 1, 1860; Ida May, Nov. 1, 1862, and Nellie M., June 16, 1871. Mrs. P. was born in Canada Nov. 25, 1829. She is the daughter of Daniel and Nancy Dickson. Mr. Patterson's father was a soldier of 1812, and his son, John M., was in the war of the Rebellion, and was in the engagements at Nashville and Murfreesboro. Mr. P. is a Republican.

John Pattison was born Sept. 10, 1815, in the parish of Stapleton, Cumberland Co., England, and is the son of Thomas and Jane Pattison. He landed in New York, June 27, 1846, and located in Genesee Co., N. Y., and five years after returned to England and spent nine months. Coming back to America, he bought 160 acres on sec. 11, Caledonia tp. He pursued agriculture here 27 years, and in 1879 bought 80 acres on sec. 35, Cascade. His real estate includes 80 acres of the original purchase in Caledonia, and 103 acres adjoining. He was married Jan. 14, 1879, to Sarah A., widow of Lewis Larue, and daughter of Thomas and Mary

(Webster) Cook, both natives of New York. They have two children—John Thomas, born Oct. 7, 1879, and Frank L., Feb. 23, 1881. Mr. Pattison is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is a National in politics.

John T. Proctor was born July 19, 1827, in Genesee Co., N. Y. He was the son of Benjamin and Lucy (Taylor) Proctor, both English descent. His father was born at Walpole, N. H., Dec. 22, 1796, and died at Alaska, Sept. 16, 1872. His mother was born in Covington, Genesee Co., N. Y., March 4, 1801, and died at Alaska, Jan. 7, 1879. In 1829 the senior Proctor settled in Macomb county, his son (of this sketch) being then but two years old. On reaching his majority, the latter was employed in a flouring mill, continuing five years, when he settled for life on 160 acres of land previously purchased. He was married July 4, 1853, to Mary Jane Corey, of Lenox, Macomb Co. They have two sons—Elmer George, born April 1, 1855, and Henry B., Feb. 4, 1860. Mr. P. is a Republican, and has performed the active duties of Magistrate 18 years. Mrs. Proctor was born March 5, 1827. Her father, Archibald J. Cory, was born at Pownal, Vt., in 1799, and died Sept. 13, 1877. Mrs. Corey was born in 1800, in Massachusetts, and is now living in Ridgeway, Macomb Co., where she has lived for the past 50 years.

George S. Richardson was born Sept. 8, 1805, in Cheshire Co., N. H. His father, Hon. Elkanah Richardson, was a native of the same State, born July 9, 1780. His grandfather was born in Attleboro, Mass., May 13, 1746. Mr. Richardson removed to Stow (now Summit Co.), Ohio, in 1819, with his parents, where his father died in 1836. He was engaged four years in the manufacture of paper, after which he devoted his energies to the pursuit of agriculture, which he followed nearly 50 years, and accumulated a fine property. In 1869 he settled in this tp., on sec. 9. In 1871 he sold his farm and fixed his residence in the village of Cascade. Politically he is a Democrat. His first vote for President was cast for John Quincy Adams; his second for Andrew Jackson. In 1833 he was married to Mary Evert, of Ohio. They have three children living—Mary L., born Sept. 7, 1834; George S., jr., born in April, 1836, and Flora G., born in August, 1846.

Loring W. Rising, son of Oliver and Lydia Rising, natives of Massachusetts, was born Feb. 25, 1824, in Ohio. His grandfather fought in the war of the Revolution, and his father in 1812. He left Ohio in 1869, lived two years in Ionia county, and two years in Paris, when he bought 80 acres of land on sec. 25, this tp. Aug. 15, 1850, he married Jane, daughter of Ralph and Polly French, both born in New York. They have had four children, whose record follows: Revilo W., born June 3, 1854; Addison, Dec. 19, 1856; Nancy A., July 4, 1857, died Jan. 10, 1858; Ruby F., July 11, 1859. Mr. Rising is a member of the Baptist Church, and in politics is a Democrat.

Horace Sears was born May 3, 1819, in New Durham, Greene Co., N. Y. He is the son of Chauncey and Sally (Shoofelt) Sears. His father was born in Connecticut in 1879, was in the war of 1812, and is still living with his son, aged 92. His grandfather was in the Revolutionary war. Mr. Sears was engaged in agriculture in his native county until 1843, when he purchased 80 acres on sec. 36, which a subsequent investment has increased to 130 acres, valued at \$6,500. He was married Nov. 22, 1840, to Maria J. Warner, of New York. She was born in Parma, N. Y., and is the daughter of David and Olive Warner. Five children have been born as follows: Olive C., Aug. 19, 1847; Levant C., March 13, 1853; Walter, March 7, 1856, died April 7, 1856; William W., Dec. 25, 1857; and Mary A., Aug. 29, 1859. All were born on the homestead. Mr. Sears is a Republican, and both himself and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

Barnum D. Seeley was born July 29, 1848, at Ovid, Seneca Co., N. Y. He is the son of Hon. John E. Seeley, of Seneca county. Judge Seeley was a lawyer of eminence and ability. He was on the bench as County Judge several years, and was elected member of Congress from his district in 1870, serving two terms. He was born in July, 1810, and died at 65 years of age. His son bought 80 acres of land on sec. 24, this tp., in 1874, which he holds at \$60 per acre. He married Dec. 28, 1869, Addie, daughter of Sylvester and Rebecca Thomas, of Ovid. They have two children—Nellie, born Oct. 31, 1870, and Sylvester, June 19, 1877. Three children died in infancy. Mr. Seeley is a Republican and a member of the Baptist Church.

Jonathan W. Sexton was born March 9, 1839, in the Province of Ontario. He is the son of William and Priscilla Sexton. May 16, 1863, he was married to Catharine E. Orlope, of Albany, N. Y. They have five children, born as follows: William W., March 29, 1864; Carrie E., Dec. 24, 1865; Harry J., Dec. 2, 1873; Geo. R., Oct. 15, 1875, and Myrtie E., Feb. 16, 1880. Jan. 15, 1857, Mr. S. came from Canada, and settled on the farm where he now lives, consisting of 290 acres, valued at \$40.00 per acre. He is engaged in breeding Merino sheep and Durham cattle. He has an assorted flock of 100 fine-wooled sheep of accredited pedigree. One two-year-old buck sheared the present season 30 $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds wool. He was reared by Lyman Cate, of Highland, Oakland Co., and is traced back to Sweepstakes, No. 32, and to Old Black, No. 9, bred in 1841, by Stephen Atwood, of Connecticut. Mr. Sexton is a Mason and in politics a Republican.

G. P. Stark was born Aug. 19, 1832, in Summit, Summit Co., O. He is the son of Benjamin and Hannah (Chapman) Stark, born respectively in Vermont and New York. Mr. Stark was a resident of Ohio for 34 years, and pursued agriculture. In 1866 he engaged in the drug business in Palestine, Crawford Co., O., returning to his former vocation and occupation a year later. In 1871 he engaged in mercantile business where he now resides and is prosecuting a profitable enterprise; keeps an assorted stock of

dry goods, groceries, hardware etc. He has also a reasonably generous income from his farm of 60 acres in this tp. and in Ohio. He was married in December, 1863, to Mary L. Richardson. They have two children—Celestia, born June 12, 1858, and Lew. D., Sept. 2, 1862. Mr. Stark is Assistant Postmaster, the office being placed in his store. Politically he is a Democrat, and both himself and wife are connected with the Christian Church.

Warren Streeter, son of Warren and Hezzy Streeter, was born in 1815 in Jefferson Co., N. Y. They were natives of Vermont, but settled at an early day in Jefferson Co., N. Y.; lived 17 years in St. Lawrence county, that State, and in 1835 located at Battle Creek, and 16 years after removed to Ottawa county, where the father died in 1863 and the mother in 1866. In 1839 Mr. Streeter made his first purchase of land, consisting of 75 acres near Battle Creek, which remained in his possession nine years. He removed to Polkton, Ottawa Co., and bought 160 acres, which he cleared and improved. Fifteen years later he sold it and bought 150 acres in Caledonia and sold it seven years after, buying 80 acres of choice land on sec. 35, this tp., now his homestead. He values his place at \$6,000. Nov. 23, 1845, Mr. Streeter married Julia Ann, daughter of Thomas and Phila Seekins, of Battle Creek. Mr. Seekins was a native of Rutland, Vt., of German ancestry; his wife was born near Lowell, Mass., of Scotch parentage. Mr. and Mrs. Streeter have five children, born as follows: Alzina M., May 30, 1848; Eliza J., Oct. 4, 1849; Franklin J., Dec. 20, 1851; Milton E., Aug. 17, 1853, and Ella V., Oct. 6, 1857. Franklin Streeter carries on the farm and lives with his parents. He was married July 4, 1876, to Sarah J. Clark, a native of New York. They have one child—Ella B., born March 18, 1881. The father and son are both Republicans.

Jared Strong was born June 14, 1801, in Northampton, Mass. He is the son of Nathan and Amy (Lee) Strong, both of English descent and natives of Massachusetts. His father was a soldier of the Revolution. In 1846 he located on the farm where he now lives. May 2, 1827, he was married to Jane McConnell, of Seneca Co., N. Y. Seven children are living, born as follows: Jared, March 15, 1828; Melissa, Jan. 15, 1835; Nathan S., June 22, 1842; Amy G., April 22, 1844; Rachel C., July 17, 1846; Sarah E., March 19, 1849; and Truman Tunis, March 19, 1849. In politics he is a Republican. Nathan lives on the northern half of the homestead. He was married March 26, 1864, to Eliza Moses, and they have two children—Truman G., born Oct. 26, 1865; and Martha J., May 30, 1867. His wife died July 25, 1869, and Oct. 6, 1870, he was married to Ida Parker, of Caledonia. She died June 14, 1875, and he was married a third time, Aug. 27, 1879, to Emma, daughter of Benjamin and Diana Gale. Truman is located on the south half of the homestead, and cares for his parents. He was married Dec. 24, 1869, to Eliza, daughter of Major and Eliza Miller, natives of New Jersey.

George W. Teeple was born in Essex, N. J., April 8, 1810. His parents, William and Rachel Teeple, settled in Plymouth, Wayne Co., in 1826, and in 1844 removed to Lenawee county, where they died,—his father in 1866, and his mother in 1863. Mr. T. has made agriculture the purpose of his life. He operated five years on a farm in Plymouth, and in 1836 settled on the place he now occupies, consisting of 100 acres, valued at \$60.00 per acre. He was married June 7, 1832, to Samantha Cook, of Covert, N. Y. They have had 12 children, nine of whom are living, whose births occurred as follows: Elbert B., March 25, 1833; Minerva, June 25, 1834; Oscar F., May 29, 1838; Alfred C., May 4, 1842; Marcus D. and Marian E. (twins), Feb. 11, 1844; Almira D., Aug. 27, 1847; Harriet J., Jan. 13, 1853; and William E., Feb. 18, 1855. Politically Mr. T. is a Democrat. He has passed through all the severities of pioneer life. His son Marcus enlisted in the 6th Mich. Cavalry, served three years and four months, and was under fire at Gettysburg, and in the battle of the Wilderness. Mrs. T. is a member of the Disciples Church.

Jonathan Thomas was born Nov. 9, 1830, at Ovid, Seneca Co., N. Y. His father, Jonathan Thomas, was a soldier of 1812, born Oct. 29, 1874, and died in 1868. His mother was born March 6, 1786, and died in 1879. Mr. Thomas bought, in 1855, 320 acres of land on sec. 25, this tp., paying for it \$3.00 per acre. He still holds 160 acres, at \$45.00 per acre. He was married Sept. 13, 1854, to Caroline Thomas, of Fayette, Seneca Co., N. Y. She is the daughter of Samuel and Margaretta Thomas. Her father was born Jan. 23, 1802; her mother, Nov. 22, 1805, and died in 1870. Eight children have been born to them, as follows: Charles H., July 9, 1855; George S., April 25, 1857; Samuel L., Aug. 28, 1858; William E., Sept. 21, 1861; Edwin L., April 11, 1868; Nellie V., May 12, 1870; Norman B., June 26, 1871; and Nettie V., Aug. 27, 1872. Mr. Thomas has been local preacher of the M. E. church for the last 20 years. Politically he is a Republican, and served three years and three months in the war of the Rebellion. P. O., Lowell.

A. B. Town was born June 18, 1831, in Lyons, Wayne Co., N. Y. His father, William Town, was born in 1804, in Connecticut. In 1836 he settled in Oakland county, and eight years after in this tp., where he bought 105 acres on sec. 31. He is still living, at Brighton, Livingston Co. Mr. Town's mother was born in New York, April 25, 1806. He was married Dec. 4, 1855, to Minerva, daughter of Geo. W. and Samantha Teeple, of this tp. (See sketch above.) They have four children, born as follows: William, Sept. 28, 1857; Elbert A., April 28, 1863; Samantha, March 5, 1865, and Jennie B., May 4, 1867. In 1864 Mr. Town bought 80 acres on sec. 33, where he has since lived. He has a new and substantial house, and values his place at \$6,000. A mineral spring on the farm has gained considerable notoriety. Mr. Town is a Democrat. P. O., Alaska.

Nathan Weston, son of Nathan and Polly Barnum) Weston, was born in Monroe Co., N. Y., in 1818. About 42 years ago he settled at Plymouth, Wayne Co., and after 15 years' residence he moved to Hillsdale county, where he lived 10 years. He was engaged in the sale of drugs, in Elkhart, Ind., eight years, and about 1868 bought 116 acres of land, this tp., now the family homestead. He was married Feb. 15, 1860, to Mary A., widow of Alva Blood, daughter of William C. and Catharine White. Her parents located in Boston, Ionia Co., in 1843; lived there and at Gulf Prairie three years, when they fixed their residence in this tp. Mrs. Weston was a teacher of 21 terms' experience, in this State. She was born in Tunbridge, Vt., also her father's native place. Her mother was a native of Walpole, N. H. De Alton C. Blood, son of Mrs. W. by her first marriage, was born Oct. 27, 1855, and is now living in Cascade. Her first marriage occurred in 1852. Mr. Weston is a Republican.

John H. Withey, son of Solomon and Clementine (Granger) Withey, was born at St. Albans, Vt., Nov. 22, 1831. His father was born Aug. 31, 1787, and died Oct. 6, 1851. His mother was born in 1791, and died March 20, 1869. They came to this State in May, 1836, and located at Grand Rapids. Mr. Withey embarked in business in 1851 as proprietor of a hotel at Ada, and three years later bought a stock of general merchandise and opened trade on the east bank of Grand river, opposite Ada, at that time the only store between Lowell and Grand Rapids. His sales aggregated \$120,000 in four years, when he disposed of his mercantile interests and took up his residence on his farm of 160 acres, sec. 3, this tp. He values his farm at \$10,000. In 1857 he married Laura O. Abel of Cascade. She died in January, 1861, leaving one son. In April, 1862, he married Mary L. Duncan, of Ada. Four of six children are living. Mr. Withey was graduated from Kalamazoo College, and politically is a Democrat. He comes of loyal ancestry, his father having been a soldier of 1812, and under fire at Plattsburg, and his grandfather a soldier of the Revolution.

Clinton A. Wood was born Feb. 5, 1820, in Lima, Livingston Co., N. Y. His parents, William and Sally (White) Wood, were natives of the same State. His father died in 1848; his mother in 1878. In the fall of 1863, Mr. Wood located on 160 acres of land in sec. 25, this tp. (value of farm, \$8,000). He was married to Louisa M., daughter of William and Sally (Youngs) Markham, born Jan. 23, 1820. The following is the record of birth of their children: Francis A., Dec. 25, 1846; William A., Dec. 26, 1846; Charlie M., Oct. 31, 1852; Jennie L., June 1, 1857; and Dan. B., Jan. 28, 1860. Mr. Wood is a Republican, and has been School Director nine years and Commissioner three years. He is engaged in raising the famous Lexington horses of Kentucky, and also pure-blooded Suffolk hogs. Mr. Wood is a veterinary surgeon, and has practiced his profession for 35 consecutive years. In his practice he has been very successful, especially in surgical operations. A portrait of Mr. Wood appears in this volume.

John Wooding was born in 1835 in Welchpool, Wales, and is son of John and Hannah Wooding. He came to America in 1845, and went to Saquoite, Oneida Co., N.Y., where he found employment as a farm hand. He came to Michigan in 1856, and for three years continued the same occupation. He purchased 40 acres on sec. 26, which he sold nine years after and bought the place where he now lives, 80 acres on sec. 11; aggregate value, about \$4,000. He was married April 1, 1861, to Drusilla Fountain, of Cascade. They have had four children: Cora May, born Jan. 25, 1863, died July 4, 1871; Minnie Bell, June 25, 1864, died June 17, 1871; Ida, June 25, 1868, died June 19, 1871; Nellie Edith, March 25, 1870. Mrs. W. is daughter of Ezra and Sarah Fountain, and was born Jan. 4, 1847. Mr. W. is a Republican, enlisted in the war of the Rebellion, in the 1st Reg. Mich. Eng's and Mech's, served 23 months and "marched down to the sea" with Sherman.



COURTLAND TOWNSHIP.

Portions of this township, especially along the south line, are very rolling and even broken, while in the eastern and central portions it is more level or gently undulating. There is some pine in the northern portion, and pine mixed with hard woods. The larger portion of the town, however, is oak openings. There are many highly improved and fertile farms in the town. The town is destitute of any business centers, and is without railroad connection, although the Grand Rapids & Indiana railroad runs nearly parallel with its west line, and has three stations within about half a mile of the town line.

There are several handsome lakes in the south part of this township, but no streams of much size. Silver lake, the largest, is situated on sections 27 and 28. It is triangular in shape, being about one and one-half miles in length by one-half mile in breadth in the widest place. It has fine gravelly banks, and is one of the most beautiful lakes in the county. Johnson lake, a small but fine body of water, is situated on the southeasterly portion of section 22. Big and Little Brower lakes are situated on the southern part of section 34. Both of them are small. A small stream rises in the eastern part and empties into Wabasis lake, in Oakfield township. Another rises in the lakes in the south part, and flowing in a westerly direction empties into Rouge river at Rockford, in Algoma township, while a third small stream rises in the northwest part of the town, and, running southwest, falls into Rouge river some three miles above Rockford.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first persons to enter lands in the sections of Courtland township previous to 1847, included: Daniel C. Parshall, section 13, Sept. 15, 1845; Philo Austin, section 15, June 1, 1841; Seth Lockwood, section 20, March 23, 1840; Dixie Lockwood, section 20, March 27, 1840; Alexander Dean, section 21, Aug. 10, 1839; Sabin Johnson, section 22, Aug. 10, 1839; Beman Brockway, section 24, Aug. 10, 1839; William H. Cooper, section 26, Aug. 10, 1839; Lucy Beers, section 28, Aug. 10, 1839; Burton Brockway, section 27, Aug. 10, 1839; Nathan W. Rounds, section 31, Dec. 3, 1846, and Charles J. Jaqua, section 31, June 10, 1847.

Barton Johnson settled in Courtland in 1838, as the outpost of a little company of 10 pioneers who followed him the same year, viz.: Philo Beers, Benjamin Botsford, John Austin, Wm. R. Davis, John Barlow, Alexander Dean, Sabin Johnson, Thomas Addison, Anson Ensign and Iram Barney. They located their

lands contiguous to each other. They organized the town and resided several years alone—a happy, social and moral community. They had enough for fraternity, enough for society, and enough for a school. They were at home in each other's houses, and prided themselves in each other's good name and character.

Mrs. Barton Johnson was the first white woman in town.

It is a little doubtful who taught the first school. It is claimed for three—John Davis, John Austin and Emily Dean. Miss Dean kept a school for a time in a shanty. She was followed by Amanda Loomis and Harriet Patrick. Miss Dean is the wife of John Austin, of Courtland. Miss Loomis is in San Francisco. Miss Patrick died about 1870.

The pioneer preacher was the otherwise mentioned James Ballard. About the same time the zealous young Methodist preacher, Frieze, came among the people and made this town a part of his mission.

In 1866 the town was the scene of a fiendish murder, which excited the community at the time. One Durfee, who had been living in Ohio, had a paramour, with whom he had lived some years. He came with her and her child to Grand Rapids, where he hired a livery team and they went on a ride in the rural towns. Having come into a secluded place by the side of one of the lakes in Courtland, he strangled her with a rope, dragged her into the bushes, left the child near a house, returned the team and disappeared. The child was found nearly famished; the murdered woman discovered; the case skillfully worked up; Durfee tracked out, arrested, tried and sent to prison, where he is said to have died. Durfee was a fiend, and marked as such. The child is adopted into a worthy family in the town, and thinks himself their son. The name of his foster parents will not here be given, as we do not wish to dispel the illusion of the boy, whose good fortune it was that his mother was murdered.

It was customary in the early settlement, at first to unite several townships and organize them as a town. One and another would soon be set off. Courtland was shorn of all its dependencies, and reduced to its present limits in 1846. In 1848, by a Legislative blunder, it was re-organized with Oakfield, under the name of Wabesis. The status was restored by the next Legislature.

ORGANIC.

Courtland was originally organized in 1839, and then included six Congressional townships. A town meeting was at once called at the house of Barton Johnson, and the town organized, Philo Beers being elected Supervisor, and Thomas Addison, Clerk.

The record of the meetings held in April, 1840 and 1841, could not be found in the office of the Township Clerk. The books in his possession manifest great care and precision, and appear to be the most orderly town record books in Kent county.

The principal township officers from 1842 to the present time are named in the following list:

SUPERVISORS.

Isaac Tower.....	1842	W. H. Myers.....	1858
Philo Beers.....	1843-44	Jacob I. Stoner.....	1859
John Austin.....	1845	Wheaton L. Hewitt.....	1860
Philo Beers.....	1846	Calvin Thompson.....	1861
Nelson Miles.....	1847	Wm. H. Myers.....	1862-66
Philo Beers.....	1848-50	Barton Johnson.....	1867
Horatio N. Stinson.....	1851	Wm. H. Myers.....	1868-77
Philo Beers.....	1852	Isaac M. Hunting.....	1878
Harry H. Kingin.....	1853	Charles M. Mann.....	1879
Asa P. Ferry.....	1854-55	Elias C. Brooks.....	1880
Philo Beers.....	1856	Charles M. Mann.....	1881
Isaac T. Worden.....	1857		

CLERKS.

Wm. Thornton.....	1842	George F. Saunders.....	1860-61
Thomas Addison.....	1843	W. S. Hewitt.....	1862
James Barney.....	1844	Morgan Hunting.....	1863
Thomas Addison.....	1845	D. W. C. Burch.....	1864
Jacob J. Stoner.....	1846-47	Thomas Addison.....	1865
Harry McArthur.....	1848	John Hughes.....	1866-68
Wm. H. Myers.....	1849	Isaac M. Hunting.....	1869-70
H. M. Stinson.....	1850	Denis G. Davis.....	1871
Morgan Hunting.....	1851	Nelson Graham.....	1872-75
Wm. H. Myers.....	1852	Charles M. White.....	1876-78
Jacob I. Stoner.....	1853-54	Elias C. Brooks.....	1879
Thomas Addison.....	1855	Mortimer B. Dean.....	1880
Jacob I. Stoner.....	1856	Elias C. Brooks.....	1881
W. L. Hewitt.....	1857-59		

TREASURERS.

Thomas Addison.....	1842	Wm. Goff... ..	1858
Anson Ensign.....	1843	Richard L. Coster.....	1859-60
David Haynes.....	1844	Chester Conant.....	1861-62
Chauncey Parker.....	1845	Joseph Salkeld.....	1863
Horace Colby.....	1846	George F. Saunders.....	1864-65
Barton Johnson.....	1847	Calvin T. Thompson.....	1866
Sheldon Ashley.....	1848	George F. Saunders.....	1867
Freeman Burch.....	1849	James G. Hunt.....	1868
Barton Johnson.....	1850	F. C. Stegmann.....	1869-73
John W. Bird.....	1851	Isaac M. Hunting.....	1874-75
Zenas White.....	1852	Robert Carlyle.....	1876
Barton Johnson.....	1853	Isaac M. Hunting.....	1877
John Stoner.....	1854	Robert Carlyle.....	1878
Joseph Hayes.....	1855	Thomas M. Cowan.....	1879
John Stoner.....	1856-57	Reuben A. Brown.....	1880-81

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Barton Johnson, John Austin.....	1842	Asa T. Ferry, Jeremiah Robinson,	
Stephen S. Tower, Chauncey Park-		G. L. Rogers.....	1852
er.....	1843	John Austin, Calvin Thompson...	1853
Philo Beers, John Austin, David J.		Geo. Hoyle, Freeman Burch.....	1854
Gilbert.....	1844	Harry H. Kingin, Henry Spicer..	1855
Smith Lapham.....	1845	Henry Spicer... ..	1856
Nelson Miles, Wm. Goul.....	1846	Lester Phelps, Horace Colby.....	1857
Jacob Snyder, Freeman Burch....	1847	Joseph Salkeld.....	1858
Horace Colby.....	1848	Harry H. Kingin.....	1859
Almon Thompson, Freeman Burch.	1849	George F. Saunders.....	1860
John W. Barker, Jacob I. Stoner..	1850	Wm. H. Myers.....	1861
Philo Beers, Wm. H. Myers, J. W.		Joseph Salkeld.....	1862
Bird... ..	1851	S. F. Elkins.....	1863

Orrin J. Tefft.....	1864	Wm. H. Myers, Thos. Addison...	1873
Wm. H. Myers	1865	Nelson Graham.....	1874
Joseph Salkeld.....	1866	Frederick C. Stegmann.....	1875
Thomas Addison.....	1867	Julius Lewis, Robert J. Brown..	1876
Harvey Mosher.....	1868	Wm. H. Myers.....	1877
Wm. H. Myers.....	1869	Nelson Graham.....	1878
Joseph Salkeld, H. D. Burlingame.	1870	M. D. L. Smith.....	1879
Samuel Brown.....	1871	Harry H. Kingin.....	1880
Thomas Addison.....	1872	Jacob Byers... ..	1881

SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

The Stinson school-house, in district No. 1, is situated on the south line of section 28. It is a wooden building, painted white, and was built in 1858.

The Shank school-house, district No. 2, is located on the north line of section 29, near the residence of G. Shank.

The Courtland Center school-house, in district No. 3, is located on the north line of section 22, one-half mile east of the center of the township. It is a fine, frame structure, painted white, and built in 1868.

The Becker school-house, in district No. 4, is located on the south line of section 25, a small, white, frame structure, and was built in 1855.

The Benham school-house, in district No. 5, is located on the west line of section 9. It is a frame building, and was erected in 1860.

The Smith school-house, in district No. 6, is situated on the north line of section 2. Originally it was a small log house, but now a large frame building has taken its place.

The Graham school-house, in district No. 7, a small, frame building, painted white, is located on the east line of section 27.

Rounds' school-house, in district No. 8, is located on the south line of section 30, a small, frame structure, built in 1860.

There are 356 children of school age in the township, and 15 teachers, whose aggregate salary in 1881 was \$1,098; value of school property, \$3,175; total expenses for the year, \$1,847.

OLD MILLS AND MILLERS.

The Becker shingle mill was located on the north line of section 23. It was built in 1868 by Jacob Becker. The Davis steam saw and shingle mill combined was located near the center of section 10. It was erected in 1869 by Hiram R. Davis. The Becker saw-mill, erected by Garrett Becker, in 1867, is located near the northwest corner of section 8. The Anderson saw-mill, is located near the south line of section 7, on Potter creek. It was built in 1866 by John H. Anderson. Other industries have been inaugurated in the township from time to time, but sufficient information could not be obtained for even a brief notice.

COURTLAND CENTER,

on sections 15, 16, 21 and 22, of the township of that name, is 20 miles northeast of Grand Rapids, and three and one-half miles east of Edgerton, a little railroad hamlet in the town of Algoma. The postoffice is managed by Nathan D. Saunders, who also carries on the hotel and grocery business. W. T. Taplin is the physician of the district.

The new Methodist Episcopal church and the Grange hall are among the public buildings of the township. The church is a neat structure, well located, and a credit to the society in Courtland.

PERSONAL HISTORY.

William Baldwin was born in Monroe Co., N. Y., July 26, 1829. He is a son of Thomas and ——— Baldwin, natives of Sussex, "Old Highland." They emigrated to America in 1828 and settled in Monroe Co., N. Y. Mr. Baldwin was reared on a farm and obtained his education in the Lima seminary. From 1850 to '64 he was foreman in a distillery in Pittsford, Monroe Co.; and up to 1868 was foreman in a powder-mill, in Pittsford, for D. C. Rand & Co. In 1868 he came to Cannon, and in 1873 to his present farm on sec. 32, of Cortland. He was married in Victor, Ontario Co., N. Y., Feb. 5, 1854, to Susan M. Rose, by whom he has had six children; four living—Charles A., Darwin S., Benjamin F., and Emma J. Mrs. B. is a daughter of Wm. and Anna Rose. She was born in Victor, Ontario Co., York State, Feb. —, 1834.

Mr. Baldwin owns 200 acres of land in Cortland and Cannon tps. Politically he is Republican.

Fernando Benham, son of Frederick and Laurane Benham, was born in Washtenaw Co., Mich., Nov. 15, 1836. He was married Dec. 20, 1861, to Melora Parkinson, daughter of Archibald and Betsey Parkinson, born in Oneida Co., N. Y., Jan. 17, 1845. They have four children, viz.: Ada A., Samuel H., James F. and Frank E. Mr. Benham is by occupation a farmer. He owns 60 acres of land on sec. 8.

Frederick Benham (deceased) was born in Riga, Monroe Co., N. Y., Jan. 2, 1811. In 1831 he came to Washtenaw county, and in 1847 to Cannon tp., Kent Co. He lived there till 1850, and removed to the present homestead on sec. 9 of Courtland, where he died, July 21, 1861. He was married Jan. 2, 1831, to Laurane Wheelock, daughter of Reu and Rosanna Wheelock, born in Genesee Co., N. Y., Sept. 1, 1814. Of their eight children five are living, viz.: Fernando, Frederick S., Francis M., Elizabeth (wife of Oscar Stout), and Chas. W. Mrs. Benham is a member of the M. E. Church.

B. B. Briggs, a well-to-do farmer of Courtland, was born in Potter, Yates Co., N. Y., April 29, 1826. He is a son of Vaughn and Eliza A. (Andrews) Briggs, natives of New York and Rhode

Island. In 1840 he came to Macomb Co., Mich., and remained in that and other counties two years. In 1854 he came to this tp., and settled on his present farm. He has since pursued the avocation of farming. He has also lumbered to some extent. He was married in Potter, Yates Co., N. Y., July 4, 1849, to Fanny J. Rector, daughter of Andrew and Dortha (Finger) Rector, born in Benton, Yates Co., N. Y., Jan. 5, 1828. They have three children viz.: Andrew V. (married Della Harding), Elizabeth J. (wife of David Martin) and Alfaretta (at home). Mr. Briggs owns a valuable farm of 200 acres, 80 of which is on sec. 4, of Solon tp., and 120 on sec. 14, of Algoma. Mr. Briggs is an enterprising man and has been quite successful financially.

Harmond A. Burch, son of Freeman and Lucy Burch, was born in Tioga Co., N. Y., in 1836. In 1841 his parents came to Avon, Oakland Co., Mich., where they resided five years, and moved to Rockford, this county, and remained one year, then removed to Cortland tp., where they had previously purchased 40 acres of land on sec. 20. They cleared 25 acres. When 13 years of age, Harmond left home and traveled through several of the Northwestern States, prospecting for mineral on Lake Superior two years. He was married in Oakland county, in 1857, to Nancy H., daughter of John and Arabella Frank, born in Avon, Oakland Co., in 1835. Their children are as follows: Mary, Alta J., Belle R., Ruthven R., Sidney, Henry, Lilly and Raye. In 1860 he bought 75 acres of land on secs. 20 and 17, 65 of which are now under cultivation. Mr. B. is a member of the Grange. He served one year in the war of the Rebellion, enlisting in Grand Rapids in 1865, in Co. C, 15th Mich. Vol. Inf., under Capt. Chase; was mustered out at Little Rock, and discharged at Detroit.

Joseph F. Hayes, a leading farmer of Courtland, was born in Albany Co., N. Y., March 7, 1820; is a son of Joseph F. and Sarah (Snyder) Hayes. His grandfather, on his mother's side, served in both the Revolutionary war and the war of 1812. Our subject was reared on a farm, and has always followed that avocation. In February, 1854, he came to Courtland, and purchased 160 acres of land on sec. 22. He was married in Jackson Co., Mich., February, 1843, to Betsey Snyder, by whom he had five children, three of whom are living, viz.: Ora A., Adelbert J. and Catharine A. (wife of Albert Ganung). Chas. L. and Minnie are deceased. Mr. Hayes left the parental roof at the tender age of 14, his father having died several years previous. He started in life alone and with nothing but his own energy. He now owns 200 acres of valuable land on secs. 22 and 3, and ranks with the enterprising citizens of Courtland. He is a member of the Rockford Masonic order, also of the Chapter. Politically he is Democratic.

Barton Johnson, the first settler of Courtland tp., was born in Schoharie Co., N. Y., March 23, 1812. His parents, Joseph S. and Jemima (Barton) Johnson, were also natives of New York. Octo-

ber, 1834, he removed to Washtenaw county, and entered 120 acres of land in Sharon tp. where he lived till May, 1838, when he came to Courtland and squatted on his present farm, which he afterward entered. He was the first white settler of Courtland, and many were the hardships and inconveniences that he and his family suffered in the wild days of Kent county. The now prosperous city of Grand Rapids and the minor towns of Kent have all grown up under the observation of Mr. Johnson. The wily savages, who then were his neighbors, have long since passed westward. Mr. Johnson was a voter at the organization of Courtland, and has since held the office of Supervisor and Township Treasurer. He was married Sept. 24, 1836, to Jane Rhodes, who was born in Dutchess Co., N. Y. This union resulted with six children, viz.: Julia, Ann, Joseph, William, Mary and Frances C. Mrs. Johnson departed this life March 12, 1876. Politically Mr. J. is a Republican. He owns a good farm of 140 acres.

Oliver T. Kingin, farmer on sec. 21, and son of James and Sarah Kingin, was born in New York in 1840. In 1844 his parents came to Michigan, and settled in Courtland tp., and his father located the 80 acres where Oliver now lives. They were among the early settlers of the tp. His father died Feb. 16, 1875, his mother, Sept. 6, 1874. They cleared 75 acres of land. Oliver was married in Courtland tp., to Betsey Shaddock, daughter of Asa and Araminta Shaddock, born in Yates Co., N. Y., in 1840, and died in November, 1863. They had one child—Ella A., born May 4, 1863. He was again married Jan. 14, 1864, to Anna M. Austin, daughter of Dr. Amos and Euphemia Austin, born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., in 1841. They have one child—Minnie E., born May 20, 1880.

George W. Rounds, son of Horton and Araminta Rounds, was born in Yates Co., N. Y., in 1828. Reared on a farm; his father being a shoemaker he learned the trade with him, and has worked at that business a considerable portion of his life. He came to Courtland tp. with his parents in 1844. They took up 160 acres of land on sec. 30. His father died in June, 1877; his mother May 13, 1848. He now owns 40 acres of the old homestead, of which 36 are under cultivation. He was married in Courtland tp. in 1849, to Mary R., daughter of George and Harriet (Chaffee) Shank, born in Portage Co., O., in 1831. They had one child—Rena, born in Courtland tp. Jan. 20, 1853, and died Sept. 1, 1874. Mr. R. has held several minor tp. offices, is a member of the Odd Fellows and Grange societies, and himself and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

William H. Rounds, farmer, sec. 31, Courtland, was born in Jerusalem, Yates Co., N. Y., Oct. 14, 1819. His parents were Horton and Araminta (Towsley) Rounds. In 1845 he came with his parents to Courtland. He was married in Yates Co., N. Y., Dec. 26, 1841, to Maria Alden, and had one child—Henry C. Mrs. Rounds died Jan. 7, 1851, and he was again married in May, 1853, to Orlina Mor-

rison, a daughter of William Morrison. This union was blest with one child—Edwin D. Mr. Rounds owns 80 acres of land, 60 of which he cleared and well improved. Politically he is a Republican.

Sebastian Schaner, son of Sebastian and Catherine Schaner, was born in Baden, Germany, in 1827; reared on a farm. In 1839 they came to Ontario, where they resided till 1869, when they removed to Courtland tp., and bought 120 acres of land on sec. 20, and improved 20 acres. The subject of our sketch now owns 80 acres of this, having sold 40 to his son. In 1874 he bought 160 acres adjoining; now has 240 acres, of which 130 are under cultivation. He was married in Ontario, in 1851, to Sarah, daughter of Christian and Rosina Krauter, born in Canada, in 1833. They have 10 children, born in the following order: Elizabeth, John, Sebastian, Christian, Mary, Adam, William, Catherine, Odelia and Emeline.

George N. Shaw was born in Jerusalem tp., Yates Co., N. Y., March 9, 1830, and is a son of Sisson and Sophia Shaw, natives of Rensselaer Co., N. Y. The former was born Jan. 19, 1801, and died Jan. 2, 1879; the latter was born June —, 1800. They came to Algoma tp. in September, 1853. George passed his early life a farmer boy. He was married Jan. 2, 1864, to Miss Sarah E. Johnson, daughter of Salem G. and Clarissa (Merritt) Johnson, who were early pioneers of Kent county. Mrs. Shaw was born in Livingston Co., N. Y., Jan. 5, 1841. Mr. Shaw is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and politically he is a Republican. He owns a valuable farm of 80 acres on sec. 30.

Frederick C. Stegman, farmer, sec. 16, is the son of Ernste and Carlina Stegman, and was born in Germany, Nov. 5, 1829. He came to this country in 1849, to Oakland Co., where he was engaged working on a farm three years, and then returned to Germany. In 1853 he again returned to this country, to Kent county, and bought 160 acres of land on sec. 16, Courtland tp., and 40 acres in Nelson tp. He now owns 220 acres, of which he has cleared 175 acres. He was married in 1854 to Odelia Tishner, born in Germany, June 12, 1837. They have had eight children, five living, born in the following order: Henry, Julia, Emma, Bertha and Frederick. Mr. S. has filled several positions of trust in the tp., among others that of Treasurer two or three years. Mr. S. makes annually about 600 barrels of cider, having three large cider presses worked by horse-power. Two years ago he had the pleasure of killing a fine black bear weighing 350 pounds.

Amos B. Tefft, a pioneer of Courtland, was born in Springport, Cayuga Co., N. Y., June 25, 1821. He is a son of Jabish and Hannah Tefft, who were natives of Washington Co., N. Y. Amos was reared on a farm and received a common-school education. July, 1852, he came to Courtland and "took up" 40 acres on sec. 17, and bought 50 acres on sec. 20; also entered 40 acres on sec. 17 for L.



Charles Fitch

Sperry. November, of the same year, he went back to New York, and in 1854 he removed to this county, and in '55 settled on the farm he previously located. He was married on the 24th of March, 1864, to Jane A., daughter of Rensselaer L. and Hester Ann Underhill, born in Allen, Allegany Co., N. Y., Nov. 11, 1838. They have had three children, two living, viz.: Mertilla Clementine, born March 18, 1865; and Melvin A. Rensselaer L. (deceased) was born July 24, 1872, and died Aug. 30, 1873.

Mr. Tefft is Republican in politics. He owns a farm of 140 acres on secs. 17 and 20; well improved.



GAINES TOWNSHIP.

Gaines, or township 5 north, 11 west, is the most elevated division of the county. Plaster creek and Buck creek, two important streams, which unite with the Grand river in Wyoming township, have their sources in sections 21 and 27 of this district, with the main feeder of the first-named stream rising in the spring marsh in the northeast quarter of section 23. Another stream flows into Mud lake, section 26, from the eastern township.

Orrisa lake, a small oval-shaped body of water, is found in the southeast quarter of section 30, and the southwest quarter of section 29. Mud lake, an insignificant pond, is actually the receptacle of a special supply stream, flowing from the Caledonian heights; while in the southwest quarter of section 33 is the largest body of water, commonly called Burton lake, named after Barney Burton.

The land is undulating, in some places hilly, but throughout characterized by a fertile soil, every acre of which is capable of high cultivation. Fortunately all the beautiful forest has not disappeared before the woodman's ax; groves of heavy timber still remain to decorate the land.

LAND-BUYERS.

Among the first to receive patents for the public lands in this township were the following: Daniel Guild, sec. 2, Oct. 4, 1837; Electus Backus, sec. 3, May 18, 1836; Thomas Titeston, sec. 4, July 6, 1835; Isaiah Burton, sec. 7, Jan. 2, 1835; Allen A. Robinson, sec. 8, Nov. 5, 1836; Charles Cleland, sec. 10, July 20, 1836; James J. Godfroy, sec. 15, Nov. 4, 1836; Alanson Sumner, sec. 18, Sept. 29, 1836; Ansel Belding, sec. 33, May 4, 1836; John J. Covert, sec. 34, Sept. 27, 1836; Nehemiah O. Sargeant, sec. 21, Aug. 29, 1836; and Richard Blood, sec. 20, Nov. 9, 1838.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Among the early settlers the first is said to have been Alexander Clark, in the spring of 1837, who took up land at the part of the town since called Kelloggville. The next year added Alexander L. Bouck, and the Kelly brothers, Foster and Charles, Joseph Blain, Andrew Mesnard, Rensalear, his son, and Orson Cook. In 1839, Silas Burlington was added to the little number.

In 1840 came R. R. Jones, Thomas Blain and Wm. H. Budlong. With those three families the town was stationary for some years. Wm. Kelly came in the fall of 1843, and after him followed Bryan Greenman, Stephen A. Hammond, R. R. Sessions, Wm. Kelly, Daniel Woodward, John E. Woods, James M. Pelton, Peter Van Lew, Peter, William and David Dias.

The pioneer school in the town was taught by Miss Mary Dar-

ling, in a little building near where stands the "Red School-House." This was in 1842. She afterward married a Methodist minister.

The United Brethren have a flourishing society, and a church in the south part of the town. The society was organized by the Rev. S. C. Buck, in 1858. As a result of a protracted meeting, he gathered a band of about 40. They held their meetings in school-houses until the erection of their church, in 1867; this cost \$2,700. The society have a parsonage and settled pastor. The membership of the Church at present is estimated at 60. Among its pastors were Rev. B. Hamp, Stephen Ferguson, B. H. Mower, S. T. Barnaby and S. B. Ervine. The original members comprised R. C. Sessions, John Walcott, Fletcher Brown, O. P. Carpenter, Christian P. Friend and James Reynolds. R. C. Sessions is Leader, and Valentine Geib, Steward of the Church Society at present.

ORGANIC.

The first annual township meeting was held at the school-house of district No. 4, April 3, 1848, with Stephen A. Hammond, Moderator; James M. Pelton, Clerk, and Robert R. Jones and Peter Van Lew, Inspectors of Election. The first business brought before the meeting was a motion made by Alex. Clark, to raise by direct taxation the sum of \$75 to meet town expenses during the year. Orson Cook moved that a tax of \$2.50 be raised as a bounty for every wolf killed in the town. Robert R. Jones moved that Alex. Clark, James M. Pelton and Josiah Drake be appointed a committee to select and purchase cemetery grounds for the township. All those motions were adopted. The cemetery grounds were located on the Joseph Blain farm, and comprised only one and one-fourth acres.

Among the candidates for office at the first town meeting were the following:

	VOTES.		VOTES.
Peter Van Lew, for Supervisor.....	35	R. Mesnard, for S. Inspector.....	2
Alex. Clark, ".....	2	Levi Cheney, ".....	1
Josiah Drake, ".....	1	Charles Kelly, ".....	1
James M. Pelton, for Clerk.....	34	Orson Cook, for D. P.....	28
W. Fletcher Cowles ".....	3	Levi Cheney, ".....	28
Charles Kelly, for Treasurer.....	38	Jothram Rice, ".....	3
Joseph Blain, for Justice.....	37	Clinton Shoemaker, ".....	3
Josiah Drake, " ".....	33	Stephen Hammond, ".....	2
R. R. Jones, " ".....	31	Foster Kelly, ".....	2
Elliott Cheney, " ".....	4	Aaron Brewer, ".....	2
A. T. Andrews, " ".....	3	Wilmot Blain, ".....	1
Foster Kelly, for Assessor.....	34	J. M. Pelton, ".....	1
A. T. Andrews, " ".....	31	Lorenzo W. Landford, for Constable.....	33
Norman Andrews, " ".....	3	John E. Guild, " ".....	33
Levi Cheney, " ".....	3	Foster Kelly, " ".....	29
Wm. H. Budlong, " ".....	1	A. T. Andrews, " ".....	1
Daniel Rice, for Com. H. W.....	38	Daniel Williams, " ".....	29
Levi M. Dewey, " ".....	38	Alex. Clark, " ".....	7
Wm. Kelly, " ".....	34	Orson Cook, " ".....	5
Alex. L. Bouck, " ".....	3	Smith Clark, " ".....	3
Rensselear Mesnard, for S. Inspector.....	34	James Reynolds, " ".....	3
Abram T. Andrews, " ".....	31	Thomas Blain, " ".....	3
Levi Dewey, " ".....	3	John Giles, " ".....	2

SUPERVISORS.

Peter Van Lew.....	1848-53	Charles Kelly.....	1867
Alexander Clark.....	1854-5	Henry L. Wise.....	1868
Peter Van Lew.....	1856	James M. Pelton.....	1869-70
Aaron Brewer.....	1857-60	Aaron Brewer.....	1871
Charles Kelly.....	1861-2	Wm J. Hardy... ..	1872
Aaron Brewer.....	1863	Aaron Brewer....	1873-6
Geo. Fields.....	1864	Valentine Geib.....	1877
Charles Kelly.....	1865	Lewis A. Solomon.....	1878-9
James M. Pelton.....	1866	Nelson Kelly.....	1880-81

CLERKS.

J. M. Pelton.....	1848	Foster Kelly.....	1865-6
Foster Kelly.	1849-52	Geo. Cook.....	1867-70
Aaron Brewer.....	1853-6	Geo. W. Woodward.....	1871
Benj. Colborn.....	1857-8	Wm. Overholt, jr.....	1872-4
Alex. Clark.....	1859-60	Valentine Geib.....	1875-6
Wilmot H. Blain.....	1861	Simon Bowman	1877
Alex. Clark.....	1862-3	John Ross.....	1878-80
Wilmot H Blain.....	1864	Valentine Geib.....	1881

TREASURERS.

Charles Kelly.....	1848-51	Fletcher Brown.....	1864
Alex. L. Bouck.....	1852-3	William Freeman.....	1865
Orson Cook.....	1854-5	Harlan Hendrick... ..	1866-7
Christian Friend.....	1856	Morris Freeman.....	1868-72
Isaac Stauffer.....	1857-8	Freeman Brewer.....	1873
Charles B. Keefer.....	1859-61	Nelson Kelly.....	1874-7
Owen Dodge.....	1862	Freeman Brewer.....	1878-9
Orson Cook.....	1863	Henry Kelly.....	1880-1

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Jos. Blain.....	1848	O. P. Carpenter.....	1864
Josiah Drake.....	1848	John A. Woods.....	1865
R R. Jones.....	1848	T. G. Houck.....	1866
Robert R. Jones.....	1849	H. L. Wise.....	1866
Henry F. Hillard.....	1850	J. M. Pelton.....	1867
Henry F. Hillard.....	1851	Chester C. Mitchell.....	1868
L. M. Dewey.....	1851	John E. Woods.....	1869
Stephen A. Hammond.....	1852	T. G. Houck.....	1870
Robert R. Jones.....	1853	James M. Pelton.....	1871
Daniel Williams.....	1854	W. B. Woodward	1872
Benj. Colborn.....	1855	John E. Woods.....	1873
Stephen A. Hammond.....	1856	Fletcher Brown.....	1874
Orson Cook.....	1857	James M. Pelton.....	1875
W. H. Solomon.....	1858	Christian Clemens.....	1876
R. R. Jones.....	1858	C. H. Deming.....	1877
Orson Cook.....	1859	Isaac W. Tyson.....	1877
Stephen A. Hammond.....	1860	Kennedy Hanna	1878
Chester C. Mitchell.....	1861	Stephen A. Hammond.....	1878
A. D. Taylor.....	1862	Wm. Mc Crodan.....	1879
Orson Cook.....	1863	Isaac W. Tyson.....	1880
H. W. Griffin.....	1864	Christian Clemens.....	1881

SCHOOLS.

The progress made in the matter of education since that time in 1842, when as few pupils assembled to be instructed by Miss Mary Darling, may be seen in the following data : There are now (1881)

eight school-houses in the township, all frame ; 17 teachers, whose aggregate wages are \$1,691.10 ; value of school property, \$3,900 ; total expenditures for the year, \$2,514.60.

CORINTH.

Corinth was platted for Jacob and David Rosenberg, Sept. 14, 1871, by Robert S. Jackson, surveyor. The place was formerly known as Cody's Mills. It originated with three brothers by the name of Cody, who in 1866 put up steam grist and saw mills. They did business about three years. The mills then passed through several hands, and were unsuccessfully operated. In 1872 they became the property of Isaac D. Hazen and W. R. Russell, who have successfully carried on the business since. In 1869 a furniture factory was started by a joint-stock company. The company did a good business one year, when the factory was burned. The company re-built, but failed to make the concern a success, and broke up deeply involved. The location of Corinth is 12 miles south of Grand Rapids and 37 miles north of Kalamazoo, and one and one-half miles east of Ross station, on the G. R. & I. R. R. The manufacturing industries of the village are represented by R. W. Purcell's flouring and saw mills, and C. J. Ayres' broom factory. The stores are kept by J. F. Hacker and George Heintz. P. B. Wright is the only physician in the district. The village is within a half mile of Orrisa lake and in the midst of a rich farming country.

HAMMOND.

The village of Hammond, a railway station on the G. R. div. of M. C. R. R., nine miles south of Grand Rapids, and 154 west of Detroit, was platted Dec. 29, 1875, for Stephen Hammond, by Robert S. Jackson. The place was settled five years previously and claims to-day a population of 110. There is not a manufacturing industry in existence, yet the business houses of the village are well supported. These comprise the stores of Charles Deming, Charles Keefer and J. R. Stall. The hotel is conducted by Mr. Keeble. J. McQueen is the principal grain-buyer of the place.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Most of the settlers of Gaines, as is usual, were poor, having barely means enough to enable them to purchase their lands of the Government for \$1.25 an acre, get their families and household goods transported through the wilderness, and gain a foothold on their farms. But with persistent energy they set to work and the heavy forests began to disappear. It was soon found to be one of the richest tracts in the vicinity for agricultural purposes, and at the present date is one of the best in the country. The following personal notices form a very important addition to the history of this township. They go to prove what industry and energy can

accomplish, and lay down precedents which, if followed, will lead to most prosperous results.

Wm. T. Allen, farmer, sec. 29, was born in the city of New York, Jan. 24, 1819. His parents, Peter and Naomi (Merrill) Allen, were natives of Long Island; the former was a soldier of 1812. The family went to Medina, O., in 1833, and settled near Cleveland, where William grew to manhood. Meanwhile he returned to New York and enlisted in a company of 32 men to chop live-oak timber in the forests of Florida and Louisiana. After a month he, with two others, deserted, constructed a raft of slabs and floated six miles across Grand lake in Louisiana. They arrived at New Orleans after some adventures and a foot journey of 100 miles, and he soon found employment on a steamboat, by which he came to the mouth of the Ohio river. Being then discharged he went to Cincinnati, worked at shoveling gravel, was placed finally in charge of a herd of cattle which he drove to New York city, and eventually reached his home in Ohio. He was married July 4, 1847, to Margaret, daughter of Isaiah and Deborah Brown, born in Albany Co., N. Y., May 6, 1823. Of eight children six are living, Lacelia E., born Dec. 26, 1850 (Mrs. Theodore Houk); Julia A., born March 21, 1853 (Mrs. James Benawa); Leroy D., born Jan. 14, 1857 (married Mary M. Benawa); Wm. E., born Nov. 22, 1858; Mariette, born Dec. 18, 1862; Frances R., born Oct. 11, 1868. Mr. Allen settled on sec. 29, in September, 1853, where he purchased 200 acres of land. He now owns 157, same section, and 120 acres in Elbridge, Oceana Co. He is a Republican, and his Grandfather Allen served under General Washington in the war of the Revolution. Mr. and Mrs. Allen were charter members of the U. B. Church, with which they are still connected.

Jonathan Aukney, son of Michael and Martha Aukney, was born in Somerset Co., Pa., Oct. 12, 1826. In 1832 his parents went to Crawford Co., Ohio, where he was brought up, obtaining his education in the "pioneer" schools. He was married May 27, 1852, to Sarah J. Frees. She died March 5, 1864, leaving three children—Mary C., born June 9, 1855 (Mrs. Abraham Shantz); Homer, April 8, 1858; Loella J., May 12, 1860 (Mrs. Herndon Frees). Mr. Aukney was married a second time, Nov. 23, 1865, to Susan Furtney. She died June 1, 1867, and Mr. Aukney was again married, Dec. 6, 1868, to Miss Maria Gage, daughter of Matthew and Mary Robinson, born in Bethel, Vt., Oct. 8, 1822. In 1851 he entered 160 acres of Government land on sec. 35, where he took up his residence in 1854 and has cleared a valuable farm. He was drafted Nov. 28, 1864, in Co. G, 8th Mich. Regt. Vol., and did soldier's duty during the remainder of the war, being honorably discharged July 30, 1865. He is a zealous Republican.

William R. Bainbridge, one of the most enterprising citizens of Gaines, was born at Ovid, Seneca Co., N. Y., April 6, 1826. His

parents, Nicholas and Ann (Cornell) Bainbridge, were natives of Somerset Co., N. Y. His grandfather, John, and his brother, Theodore Bainbridge, came from England to America prior to the war of the Revolution, and both achieved fame in that contest. They served under Gen. Washington one and a half years, when Theodore was commissioned a Commodore, and assigned to a vessel running from New York to Long Island, and his brother was appointed his aide-de-camp. Both served through the war with distinguished patriotism. Barnet Cornell, maternal grandfather of Mr. Bainbridge, was one of Gen. Washington's staff officers during the war, and lived at Millstone, N. J., near the home of Washington, and the families were on terms of the most familiar intimacy, Mrs. Cornell frequently riding with Mrs. Washington. Mr. B. was married Sept. 16, 1847, to Mary Kramer. They had two children—John N., born Oct. 5, 1848 (married Rose Gates), and Ira M., born March 27, — (married Mila Cole). Mrs. B. died March 12, 1850, and Mr. Bainbridge was again married April 14, 1851, to Lettie E. Cornell, daughter of Peter and Catherine (Smith) Cornell, natives of New York, born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., Feb. 11, 1828. They have one child—Noyes A., born April 13, 1854. He married Eva L. Winchester. Mr. Bainbridge came to Kent county in March, 1851, and spent three years in Grand Rapids. Subsequently he went to Hammond, and four years after to Galesburg, Kalamazoo county, returning to Kent county in 1862, when he located in this tp., on sec. 9. He owns 160 acres on secs. 4 and 9. He is a member of the order of Masons, and Mrs. B. belongs to the Reformed Church. Mr. B.'s father was a soldier of 1812, and died June 15, 1849; his wife died June 12, 1877.

Rev. Horace F. Barnaby was born in Angelica, Allegany Co., N. Y., April 26, 1823. His parents were Alvin P. and Amanda Barnaby. His father died when he was an infant, and his mother in 1834. He was left thus early to make his own way in the world, and went about it with a resolution that has never, through a long and eventful life, flinched or wavered. He worked for his board and clothes until 16, going to school winters, and until 18 as a laborer, when he went to Potter Co., Pa., and engaged in teaching, a business he has followed winters for nearly 23 years. In 1842 he went to Hillsdale county. In 1851 he took the "gold fever" and went to California, and from there sailed to the Sandwich Islands, and thence to Valparaiso, Chili, S. A. He spent six months in South and Central America, a portion of which time he ran a whale-boat on the San Juan river. He went to New Orleans in April, 1851, and followed boating on the Mississippi and its tributaries that summer, and then went to Logansport, Ind., and subsequently to Hillsdale county. He went to Gratiot county in April, 1854, and resided until 1875, when he came to Kent county. He was converted to Christianity in 1853, and the following year was licensed to exhort. He was ordained in November, 1858, and in 1860 joined the United Brethren, Michigan Conference. He

traveled Gratiot circuit in 1860; was County Clerk of Gratiot in '61-'2; was ordained Elder in '63; preached at Eaton in '64, and at Fair Plains in '65; was Presiding Elder on the East District in '66-'7-'8; represented the Michigan Conference in the General Conference at Lebanon, Pa.; represented the Gratiot District in the State Legislature in '68-'9-'70; traveled Bengal circuit in '71; was Presiding Elder at Grand Rapids in '72; was Elder of St. John's District in '73-'4; was in Gaines circuit in '75-'6; was Elder of Grand Rapids District in '77; on Gaines circuit in '78-'9, and in 1880 was Elder of the East District. In 1861, while County Clerk of Gratiot, he edited the *Northern Courier*, of Ithaca. He was married July 20, 1844, to Lydia Wilson, who died in December, 1855, leaving two children—Maria and Aurelia A. Mr. Barnaby was married again, Nov. 6, 1856, to Jane Franklin. She died Feb. 27, 1862. Her husband was married to Susanna Franklin Sept. 21, 1862, who died Oct. 23, 1863. Mr. Barnaby was married a fourth time to Sophia J. Abbey, Dec. 6, 1864; born June 1, 1842. Of six children, five are living—Alvin P., Horace T., Milton W., James L. and Addie B. Mr. Barnaby is pre-eminently a self-made man. He is the type of a class always unique, even in the developing element of the West, and who, in the common course of our history, must inevitably become traditional. Our national types have become so varied as to well nigh destroy all classification, a fact much to be regretted, as our greatest need is representative men.

Joseph Blain, a pioneer of this tp., was born in Gaines, Orleans Co., N. Y., July 11, 1811. He came to Ionia county in 1835, and to this county in December, 1836. He stayed for a time in Grand Rapids, then a village of small extent. He entered a claim of 160 acres of land in sec. 5, then in its original condition. He cut the roads to his farm, roved at will, and became a skilled hunter by his almost daily practice in shooting wild animals for food and self-protection. He was married in March, 1839, to Emeline, daughter of Edward and Mary Robinson, and niece of Senator Robinson. They had seven children, four of whom are now living—Joseph R. (married Lucy Richardson), George (married Catherine O'Connor), Charles (married Mary A. Smith), and Albert (married Lucretia Kessler). Mr. Blain was first Justice of the Peace in the tp. He is a Republican, and member of the Pioneers' Association. Both grandfathers were men of Revolutionary fame.

Wilmot H. Blain, pioneer of Gaines, was born in Gaines, Orleans Co., N. Y., Jan. 23, 1821. His parents, Joseph and Sarah (Halsted) Blain, were natives of Orange Co., N. Y. His father was a soldier of 1812, in Capt. Haskell's company, and was in the engagement at Fort Erie. He died in 1850. Mr. Blain grew to manhood on his father's farm, where he remained until 25 years old, going to school winters until he was 17. He was married June 11, 1844, to Sarah Marean, daughter of John and Electa Marean, of Broome Co., N. Y. Mrs. Blain was born in the same

county March 6, 1823. In September, 1842, Mr. Blain came to this county and entered 160 acres of land on sec. 19, Gaines tp., and in 1846 removed here his family, including himself, wife and one child. His sole weapons in the warfare of life were head and hands. Through their efficient aid he has become independent in means, and is a most striking illustration of the sort of energy that has made Kent county an agricultural paragon within the short period of a quarter of a century. After Mr. B. had acquired a competency, he received a small bequest of \$500 from his father's estate; otherwise his possessions are the result of his own industry and perseverance, aided by the thrift and economical management of his wife, to whom he gratefully accords her meed of credit. With his own hands he chopped and cleared 75 acres of land on the northwest and northeast quarters of sec. 19, this tp. No white man had cut a tree in the forest where he made a clearing and built a log house. It was 20x24 feet, and the family occupied it in cheerful content 20 years. It gave place to a small frame house, which has been replaced by an elegant brick residence, one of the best and most attractive in the tp. It is two and a half stories in height, with an L, and arranged in modern style. It cost \$4,000, and occupies the site of the pioneer log cabin. The surrounding grounds are attractively laid out and ornamented with shrubbery. Contiguous are handsome and commodious barns, carriage-houses, granaries, etc., worth, in the aggregate, \$2,000. As he cleared away the primal forest, with wise forethought Mr. Blain planted slips of walnut, chestnut and evergreen trees to mark his handiwork when other generations shall have replaced the fast-disappearing pioneer element. The chestnuts have yielded abundant fruitage for 15 years, and the walnuts have yielded, some seasons, 40 to 50 bushels of nuts. Taken as a whole, the place is one of the finest improved farms in the county. Mr. and Mrs. Blain have had five children, three of whom are living—Ellen, born Jan. 18, 1846; Eliza, born Aug. 4, 1848; Owen, born Jan. 11, 1859; John and Laura are deceased. In 50 years Mr. Blain has never had a day's illness. A portrait of Mr. Blain, taken from a photograph at the age of 60, is on another page; also, that of Mrs. Blain, who shared and cheered his pioneer life.

Alexander Bragg, a pioneer of this tp., was born in Chesterfield, Vt., Dec. 2, 1818. His parents, Ebenezer and Sallie (Howe) Bragg, were also natives of Vermont. His grandfather, Ebenezer Bragg, served through the Revolutionary war. When he was a boy his parents removed to Glen's Falls, N. Y., and in 1828 to Orleans county. In 1836 they came to Somerset, Hillsdale Co., where he lived until 1851, when he came to this county. He purchased 160 acres on sec. 13, this tp., of which he now owns 120 acres in an advanced state of improvement. At the period of purchase it was a complete wilderness. Mr. Bragg has done pioneer duty in all its phases, and has aided in all public enterprises from the first movement of organization. He was

married Nov. 1, 1842, to Laura Coleman, widow of Lowden Coleman, and daughter of Nezhiah and Rachel Fox, born in Hartford Co., Conn., July 30, 1809. They have two children—Elmer N. (married Harriet Hufftelan) and Geo. M. (married Mary Rouse). By her first marriage Mrs. Bragg had six children, three of whom are living, Samuel E., Eliza A., and Melissa (Mrs. Calvin Pine).

Wesley M. Brewer, son of William and Elsie (McMath) Brewer, was born near Ypsilanti, Aug. 24, 1837. His parents settled in Superior, Washtenaw Co., in 1825, and his father was one of the organizers of that town. He came to this county and entered 160 acres. He was engaged in the organization of the towns of Paris and Gaines, and in 1848 went to Miles, Berrien Co., and entered land where he now resides. Mr. Brewer, of this sketch, passed his early life in Michigan "pioneerdom," and was married Sept. 26, 1860, to Frances J. Higby, daughter of Marcus and Margaret J. (Brown) Higby, born in Steuben Co., N. Y., Oct. 16, 1843. Five of six children are living, born as follows : Edwin M., Jan. 8, 1863 ; Arthur C., Dec. 13, 1866 ; Lewis A., Aug. 19, 1868 ; Elsie J., Oct. 8, 1871 ; Earle, Aug. 30, 1880. In 1867 Mr. Brewer went to Macon county, and in September, 1877, came to Gaines, where he owns a farm of 110 acres on sec. 18. Politically he is a Democrat.

Fletcher Brown, farmer, was born in Albany Co., N. Y., July 26, 1826. His parents, Isaiah and Deborah (Fisher) Brown, were natives of the same county and went to Medina Co., O., in 1835. In 1853 he came to this tp. and located 200 acres in sec. 29, and in August 1854, he settled with his family in his "forest home." He now owns 160 acres of his first possession, with 100 acres in a state of advanced improvement, all of which has been accomplished by his own hands and under his management. He was married Jan. 1, 1854, to Lovina, daughter of Seth and Betsey (Martin) Lucas. They have three children—Benj. F., born Dec. 3, 1856 (married Meda A. Smith) ; Geo. A., born Aug. 10, 1859 ; and Alice J., born July 26, 1863. The latter is the wife of Edward J. Cook. They have one child, Arthur L., born July 27, 1878. Mr. Brown is a Republican in politics, and has served as Justice of the Peace four years and as School Superintendent one year. He and Mrs. Brown are members of the U. B. Church.

Rev. S. C. Buck was born in Ulster Co., N. Y., April 30, 1818. His parents, David S. and Susan Buck, were natives of Litchfield Co., Conn. Mr. Buck came to Monroe Co., Mich., in 1835, returning in 1838 to New York. Four years after he came back to Monroe, and in 1845 went to Ypsilanti, remaining a year ; thence to Wayne county, and subsequently to Allegan county, where he stayed until 1867, when he came to this tp. At 21 he was licensed to exhort, and from 1852 to 1856 licensed to preach by the M. E. Church. Holding radical views concerning secret societies, and differing from the General Conference on the subject of slavery, he withdrew from that body, and in 1858 com-

menced his labors as a circuit rider with the U B. Church. He traveled Allegan circuit, Ogden Mission, Gun Plains Mission, Gaines, Barry, Tyrone, Grand River, Ganges and Thornapple circuits; the latter is his present field. He was the founder and organizer of Gaines Church.

Oscar P. Carpenter, farmer, was born in Lima, N.Y., Oct. 7, 1829. His parents, Rev. Eber and Alsia (Platt) Carpenter, were natives of Connecticut and Steuben Co., N. Y. They went to Dexter, Washtenaw Co., in 1831, where his father entered 80 acres of land. In 1833 they went to Salem, same county, where his father took up 210 acres of land. Oscar passed his early life in the forest of Salem and was married Oct. 7, 1851, to Lovina, daughter of Darius C. and Betsey (Eddy) Arnold, natives of Canandaigua Co., N. Y., born in Wayne Co., Mich., July 12, 1833. They had three children—Eugene A., born Oct. 26, 1854; Mary L., born Jan. 29, 1857 (Mrs. Leman Dickenson), and Elsie Bell, born Jan. 12, 1859. Mr. Carpenter came to this county in October, 1852, and renewed the pioneer experience of his boyhood. His resources were limited, and his present independent circumstances are the result of his own honest toil and judicious management. He owns 120 acres on sec. 32. His father, Rev. Eber Carpenter, was a Baptist minister and established a Church at Dexter and one at Salem, which still exist. He died in March, 1856, and his wife in September, 1854. Mr. and Mrs. C. are members of the U. B. Church. Politically he is a Republican; was formerly a Whig. His Grandfather Carpenter was a Revolutionary patriot.

Calvin Church, son of Seth and Elizabeth Church, was born in Windham Co., Vt., Feb. 17, 1806. At the age of 19 he learned the stonemason's trade, which he followed 42 years. He was married June 10, 1830, to Harriet, daughter of Moses and Betsey DePew, born in New York, Feb. 27, 1809. Of their eight children, five are living—Henry S., born Sept. 30, 1831; Allen H., May 30, 1835; Frank H., April 30, 1852; Elizabeth, Feb. 1, 1837 (Mrs. John I. Cutler); Helen S., Feb. 21, 1856 (Mrs. Delbert Stebbins). Mr. Church came to Kent county in November, 1867, and settled on sec. 7, where he has a finely improved farm of 71 acres. Mr. Church's family have made an enviable record in their country's history; his grandfather was a patriot of the Revolution; his brother, Moses Church, was a Major General in the war for the Union and was killed in action; his son, Howard P. Church, enlisted in the Engineers and Mechanics' Regiment in November, 1864, and died at Chattanooga in November, 1865.

Noah B. Clemens was born in Waterloo Co., Ontario, Can., Oct. 29, 1849. He is a son of Amos M. and Mary Wismer Clemens, the former a native of Bucks Co., Pa., born Feb. 13, 1819, and the latter of Canada, born June 21, 1821. They were married in 1841 and had seven children, six of whom are living—Henry, Abram, Mary A. (wife of Ed. Williams), Noah B., Rachel, Edwin W. C. and Lydia (Mrs. W. B. Bowman). Mr. Clemens was mar-

ried April 8, 1873, to Mary M., daughter of Owen and Mary Levagood Dodge, born in Waterloo Co., Can., April 4, 1850. They have two children—Vermellie, born Sept. 11, 1874, and Audie, born Feb. 26, 1878. Mr. Clemens came to this tp. with his parents in 1863, and now owns a farm of 120 acres on sec. 17. He is a Republican. Mrs. Clemens' parents settled in Gaines in the pioneer days of 1855. Her brother, Samuel Dodge, enlisted in the late war November, 1861, in Co. A, 3d Reg. Mich. Inf., and was killed at Fair Oaks. He sleeps with the heroic dead on the battlefield where he fell.

Orson Cook, fourth settler in Gaines, was born in Seneca Co. N. Y., July 6, 1814. He is the son of Ezekiel and Charity (Laraway) Cook. His father was a carpenter and he served a long apprenticeship under him, learning every detail of the business and fitting carefully for a first-class craftsman. In October, 1829, his parents settled in Wayne county, and he worked at his trade in Washtenaw county till August, 1836, when he went to Grand Rapids, and a short time after entered 240 acres of land in Gaines and also 80 acres in Paris, near the county fair grounds. He returned to Washtenaw county, and in 1837 made a second trip to Kent county. In January, 1838, he came back for a permanent stay. At that time Grand Rapids was a village composed of a few inferior log houses, and Mr. Cook built the Bronson tavern and belonged to the corps of builders engaged in the erection of the court-house, a huge and altogether remarkable structure for the times in which it was built. Mr. Cook is familiar with every phase of pioneer life. He built a log house 16 x 24 feet for his family in the wilderness where he fixed his location; he trafficked with the Indians and became expert in the hunt; he cleared with his own hands and under his supervision 150 acres of land and, while striving to place his family in comfort, still remembered the needs that were imminent to the community forming around him, and gave his thoughts and energies to the permanent welfare of the public. He aided in the construction of the "Old Gull" road, built the first school-house in Gaines (on sec. 5) and assisted in organizing the tps. of Grand Rapids, Paris and Gaines. He helped with his counsel and encouragement every enterprise that afforded any promise of advancing the public interest. He was one of the earliest supporters of the Grand Rapids *Enquirer*, the first journalistic enterprise in the county, and he was the "pioneer" citizen of Gaines, who lent support to the "History of Kent County." He was married Jan. 1, 1837, to Mariette, daughter of Ira and Minerva (Sexton) Rice, born at Palmyra, Ontario Co., N. Y., Oct. 14, 1819. Of five children born to them three are living—Martin V., born June 19, 1839, married Cordelia Clark and lives in Dakota; Josephine A. (Mrs. John Ross, of Gaines tp.), born Aug. 5, 1844; Ira E., born Oct. 10, 1848, who now lives on a part of the homestead property. Mrs. Cook is descended from English, Scotch and French ancestry. Mr. Cook comes of Scotch and German lineage, his ancestors being

among the earliest generations that settled New York. Politically, Mr. Cook is a Democrat; has held the offices of Justice of the Peace and Town Treasurer. He owns 120 acres on secs. 17 and 18—finely improved land. The portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Cook appear on another page from photographs taken when they were 66 and 62 years old.

Gerhard W. Crumback was born in Waterloo Co., Pro. of Ontario, Can., April 9, 1834. His parents, James and Catherine (Wheeler) Crumback, settled in Gaines in April, 1854, and the family have experienced all the vicissitudes of successful pioneers. Mr. Crumback was reared to agricultural pursuits and received his education in the common schools. He was married Oct. 31, 18—, to Mrs. Charlotte Gotthard, widow of James Gotthard, and daughter of William and Marianne Higgins, born in Toronto, Canada, Dec. 10, 1828. Three of five children born to them are living—Laura A., born Dec. 14, 1859; Hattie, March 12, 1861 (Mrs. Nelson Lutz); Lewis R., Sept. 25, 1866. Mr. C. is a Democrat in political views and has been Constable two years. He owns 80 acres of land on sec. 34 in an advanced state of improvement.

James T. Crumback, a pioneer of Gaines, and a man who shows many traces of his early struggles with circumstances and responsibilities, is a native of Wayne Co., N. Y., born Jan. 31, 1808. His parents, Henry and Mary Crumback, were natives of Bucks Co., Pa. In 1811 they went to Ontario, Can., and in 1824, at the age of 16, he came to this county with a band of Indians on a hunting and trapping expedition. In 1853 he located land in Gaines, on sec. 26, and the following year took possession as a landholder. The country was all in its original condition, infested with troops of Indians and wild animals. He won a wide renown as a deer-hunter, and has a supply of adventures and anecdotes of his experiences and those of others, sufficient to fill a respectable volume. The first year of residence in Gaines, he killed 158 deer, and, from first to last, the aggregate of his successes with that kind of game alone numbers 2,997, beside other varieties. Mr. Crumback is a physician of the Thompsonian school. He has studied the best authorities on herb medication, and practiced 50 years. He comes of patriotic and country-loving ancestry, both his grandfathers having been in the Revolution from first to last, under General Washington, and his maternal grandmother, Mary Froup, was in the action at Bunker Hill (Breed's Hill), and her clothing was riddled by 16 bullets. Mr. Crumback was married March 18, 1828, to Catherine, daughter of Gerhard and Agnes Wheeler, born in Montgomery Co., Pa., Dec. 16, 1807. Of 10 children born to them five are living—Harriet, Gerhard W., Samuel, Mary and James. When he first came to Gaines, Mr. C. was elected Justice of the Peace, and served one term. In politics he is an adherent to and advocate of the principles of the Democratic party.

Jackson B. De Tray (deceased) was born at Providence, R. I., Feb. 18, 1816. He is descended from French ancestors, and his patronymic was originally spelled Des Tres. His great-grandfather, Jean Baptist Antoine Des Tres, was one of the court of Louis Sixteenth, and was beheaded March 16, 1794. He had two sons, Francois and M. Pierre. The first was a Marshal in the French Army, and served in the seven-years' war with Germany, and was guillotined at the second confiscation in Paris, in 1811. M. Pierre (or Peter) came to America during the Revolution as an officer in Rochambeau's Division, and acted in that war as Commissary. He was wounded at Yorktown, and after being discharged from the army, settled in Providence, R. I. He died at Woodstock, Conn., in 1824, while journeying to see Lafayette on the occasion of his last visit to America. M. Des Tres left five children—Nancy, Emeline, Antoine, Pecky and Bachez. The father of Jackson B. De Tray settled in Crawford Co., Ohio, in 1820. There were three other children—Wm. R., Amy and Nancy. Mr. De Tray, of this sketch, was married Nov. 30, 1840, to Charlotte, daughter of David and Louisa Hilliard, born in Tompkins Co., N. Y., July 30, 1823. Of six children four are living—Henry M., born Oct. 11, 1841; James H., April 1, 1843; Albert C., Nov. 7, 1845; Willard W., Nov. 7, 1850. Mr. De Tray settled on sec. 26, in August, 1853. Two years before he entered 320 acres of land on secs. 24, 25 and 26. That and the surrounding country was unbroken forest, and the family underwent all the hardships and privations incident to pioneer life, and bore the burdens with the unflinching and courageous fortitude that met so bountiful a reward in the noble fields and beautiful residences that make Kent county so pre-eminent. Mr. De Tray died Aug. 29, 1873, aged 57.

Webster B. Ewing, son of Henry and Thirzah Ewing, was born in Eaton Co., Mich., Jan. 28, 1838. He was married July 8, 1860, to Mary L. Hard. She died June 9, 1863, leaving two children—Webster L. and Leroy. Mr. Ewing was married again July 8, 1866, to Irene C. Hickox. They had two children, one of whom is living—Dora M., born Aug. 11, 1868. Mr. Ewing enlisted in the war of the Rebellion in Co. H, 21st Mich. Vol. Inf. and fought at Perrysville, Ky., and at Stone River, where he was wounded. He was confined in the Nashville hospital and afterward at Louisville, Ky., where he was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps. He was honorably discharged Aug. 11, 1865, and returned to Byron, where he had settled in 1846. Jan. 15, 1867, he located on the farm he now occupies on sec. 6. He is a Republican.

Chas. H. Finton, son of Asa and Harriet Finton, was born at Romulus, Seneca Co., N. Y., Dec. 24, 1834. His parents came to Washtenaw county in 1843, where his father died. He went to Wyoming in March, 1856, and four years later located in this tp. In November, 1864, he enlisted in Co. B, 3d Mich. Vol. Inf., in Gen. Thomas' Division. He was discharged at San Antonio, Texas, in March, 1865, for disability, and returned home and resumed his former occupation. He was married Dec. 29, 1857, to Mary B.

Arnold. They had two children, Harriet May, and Charles Edwin (deceased). Mr. F. is a strict adherent to the principles and tenets of the Republican party and owns a farm of 160 acres on sec. 20. He has an orchard of 25 acres, containing 1,200 peach, 300 apple and 50 pear trees.

Nicholas Geib, the representative German farmer of Gaines, was born in Bavaria, Germany, Dec. 24, 1821, and came to America in June, 1844. He remained some time in New York city and went to Providence, R. I. In 1842 he went to Waterloo Co., Pro. of Ontario, Canada, where for five years he followed well-digging, coming to this tp. in November, 1854, and buying 160 acres on sec. 22. The tract of land was unbroken wilderness, three miles from the nearest road, infested by roving bands of Indians and wild animals. He added 160 acres to his first purchase, and by the practice of energy and economy has converted the wilderness to fertile fields. He had about \$500 when he located, and at present he ranks fairly with the substantial citizens of the county. He is a member of the Lutheran Church and is Republican in politics. He was married in June, 1853, to Elizabeth Shafer, who died Feb. 24, 1864, leaving three children, Valentine, Mary and Peter. The latter was born Dec. 30, 1860, and died May 17, 1872. Mary was born April 30, 1857, and was married Nov. 28, 1876, to Simeon Bowman. Valentine, the oldest, was born Jan. 30, 1854, and was married Jan. 12, 1876, to Ellen, daughter of Jacob and Catherine Bowman, natives of Ontario, born in Waterloo Co., Pro. of Ontario, Oct. 10, 1858. They have two children—Fred P., born Nov. 26, 1878, and Warren J., Jan. 6, 1880. Valentine was a member of the Board of Supervisors in 1877; was Tp. Clerk in 1875-'6, and re-elected this current year. He is a Republican.

Simon Gill (deceased) was born at St. Francis, Pro. of Quebec, Canada, Aug. 12, 1809, and came to Grand Rapids in 1836. He was married Aug. 12, 1844, to Sarah Frisbet, daughter of John and Julia A. (Plank) Frisbet, born in Quebec, May 24, 1824. Mr. and Mrs. Gill have had 11 children, nine of whom are living, born in the following order : Isaac, May 14, 1845 ; Chas., Sept. 16, 1847 ; Elizabeth, Dec. 23, 1849 ; Eli M., June 22, 1851 ; Lewis O., Feb. 9, 1853 ; Alexander, March 1, 1855 ; Simon A., June 11, 1859 ; Francis J., Oct. 31, 1860 ; Frederick L., March 1, 1862 ; John D., April 21, 1869. In 1842 Mr. G. permanently located in this tp., on sec. 15, where he died Nov. 14, 1872, loved and highly respected.

George G. Graves, farmer, sec. 6, was born in Leroy, Genesee Co., N. Y., Sept. 27, 1816. His parents, Lebbeus and Lucena, Graves, were natives of Massachusetts and New York. He was married Sept. 19, 1831, to Amy M. Marsh. They had seven children, three of whom are living; Lebbeus P., born May 15, 1842; Cordelia F., Dec. 10, 1847; Amos G., March 20, 1853. Mrs. Graves was born in Medina Co., O., Sept. 6, 1822, and died Oct. 26, 1863. Mr. Graves enlisted in Co. B, 3d Reg. Mich. Vol. Inf., May 20, 1861, and served 17 days, when the regiment was disbanded. He came

to Grand Rapids in 1860 and subsequently to his farm on sec. 6, where he owns 50 acres of land. Politically he is a Republican.

Wm. Hendrick, a pioneer of Gaines, was born in Chenango Co., N. Y., May 5, 1801. His parents, Joel and Esther Hendrick were natives of Connecticut. He was married Dec. 27, 1826, to Mariette Post, born in Hartford Co., Conn., Jan. 16, 1807. They have nine children—Lewis, Anna (Mrs. Selden Baley), Alonzo C., Erwin, Harlan, Livius, Elizabeth, Henry, and Hannah (Mrs. Richard Collins). Mr. and Mrs. Hendrick celebrated their golden wedding in December 1876. They have 25 grandchildren and two great-grandchildren without the occurrence of a death. They came with their family to this country in 1852 and celebrated the election of Pres. Pierce by moving into their new log cabin on their farm on sec. 5. It was 16 x 28 feet, in the midst of a wilderness, and was more to that family than a palace would be to-day. The forest that surrounded the home has given place to fair, fertile fields, golden with grain and emerald with waving corn, and an unbroken family circle live to rejoice in a well-earned prosperity. Mr. Hendrick has 160 acres on secs. 5 and 6. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church.

Monroe Holly, farmer, was born in Ovid, Seneca Co., N. Y., May 17, 1824. His parents, Ransom and Sarah Holly, were natives, respectively, of Delaware Co., N. Y., and Providence, R. I. They came to Washtenaw county in 1831, and thence to Northville, Wayne Co., and in 1836 to Shiawassee county. Mr. Holly of this sketch passed his youth and early manhood in the obscurity of pioneerdom ; attended the schools of that period, which were conducted in log houses, and at 21 studied surveying with Nelson Ferry, of Corunna. In 1857-'8 he received the appointment of County Surveyor of Shiawassee county. He followed that calling for about 29 years. His father was Treasurer of that county two years, during which time he acted as Deputy. His father was County Commissioner three years, Supervisor of Vernon tp. 12 years and Justice of the Peace. In March, 1874, Mr. Holly came to Gaines. He was married Dec. 25, 1855, to Mary, daughter of John and Sarah Arthur, born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., May 23, 1831. Of eight children born to them, four are living, born in the subsequent order: Sarah A., Feb. 1, 1859 ; Raymond A., Jan. 19, 1865; Minnie M., Nov. 11, 1866; Nellie G., May 12, 1868. Fremont, Flora M., Rudolph A. and Elton R. are dead. Mrs. Holly died Sept. 3, 1876. Mr. Holly is a member of the U. B. Church and is a Republican. He owns 40 acres on sec. 29.

Abraham Hoover, a pioneer of this tp., was born April 6, 1831, in Seneca Co., Ohio. He is son of John and Maria Hoover. His father was born May 31, 1795, and was a soldier in the second contest between the United States and Great Britain, and afterward settled in Seneca Co., Ohio. Mr. Hoover was married in November, 1855, to Esther J. Houk, who died July 1, 1868. They had five children, of whom 3 survive—Frank, Fred and Anna. Mr. Hoover was again married, March 10, 1869, to Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob



Sarah A. Blain



Wilmet. H. Blain



and Hannah Rozenberger, born in Waterloo Co., Can., April 12, 1839. They have one child—Minnie. In February, 1853, Mr. Hoover came to Kent county and entered 160 acres on sec. 36, which he has converted from primeval forest to productive fields, exhibiting successive years the evidence of careful management and arduous toil. He is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry and a Republican in politics.

Augustus L. Kelley was born in Tompkins Co., N. Y., March 16, 1829. His parents, William and Mary Kelley, were natives of New York. His father died when he was 16 years old, leaving him to support his mother, a duty which he discharged faithfully and well, working by the day and month. She died June 14, 1853. Mr. Kelley was married Aug. 4, of the same year, to Martha J. Cutler, born in Athens, Greene Co., N. Y., March 16, 1834. Their children were born as follows: Mary C., Dec. 3, 1855 (Mrs. Allen Putnam); William, May 27, 1858; George, Jan. 15, 1868, and Ida (adopted) Nov. 21, 1862. Mr. Kelley came to this county in September, 1850, and six years later located on his present farm on sec. 4, containing 40 acres. His grandfather was a soldier of 1812.

Henry Kelley, son of Foster and Mary (Blaine) Kelley, and one of the most enterprising citizens of Gaines, was born in this tp., June 4, 1842. He was reared on a farm, and educated in the "pioneer schools," finishing in the Grand Rapids union school. He was married Nov. 5, 1868, to Rosamond Rouse, an estimable lady, born in Watertown, Jefferson Co., Wis., Feb. 14, 1869. Her parents, Henry M. and Isabel Rouse, were formerly of Vermont. Mr. and Mrs. Kelley have one child—Audie S., born Oct. 18, 1869. Mr. Kelley has been Treasurer of Gaines two terms, and is a radical Republican. He owns a fine farm of 160 acres on sec. 17.

James Kennedy was born in Coner Parish, County Antrim, Ireland, Jan. 22, 1815. He is son of John and Mary (Dill) Kennedy, and was brought up on a farm, receiving a common-school education. His mother died when he was 14 years old, and he learned the carpenter and joiner's trade, which calling he pursued until he came to America in February, 1852. He went to Philadelphia, and then to Mifflin county, where he worked at his trade until April, 1866. He came to Gaines and purchased 160 acres on sec. 14, for which he paid \$3,000. He shipped his goods for Gaines, and they were lost by the burning of the D. & M. depot at Detroit. Subsequent purchases have swelled the sum total of acres in his possession to 400, 300 of which are under improvement. It was a forest when he bought it and now is one of the best and most productive farms in the tp. In 1871 he built a residence at a cost of \$2,000. He was married Aug. 17, 1833, to Elizabeth, daughter of Robert and Esther (Ferguson) Jamison, born June 10, 1820. They have had 10 children, seven of whom are living—Esther (Mrs. Robert Carson), James (married Agnes Monson), Robert J. (married Martha J. Rogers), Jane A., Sarah E. and Joseph. Mr. Kennedy is a leading farmer of the eastern part of Gaines and adopts the principles of the Democratic party.

John Klopfenstein was born in December, 1814, in Switzerland. His parents, Abraham and Susanna Klopfenstein, emigrated to America in 1827 and settled in Ontario, Can., where Mr. K., of this sketch, was reared and educated, attending the common school. He was married in Waterloo Co., Can., Dec. 3, 1841, to Mary Crumback, born in Waterloo county, March 27, 1817. They have buried six children and have three living—Freeman, born May 13, 1859 (married Florence Schooley) ; Susanna, Jan. 3, 1851 (Mrs. Jacob Rath), and Charles L., Oct. 6, 1864. Mary A., Sarah A., Isaac, John, Samuel and Hannah are deceased. Mr. K. settled in Kent county in 1853 and entered 40 acres of land on sec. 26, this tp. Indians and wild animals were common, and venison was their main dependence for meat. Like all early settlers, Mr. K. became an expert with the rifle, and one winter shot 20 deer. By subsequent purchases he increased his real estate to 160 acres in Gaines, and 80 acres in Bowne tp., sec. 37. He has cleared his land by his own persistent efforts and has met with well-deserved success. In 1871 he visited the home of his youth. He and his wife are members of the Mennonite Church.

John Leatherman, farmer, was born in Bucks county, Pa., Oct. 8, 1828. His parents, John and Sarah (Overholt) Leatherman, were natives of the same county. His father died when he was 10 years old, and his mother removed with her eight children to Medina, O. He was bound to a farmer, John Smith, till he was 18. In 1846 he went to Elkhart Co., Ind., and worked among the farmers of Harrison tp. three years. He was married Nov. 20, 1849, to Mary, daughter of Abram and Susanna (Albert) Moyer, born in Ashland Co., O., in June, 1830. Of 10 children eight are living—Sarah (Mrs. Henry Garber), Christian (married Melinda Noggle), Aaron, Abraham, John, Amos, Mary and Nelson. In 1866 he settled on sec. 16, this tp., on a fine farm of 200 acres, well improved and managed. He also owns 160 acres in Bliss tp., Emmett county. Mr. Leatherman is one of the solid men of the county, and his progress from John Smith's bound boy to an extensive land owner of this county is one that deserves respectful consideration.

Michael Meehan, a native of Tipperary Co., Ireland, was born in 1821. He is son of Michael and Honora Meehan, and came to America in 1850. After a residence of one year in Washenaw county, he settled on 80 acres which he entered from the Government. This county was the home of Indians and wild animals, and the unbroken forest covered nearly every section. The house was of logs, 14 by 22 feet, and surrounded on all sides by a wilderness of trees. Early and late for years Mr. Meehan toiled to convert the waste into available territory, and he now owns 160 acres on secs. 13 and 24, having added 80 acres to his original possession. He was married Nov. 1, 1853, to Mary, daughter of Edward and Mary Troy, natives of Ireland. She was born in Tipperary, Aug. 14, 1819. They have five children—John, born Oct.

1, 1854; Nora, March 25, 1856 (Mrs. Moses McCarty); David, Sept. 1, 1857; Mary N., Feb. 2, 1860; Joanna, April 10, 1862. The entire family are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

Andrew J. Pelton, son of James M. and Elizabeth Pelton, early pioneers of this county, was born May 19, 1842. He was reared on a farm and educated in the common school. He enlisted in the war for the Union in Co. K, 3d Mich. Vol. Inf., and was discharged Dec. 23, 1863. He re-enlisted the same day in the same regiment to fight once more for the re-establishment of the Union. June 10, 1864, the "Mich. 3d" was consolidated with the 5th Mich. Vet. Vols. Mr. Pelton was engaged in 45 encounters with the rebels, among them the following: Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Seven Pines, White Oak Swamp, Charles City, Cross Roads, Second Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Wilderness, Petersburg, two fights at Deep Bottom, Hatch's Run and Clover Hill. He was discharged July 5, 1865. Mr. Pelton married Elizabeth Pelton, and they have six children—Marilla J., Liberty M., Edith L., Ellwood J., Statira and Ruth.

William B. Pickett is a native of England, born in Bedfordshire, Sept. 28, 1818. His parents, William and Mary (Baston) Pickett, emigrated to Canada in 1827, and settled in Galt. Mr. Pickett, sr., met with an accident which disabled him from active business, and the support of the family devolved upon the son. There were eight children besides the parents, and it was a heavy burden upon a boy's shoulders, but it was borne uncomplainingly, and with the best results to the son who "honored" his father and mother. His industry and attention to the duties that came nearest to his hands, have brought him competency and comfort in the sunset of his life. He learned the joiners' trade, at which he worked 20 years. He came to this county Oct. 13, 1854, and settled on sec. 20, where he cleared 65 acres of wilderness in five years. He removed to Ionia county in 1863, and in 1865 came back to Kent county and settled on sec. 20 once more. In 1867 he fixed his residence permanently on sec. 33. He owns a valuable farm on secs. 33 and 34, including 280 acres of finely improved land. He was married May 15, 1849, to Susanna Wismer, born in Dumfries, Canada, Aug. 16, 1831. Their children are as follows—Elizabeth (Mrs. Cyrus Nogles), John, Joseph, Mary (Mrs. C. W. Wernette), Amos, George and Jesse. Mr. Pickett is a Republican, and served as Highway Commissioner. A portrait of Mr. Pickett appears on another page, from a photograph taken in 1869.

Orvil A. Riggs, farmer, was born in Brandon, Franklin Co., N. Y., May 15, 1836. His parents, James and Lucy J. (Bowen) Riggs, were natives of Vermont. The former was born Dec. 22, 1800, and the latter, March 20, 1800. They were married in 1824, and had five children, four of whom are living—David, George, Orvil A. and Volney. Mr. Riggs, of this sketch, was reared on a farm, and received an academic education at the St. Lawrence Academy, of New York. He was married Feb. 20, 1860, to Helen,

daughter of Elihu and Maria (Selleck) Smith, natives of Rutland Co., Vt., born in Avon, Wayne Co., N. Y., Jan. 25, 1838. Their children, three in number, were born as follows: Cora M., Dec. 24, 1863; Leo J., July 14, 1872; Mabel G., Oct. 18, 1879. Mr. Riggs settled on sec. 33 in the spring of 1861, and in 1866 on his present farm. In 1854 he went to Boston, Mass., where he was employed in a box factory six years, and then went to Jones Co., Iowa, and the next year to Johnson Co., Kan., and after a stay of one year to New York, and subsequently to Gaines, where he worked as a carpenter five years, and since at farming. He is a Republican in politics, and owns 200 acres of valuable land on secs. 31 and 32.

John Ross, a leading fruit-grower of Gaines, was born at Marshall, Calhoun Co., April 24, 1845; is a son of Peter and Bridget Ross, natives respectively of Scotland and Ireland, who emigrated to America about 1825, and settled in Marshall. In June, 1848, Mr. Ross, of this sketch, accompanied his parents to Grand Rapids, where his father was a grocer eight years, and then moved to the "Ten Mile Run House," on the plank road, and three years subsequently to Gaines. He has passed most of his life on a farm, receiving his education at the common school, and at Ann Arbor High School. He once commenced the study of medicine, but did not pursue it long. In 1872 he was a grocer at Big Rapids. In 1873 he settled on the farm he now occupies on sec. 19, containing 120 acres, 30 of which are in fruit trees. The location of the place is 11 miles from Grand Rapids, on an elevation from which that city is visible. Mr. Ross was married in June, 1872, to Josephine A. Cook, daughter of Orson and Marietta Cook, born in Gaines, Aug. 5, 1845. Mr. Ross is a zealous adherent to the principles of the National party, and is a man of more than ordinary enterprise.

William Ross, son of Peter and Bridget Ross, was born at Grand Rapids, Feb. 27, 1848. He grew to manhood in that city and graduated at the Grammar School. He was united in marriage Sept. 24, 1876, to Matilda, daughter of Alexander and Catherine Clark. This was the first family of whites that settled in Gaines. Mrs. Ross was born in this tp. March 15, 1851. They have two children—Minnie C., born Sept. 27, 1877, and Frank P., born Sept. 11, 1879. The family are communicants in the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Ross is a National in politics. His farm of 140 acres is situated on secs. 19 and 20, and he is extensively engaged in fruit-growing.

Rodney C. Sessions, a prominent citizen of Gaines, was born in Windsor Co., Vt., Feb. 17, 1824. He is son of Orrin F. and Betsey (Fish) Sessions, natives of Massachusetts. His father died when he was seven years old, and in 1834 he came with his mother to Oakland county, and soon after to Shiawassee county, returning seven years later to Oakland county. In November, 1846, he went to Allegan county, settling in Dorr tp., removing in November, 1847, to his present location on secs. 28 and 29 in Gaines. He taught school three years in that tp. in that early day, and could well be named the "pioneer schoolmaster." He was married

March 16, 1851, to Rosanna, daughter of William and Jane Kelley, born in Middlebury, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Aug. 17, 1834. They have had three children—F. Hale, born Aug. 24, 1863; Charles R., born Dec. 30, 1851, died Nov. 13, 1853; Eva, born March 24, 1855, died Aug. 24, 1864. In December, 1851, Mr. Sessions made a trip to California in the interests of gold-mining. He returned to his farm in January, 1853. His place contains 200 acres, and is estimated worth \$75 per acre. Some years ago he erected a handsome residence at a cost of \$2,000, then the finest frame residence in the tp. Mr. and Mrs. Sessions are both zealous members of the United Brethren Church. Mr. Sessions is a radical Republican, and is ranked as one of the most prominent and enterprising citizens of Gaines.

Peter Van Lew, one of the oldest and most esteemed pioneers of this tp., was born in Seneca Co., N. Y., Feb. 18, 1803. His father, Frederick F. Van Lew, was born on Long Island, Feb. 5, 1755. He was a patriot of the Revolution and served three years and eight months under Gen. Washington. He died Dec. 31, 1838, aged 84 years. His wife, Penelope Van Lew, was born in New Jersey and died Jan. 18, 1841. They had 12 children, of whom Mr. Van Lew, of this sketch, was the eighth. He began an apprenticeship to the clothier's trade in Lodi, N. Y., at the age of 14, served seven years, and worked at the business 10 years, after which he kept a "tavern" about three and one-half years. He subsequently rented a fulling-mill, carding machine and oil-mill, which he operated four years and then purchased them. Meantime he had signed as security for three men to the amount of \$9,000, and by their failure was reduced to poverty. In November, 1845, he came to this county and settled on sec. 31, this tp., where he "took up" 311 acres of Uncle Sam's territory, still in its primitive state, and no road nearer than the "old Kalamazoo stage route." He began anew in the unbroken Michigan forest with little available means. He went to Battle Creek and worked through the harvest season, and with the proceeds of his four weeks' labor he bought three cows, a yoke of oxen, 10 bushels of wheat, a grain cradle and a dress for his wife. He returned with his riches to his home and family, who had spent the time of his absence in the woods two miles from the nearest neighbors. He worked three harvest seasons at Battle Creek, devoting the remainder of the years to the improvement of his farm. He has cleared in all 225 acres of his farm. In 1854 he built a tavern 40 feet wide by 65 feet long and two-stories high, which he continued to run as a hotel until 1876. In the early days Indians were numerous and Pete, a famous deer hunter, spent one winter with Mr. Van Lew and kept him supplied with venison. The copper-colored ramblers frequently camped on Mr. V.'s farm. He was one of the organizers of the tp. and was elected its first Supervisor, which office he held six successive terms and once since. He was married Dec. 30, 1829, to Anna Couch. She died in April, 1841,

leaving three children—Silas H., Oscar G. and Mennaugh. Oscar was born in Lodi, N. Y., Sept. 10, 1834, and was married Aug. 24, 1870, to Mary E., daughter of Caleb and Delilah King, natives of N. Y., born June 4, 1844. Minnaugh was born at Lodi, April 17, 1841, and enlisted in the war of the Rebellion in the 126th Reg. N. Y. Vol., Aug. 8, 1862. He was in the engagements at Harper's Ferry (where he was taken prisoner), Auburn Ford, Briston Station and Gettysburg, where all but 50 of his regiment were killed. He was commissioned 1st Lieut. of Co. C, 2d U. S. Colored Cavalry; was wounded in a skirmish at Suffolk, Va., March 9, 1864, and died two days after. Mr. Van Lew was again married June 26, 1842, to Fanny, daughter of Elijah and Elizabeth Baker, born in Yates Co., N. Y., Sept. 10, 1810. They had one child—John, born in Lodi, Sept. 3, 1843. He was married Jan. 21, 1870, to Ellen, daughter of Wm. and Rhoda Barnum, born in Vermont, Dec. 30, 1847. They have three children—Nellie, born Dec. 11, 1871; Chas., born Aug. 6, 1874, and Fanny, born June 30, 1877. Mr. Van Lew has made a division of his estate among his sons and has retired from the burden of toil. He is an advocate of the principles of the National party.



GRATTAN TOWNSHIP.

The history of Grattan township is interesting on account of the moral which it bestows, and the precedents which it has established. Here we find a branch of the Celtic race living under laws which it respects, and under a form of government which it loves. Although the Celtic inhabitants of the township, up to 1848, were adopted citizens of the Republic, there was not one of them who could not boast of having a countryman of the same name and nationality in the ranks of the Revolution, whether on sea or land. From their childhood they could look westward to the horizon and say: "Beyond are our friends and our destined homes; tyranny has robbed us of all here, save our faith, and our ardent longing for the return of our nationality."

TOPOGRAPHICAL.

Grattan township is one of the eastern tier of towns, and its center is about 20 miles northeast of Grand Rapids, and nearly the same distance northwest of Ionia, and is on the State road from Grand Rapids to Ionia. The town has Oakfield township on the north, Ionia township to the east, Vergennes township on the south, and Cannon on the west.

Grattan, in the number and size of its small lakes, is not surpassed by any town in the county, unless it is Oakfield. There are at least 25 of these, varying in size from 30 to 300 acres each. Some eight or ten of these find a natural outlet through Seeley's creek, the only stream of note in the town, and which empties into Flat river in Ionia county. The town presents considerable inequality of surface, and great variety of soil. It has some pine lands, more oak openings, while a considerable portion is heavily timbered. Tamarack marshes are numerous, but agriculturally it ranks high among the townships of the county.

In 1850 Grattan had about 600 inhabitants, and in 1855 it was assessed at about \$187,000. In 1870 we find it with a population numbering 1,297, and appraised for the purposes of taxation at \$533,148 in 1875. The population of the township has not increased since 1870, owing principally to the spreading out of the younger members of the community, and the prevailing tendency to possess large farms. The population, as noted in the census returns of 1880, is only 1,238; but the valuation of property is very far in excess of the value in 1875.

EARLY LAND PURCHASERS.

Among the patentees of the public lands, within this township, the following names appeared:—John Soules, section 13, Aug. 9, 1839; William Devine, section 34, Aug. 9, 1839; Ira Ford, section 35, Aug. 29, 1839; David Ford, section 36, Sept. 9, 1839; Converse Close, sections 10 and 11, April —, 1844; Henry Green, section 13, Oct. 20, 1845; Henry Button, section 21, Oct. 31, 1846; Hiram Proctor, section 24, Dec. 5, 1846; Charles O. Smith, section 17, March 23, 1846; John W. Starkweather, section 14, Nov. 28, 1846; Myron Norton, section 2, July 27, 1846; Charley Francisco, section 27, Feb. 1, 1848; John Ratigan, section 31, Oct. 4, 1848.

THE FIRST SETTLERS.

It is difficult to establish the first settlement of this township. As has been shown, William Devine, David and Ira Ford, and John Soules were the first buyers of U. S. lands in Grattan. During the year 1839 Ira and David Ford located in the township and may be named the first settlers, although no improvements were made until 1843, when John McCarthy purchased a tract of land on section 30, and in September of that year raised the first house ever erected in this division of the county. Richard Giles, who settled on section 32, in 1843, built a log house in March, 1844. The same year Luther B. Cook, President of the Grattan Pioneer Association, erected a log house on section 12, this being the first building raised north of Seeley creek. His example was immediately followed by Wm. Smith, his first neighbor, on section 12; Jared Watkins and Henry Green, on section 13; Converse Close, on section 11; Anthony and Alanson King, on section 1; Volney W. Caulkin, on section 9; Michael Kennedy, on section 19; and William McCarthy, on section 30; William Byrne, Michael Farrell and Dennis McCarthy.

The settlers of 1845 included the following named persons:—John P. Weeks, located on section 25; Orson Nicholson, on section 2; and Anson Green, on section 14.

During the following year Russel Slayton and Dudley Newton located on sections 14 and 17 respectively. Isaac Springer settled on section 15, the same year. Among the other settlers, between 1844 and 1846, were John Sullivan, John Delaney, Edward McCormick, Patrick Flanagan, Michael Doyle, Morris Scanlan, Alvah Andrews, W. S. Fuller, Leonidas Scranton, Barlow Barton, Edward Bellamy, Nathan Holmes, Sheldon Ashley, Joseph Tower, Solomon Tower, John Rogers, Nelson Holmes, Emmons Wood, Milton Watkins, Andrew McDonald, John Brannagan, Joshua Fisk, E. W. Beason, Frank Murphy, S. H. Steele, Wm. C. Stanton, W. Beurman and Thomas J. Morgan.

The first birth within the borders of Grattan was that of James Kennedy, born in September, 1844. Marshall King, son of Alanson King, was born in December, 1844.

The first death of a white inhabitant is said to have taken place about the beginning of October, 1846, when Isaac Springer, a boy of five summers, died, and was buried on the site of the Union school building. Before the close of the winter of 1847-'8, four other members of the Springer family were interred there.

The first marriage in the town occurred July 28, 1844, an Ionia county justice standing just over the line and officiating, while the happy couple were just within the bounds of Kent county. Prof. Everett, in his happy reference to these first nuptials, states that Converse Close and a Grattan girl talked about marrying; they talked on the subject several times, until they could not see each other without making it their theme, and would meet specially to talk about it. The upshot of the whole was they concluded to get married. But there was a difficulty in the way,—there was no one near to legalize the deed, and pride forbade them to go away to get married; or, modern fashion, get married and run. The line of the county was half a mile distant; beyond that line, in Otisco, lived Esq. Cook; but out of Ionia county he could not go to marry any one. He met them at the line in the woods, and there—he standing in Ionia county and they in Kent—he made one of the aforetime two—Converse Close and Mary B. Potter. Like sensible folks, they went to their own cabin. The next day he was cutting down trees, and she was cooking his dinner, mending his pants, and feeding her pigs. They don't live in a log house now; and they have not got divorced.

The first school was taught by Miss Mary Watkins, daughter of Milton W. Watkins. This lady subsequently married John B. Colton, of Grand Rapids. The first district or fractional district school-house was located in Oakfield, on or near the location of the church, in section 36 of that township, and near the northwest corner of section 1, of Grattan. This was erected in 1846, and the school conducted by William Ashley.

In 1847 the first district school-house was erected near the site of Converse Close's dwelling, with Mr. Close as teacher.

Twenty years later the Union building was erected at a cost of \$3,000. Asa Slayton was the first principal teacher of that school, inaugurating it in the fall of 1867.

The first church erected was that of St. Patrick's, completed March 4, 1845, on section 32.

The first visiting priest was Rev. Andreas Vizoiski, in June, 1844.

GRATTAN IN 1869.

The following description of this township, said to be written by Mrs. Dillingback, of Grand Rapids, in 1869, is too good to be omitted:

“The surface is quite broken in consequence of its extraordinary network of lakes; there are no ranges of hills, nor prominent highlands in the town, and its soil is remarkably uniform, adapt-

ing it to the mixed husbandry of the country, and especially rendering it the best wheat-growing portion of the county. Its wool interests are more than an average, and its productions of hay, corn, oats, potatoes, and neat stock are very fair. Apples, pears, peaches, cherries, currants and grapes are a universal success, and much attention is being paid by some to the cultivation and improvement of choice varieties of fruits. Prominent among these stands Asa W. Slayton, and it well repays a lover of rural beauty, and horticultural enterprise, and success, to visit his pleasant and tasteful home, situated on section 22, south of the Grand Rapids and Ionia State road.

“Formerly considerable attention was paid to the raising of hops, and some years the returns for this crop reached as high as \$10,000, but the reduction of prices has ruined the hop interest here, as in many other places.

“Mainly, the town is heavily wooded with oak and hickory, but sections 25 and 36, and a portion of sections 5 and 35, are rich timber lands.

“There are no less than 24 lakes in this town, covering an area of from 36 to 300 acres each, besides a host of smaller lakes or ponds; but six demand special notice. Nagle’s, or Murray’s lake, lies on sections 33 and 34 in Grattan, and extending more than half across section 4 in Vergennes, is the largest of these, and is remarkable for its peculiar shape, being nearly divided in two by a long, narrow promontory of land owned by Mr. W. Fullington. Crooked lake, lying on sections 20, 21 and 29, is one mile long, quite irregular in shape, and is noted for its islands. Round lake, a pretty sheet of water, on section 21, is one-half mile long, and about the same in width, and contains about 80 acres. This lake and Crooked lake discharge their waters through Seely creek into Flat river. Slayton lake is another small but beautiful sheet of water, lying on section 23. It takes its name from one of the early settlers whose residence is near its shore. Muskrat lake, on sections 4, 5, 8 and 9, is one mile and a half long, and about one-fourth of a mile wide, on the average. It contains about 230 acres, and is bountifully stocked with fish. The kinds caught in it are black, rock and silver bass, pickerel and muskelonge. Pine Island lake, lying on sections 3 and 10, one mile and a quarter long, and three-eighths of a mile wide, is the most beautiful of them all. Pine island, from which the lake takes its name, lies on its bosom like a gem on the wave. The far sweeping lake with its picturesque shores and forest-crowned isle, as seen from the home of Converse Close, near it, fixes the gaze of the beholder like some enchanted scene, of which we sometimes dream.

“Grattan has no water course of any note, except Seely’s creek, the outlet of nine of its principal lakes. It is an insignificant stream, averaging no more than two rods wide, yet, with its numerous and inexhaustible fountains, supplying water-power sufficient for three grist-mills and one saw-mill, in its short course of half a dozen miles. It takes its rise in a small lake on section 15, just

north of the State road, three-fourths of a mile east of Grattan Center, running north one and one-quarter miles, through Pine Island lake, west one and one-quarter miles through Muskrat lake, south-east one and one-quarter miles through Wolf lake, where it appears as a small stream, running thence due east, passing within 60 rods of its source, and debouching in Flat river, at the village of Smyrna, in Ionia county. It was named after Munson Seely, a young hunter, who in early days camped upon its banks and pursued the chase through its adjacent forests.

"In 1850 Edward Bellamy and Nathan Holmes, brothers-in-law, formed a partnership, and erected a grist-mill upon the stream, near its embouchure from Wolf lake, on section 16. This was the nucleus of Grattan Center. The mill is now owned by J. A. Adams & Bros. This place is the only business center in the town. It has 12 or 14 dwellings, one hotel, one cabinet shop, one wagon shop, one cooper shop, two blacksmith shops, one paint shop one drug store, two dry-goods stores, and a fine new church (Baptist, C. C. Miller, pastor). It was erected in 1868. It is built of wood, painted white, costing \$5,400.

"The Grattan Union school-house, a white two-story frame building, with two departments, is located here, on a beautiful eminence just east of the village. The Metropolitan Cheese Factory is located just west of here, and its enterprising proprietor, Capt. B. Madison, is opening up an apparently prosperous business for himself and the farmers for miles around, by this new branch of industry. Grattan Center is situated in a fine rural district, and its proprietors are wide-awake and enterprising, but altogether too far away from railroads for their own convenience or comfort. Within the past year the place has suffered a severe loss in the sudden death of its esteemed citizen, W. L. Atkins, a long-time merchant and efficient business man of the town.

"As early as 1848 the Catholics erected a small church in their cemetery, on section 32, dedicated to St. Patrick. In 10 years their congregation had become much too large for the seating capacity of the house, and it was moved upon section 31, and converted into a school-house, and a new and commodious edifice erected on an eminence one-fourth of a mile west of the old site.

"This building, while undergoing repairs, was accidentally burned in 1868. Immediately, scores of teams were put upon the roads hauling lumber preparatory to the building of a new church, which is now in process of erection, and when completed will be an honor to its builders and an ornament to the town. It is 136 by 50 feet in size, has a tower 168 feet high, and is lighted with massive windows of stained glass, which show with pleasing effect.

"The congregation is very large, and their annual picnic for the benefit of the Church has become an 'institution' of Grattan. It is noted for its tastefully arranged and bountifully supplied tables, and the hosts that congregate. Father Rivers is closely identified with the early history and prosperity of this people, but J. P. McManus is now the resident priest.

"Besides the Union school, Grattan has but four district school-houses, but, as would at first seem, its educational interests are not neglected, as it is completely surrounded by fractional districts."

NAMING THE TOWNSHIP.

When the Legislature was petitioned to authorize the setting off of town 8 N., of R. 9 west, from the township of Vergennes, in 1845-'46, it was the wish of the petitioners to have it named Churchtown; but, owing to some Legislative oversight, the act of that session conferred the name on Cannon. During the same session magnificent amends were made for this error, by naming the district "Grattan," in honor of the great orator and parliamentarian of the last Irish house of Commons, and the chastiser of the attorney-general in the English Commons afterward. It is supposed that the name was suggested by Volney W. Caukin, to commemorate the name of one who was a warm friend of the Revolution, as well as to show his Celtic neighbors how freemen can respect those who would be free.

ORGANIC.

The first town meeting was held in April, 1846, at the residence of Converse Close, when 23 votes were cast, and the following, among other officers, were chosen for the first year: Supervisor, Milton C. Watkins; Clerk, Volney W. Caukin; Treasurer, Erastus W. Beason; Justices, Samuel H. Steel, John P. Weeks, Wm. Byrne, Luther B. Cook; School Inspectors, V. W. Caukin, J. J. Stoner; Highway Commissioners, T. J. Morgan, Joshua Fish, Wm. C. Stanton; Overseers of the Poor, Luther B. Cook, Samuel H. Steel; Assessors, Anthony King, Barlow Barton; Constables, Jedediah H. Wood, Thomas J. Morgan.

The following is the list of officers from the period of organization to the present time. In three or four instances it was found impracticable to obtain the names.

SUPERVISORS.

Milton C. Watkins.....	1846	Salisbury Mason.....	1863-64
John P. Weeks.....	1847-50	Geo. D. Wood.....	1865
Frederick C. Patterson.....	1851-53	Volney W. Caukin.....	1866
Converse Close.....	1854	Geo. D. Wood.....	1867
Luther K. Madison.....	1855	Oliver I. Watkins.....	1868-70
Converse Close.....	1856	Jerome A. Duga.....	1871
Milton C. Watkins..	1857	Oliver I. Watkins.....	1872
Converse Close.....	} 1858-59	John W. Nicholson.....	1873-75
Dudley Newton.....		Oliver I. Watkins.....	1876
Geo. D. Wood.....	1860	Alvin C. Davis.....	1877-78
Theo. N. Chapin.....	1861	Aaron Norton.....	1879-81
B. W. B. Madison.....	1862		

CLERKS.

Volney W. Caukin.....	1846-47	Geo. C. Adams.....	1864-66
Converse Close.....	1848-50	Asa W. Slayton.....	1867
L. K. Madison.....	1851-52	Geo. D. Wood.....	1868-70
J. W. Smith.....	1853	Geo. M. Spencer.....	1871
Geo. B. Brown.....	1854	Isaac W. Morgan.....	1872
Converse Close.....	1855	John Byrne.....	1873
G. D. Wood.....	1856-57	Nathaniel P. Smith.....	1874-75
E. P. Jennings.....	1858-59	Geo. M. Spencer.....	1876
Palmer T. Stocking.....	1860-61	Salem F. Kennedy....	1877
Converse Close.....	1862	Palmer T. Stocking.....	1878
Palmer T. Stocking.....	1863	Adelbert C. Huntley	1879-81

TREASURERS.

Erastus W. Besom.....	1846	Joseph Tower.....	1870
B. W. B. Madison.....	1851-53	James L. Purday.....	1871
Denis McCarthy.....	1854-57	James R. Trask	1872-73
Rufus Foster.....	1858-59	Silas W. Ward.....	1874-75
W. S. Fuller	1860-61	John G. Cowan.....	1876
Wm. Byrne	1862	James R. Trask.....	1877-78
O. I. Watkins.....	1863-65	James Kearns.....	1879
Palmer T. Stocking.....	1866-67	A. W. Howard	1880-81
Wm. J. Atkins.....	1868-69		

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The first Justices elected in 1846 were: Luther P. Cook, J. P. Weeks, M. C. Watkins and Wm. Byrne. Lemuel M. Reed, William Daniels and Thomas Conaty were elected in 1851; M. C. Watkins in 1856, and Wm. Haydock and Salisbury Mason in 1858. Since 1860 the following citizens have been elected to this office:

Washington L. Atkins.....	1861	Nelson Holmes, Wm. Daniels....	1871
Salisbury Mason.....	1862	James Bush.....	1872
John W. D. Smith.....	1863	Joseph Tower, James Bush.....	1873
Barlow Barton.....	1864	John W. B. Smith.....	1874
Volney W. Caukin.....	1865	Denis McCarthy.....	1875
Oliver I. Watkins....	1866	Oliver C. Davis.....	1876
Hiram Barrett, H. D. Francisco..	1867	Oliver Watkins, J. A. Duga.....	1877
B. W. B. Madison, C. J. Watkins	1868	John G. Cowan.....	1878
Joseph Tower, Wm. Daniels.....	1869	Denis McCarthy, L. K. Madison..	1879
O. I. Watkins, Geo. A. Ramsey..	1870	J. A. Duga	1880
		Oliver I. Watkins....	1881

SCHOOLS.

The first School Inspectors of Grattan were: V. W. Caukin, J. J. Stoner, S. S. Tower and W. H. Beaurman, 1846. Converse Close was the first school-teacher of the first district school. Since the organization of the district, the school interests have grown, even as the township itself, until at present they are represented by seven school-houses, one of which is brick. There are employed annually 15 teachers. There are 455 children of school age; the value of school property is estimated at \$6,100, and the expenditures for 1880-'81 (one year) were about \$1,700; but two fractional districts are not reported in this result.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

The following sketch of the Catholic Church of Grattan is prepared from notes furnished by Denis McCarthy, one of the oldest members of the congregation of St. Patrick's. The settlement was first visited by Rev. Andreas Vizoiski in June, 1844. Dec. 7 following the Catholics of the district appointed a committee, composed of Richard Giles, Wm. Byrne, Michael Farrell and Denis McCarthy, to solicit subscriptions and cause a church building to be erected. By March 4, 1845, a pretentious building was dedicated. Within 14 years the church was found to be entirely inadequate to accommodate the congregation. Rev. H. H. Rievers suggested the building of a house 78 x 40 feet, with a tower and belfry, 80 rods west of the first church; and to carry out this suggestion William and James Byrne, Denis McCarthy and the priest were appointed a committee. The frame of this building was raised in June, 1859, and the house completed in 1863. In 1866 Father Rievers was appointed priest of the Muskegon Mission, and his place supplied by Rev. P. J. McManus. Under his direction the south gable of the church was removed in 1868 for the purpose of extending it. During the progress of the work it was totally destroyed. The old church, which was then used as a district school-house, was retenanted by the congregation, but being too small, a temporary house was erected near the ruins of the second church. In 1869, the people entered upon the work of building a new church, 80 rods east of the late house of worship, on section 31. This was 136 x 50 feet, with a belfry and spire, 168 feet high, and when completed, in 1871, was considered one of the finest frame buildings in the State. In 1871 Rev. P. A. Tierney received charge of St. Patrick's. He was succeeded, in October, 1873, by Rev. B. A. Quinn, who remained until the burning of the beautiful church and the parochial house on the morning of Sept. 22, 1876, when he left. These repeated burnings were trials of faith, such as few congregations would tolerate. Unsubdued by adversity, the people rose equal to the occasion, and at a public meeting, held in the first church or school-house, over which Denis Driscoll presided, with James Gohan as secretary, resolved to rebuild. A building committee, consisting of Denis Driscoll, Denis McCarthy, Patrick Abraham, and James Jones, was appointed. This committee reported the new parochial house completed and paid for, July 1, 1877. Rev. A. S. Lietner, of Otisco, Ionia county, called a meeting in June, 1877, which meeting appointed William Farrell, James Gahan, and Denis McCarthy a church building committee. This committee entered into a contract with P. W. Griswold and T. P. Fitzgerald, of Grand Rapids, June 18, 1877, to complete a church building, 136 x 50 feet, with tower and spire 168 feet high, after plans furnished by Robinson and Barnaby, architects, of Grand Rapids. Rev. John Lynch was resident priest of Grattan from October, 1877, until November, 1878, when he was succeeded by the Rev. James

Savage. In February, 1881, Rev. Thomas D. Flannery was appointed resident priest of Grattan, and pastor of the Lowell Church.

OTHER CHURCHES.

The Baptist church, of Grattan Center, was built in 1864. Among the first members were Wm. C. Slayton, Harmon Whitney, Almon Hubbell, Palmer T. Stocking, Joshua Howell. Among the pastors was Rev. C. C. Miller, who remained many years.

The *Methodist Episcopal* society was organized in the winter of 1878, by Elder Cole, of Cannonsburg. Elder Thomas succeeded Mr. Cole. The services of the society are held in the Baptist church.

The *Congregationalists* formed a society here some years ago, and held services in the Union church.

GRATTAN CENTER

is 22 miles northeast of Grand Rapids, and 155 northwest of Detroit. Its location on Seeley creek offers some advantages to manufacturers which are partially utilized. In 1881 the business of the village was represented as follows: Aaron Norton's flouring-mill; Charles Eddy, A. C. Huntley, and J. R. Trask, general merchants; Geo. M. Spencer, physician; Cass B. and Frank Madison, F. Ogilvie, J. D. Myres, hotel proprietors; C. Coombs, blacksmith; A. C. Huntley, wagon-maker; C. C. Stockey, druggist, and J. M. Reed, boot and shoe store. The postoffice is kept by J. R. Trask, and mails are carried to and from Lowell by stage. The mill and machine shop are situated on Seeley's creek. This stream is the outlet of numerous lakes, and has an unfailing and constant supply of water, these lakes acting as reservoirs for storing power for dry times.

The village was platted for Nathan Holmes and Alvin Stocking Jan. 29, 1857, by Henry M. Caukin.

The first hotel, now known as the Grattan House, was built by Suel Abby. The Madison House was built for a furniture shop, by the Adams Brothers. In 1872 the interest in this concern was purchased by L. K. Madison, who converted it into a hotel.

Norton's Mill was built by Holmes and Bellamy, in 1851, from whom it was purchased by the Adams Brothers. They sold the concern to S. F. Kennedy, who in turn disposed of his interest to Robert Howard. It was purchased in October, 1878, by Aaron Norton. The capacity of this mill is about 45 barrels per 24 hours. Steam and water power are used.

GRANT VILLAGE,

eight miles north of Lowell and 24 miles northeast of Grand Rapids, is the nucleus of what may in the future be a thriving town. In 1880 a cider-mill, vinegar factory and fruit evaporator were put

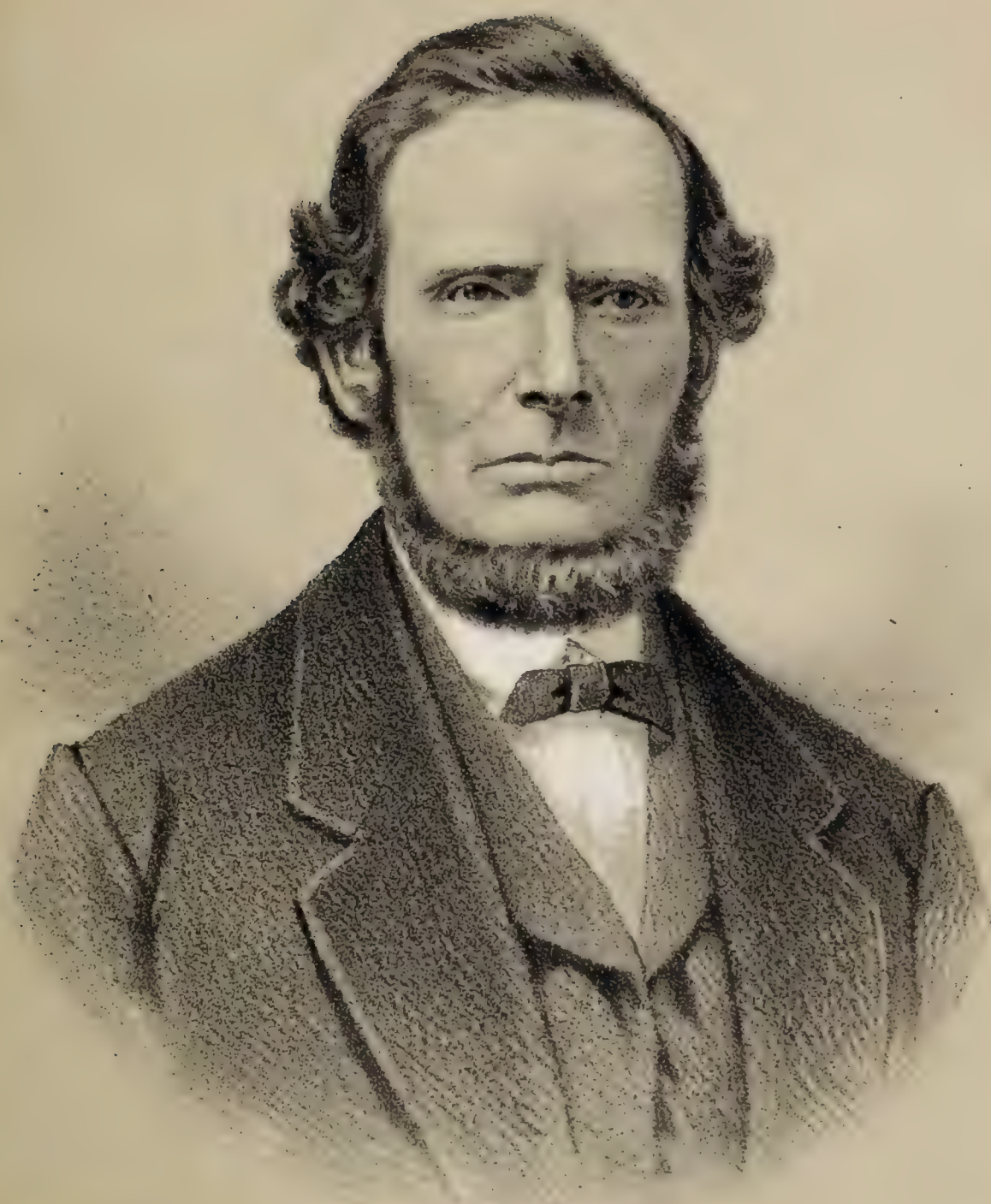
in operation by E. J. Mason. The postoffice is in charge of Wm. C. Slayton. Among the business and professional men of the hamlet are: John P. Weeks, hay-rake manufacturer; Wm. C. Slayton, builder; Alphonso Weeks, school-teacher; O. J. Watkins, J. P.; John Flannagan, cattle dealer; D. & O. Robinson, fruit dealers; W. R. Mason and J. Jakeway, hop-growers.

BIOGRAPHIES.

In the following pages many of the prominent citizens of Grattan are referred to. Each sketch has a direct bearing upon the history of the township, being in itself a record of a settler who aided in raising it from the wilderness state to its present proud position among the divisions of Kent county.

A. M. Barnes, farmer, is a native of Oneida Co., N. Y. His parents were born in the same county, where he grew to manhood and was educated. He came to Kent county in 1853, and first worked shaving shingles, saving his money for the purpose of getting a start in life. He is a leading agriculturist and owns one of the best improved farms in the tp. He practiced severe economy and performed the most arduous labor in early life to secure the comfort and plenty which surrounds his declining years. He answered the appeal of his country in her hour of peril and enlisted in 1861 in the 2d Mich. Cavalry. He was under Gen. Sheridan as regimental commander, and was in action with his regiment throughout the war. He was married in 1869, to Frances Andrews, of the State of New York.

James Bush was born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., in 1821; is son of William and Margaret (Countryman) Bush. His father was a soldier of 1812, and his grandfather, George Bush, fought in the Revolutionary war. The latter was involved in all the perils and disasters that made Herkimer county prominent in the history of that struggle. He took his gun and family with him to the field to make the precious lives secure from the murderous Tories and Indians, and was inclined to peace; but the destruction of his home and the toil of years exasperated him at last and he went into the service and fought until his country was free. The father of Mr. Bush died when he was 13 years old and he maintained himself, earning from \$40 to \$60 with three months' schooling annually. He saved \$800, and in 1851 bought 158 acres of land in Grattan, which he has increased to 359 acres by later purchase. His land is situated on secs. 7 and 18 and sec. 12, Plainfield. His first wheat brought 50 cents a bushel. He was married in 1847, to Elizabeth, daughter of John and Ann M. Bell, born in Herkimer county. Mr. and Mrs. Bush have four children—Clarinda (Mrs. J. Berry, Reed City), Charles S. (married Augusta Bartlett), Wm. D. (married Myrtie Elkins), Ralph E. Mr. Bush has served as Justice of the Peace. He was a pioneer of this tp. and made all the improvements on his land.



Lerry Boynton

Converse Close, pioneer, was born in Saratoga Co., N. Y., in 1822. His parents were natives of the same place, and his father was of English descent, his mother, Nancy Houghtaling, of German parentage. Both died when he was but a lad, and he was "bound out" under the provisions usual in such cases—three months of school yearly until 21 and at that period \$100 and two suits of clothes. But the condition of schooling being unfulfilled, Mr. Close considered himself liberated, and at the end of seven years took his fate into his own hands. He went to Canada and hired for \$10 a month, making the best possible disposal of his odd moments to obtain an education, and at 21 was competent to teach. At that time he came in possession of \$800, and in 1843 bought 240 acres in Grattan. He was married the following year to Mary B. Potter. The tp. was in its earliest days; the dense forest was still intact, and dividing lines indefinite and little known. The young people were resolved to be married in Grattan and they decided the location by the "blazed" trees. They stood on one side of the line of Kent county, and "Squire Cook," who performed the ceremony, on the other, in Ionia county, under the huge trees and the canopy of heaven. The relation then formed is still unbroken. Mr. and Mrs. Close have lived together nearly half a century, and look back upon their lives with few regrets. Of their six children two died in infancy, and two, Gideon and Mary, later in life. The latter died at 13. She was a child of unusual promise and remarkable intellect, which was manifest in the extraordinary merit of several poems she wrote, some of which were published. Two daughters are living—Clara A. (Mrs. Charles Eddy), and Susanna L. (wife of A. C. Huntly). The incidents of the pioneer life of Mr. Close were parallel to those of others frequently related in this volume, but are remembered by him and his wife as times not of trial or privation, but of well directed energy, of fresh, hopeful youth and courageous effort, whose fruits now fill their lives' sunset with cheer and comfort. He is a man of modest pretensions, and respected by his townsmen as a peaceful, orderly and public-spirited citizen. He taught the first school in Grattan, the sessions being held in the upper part of his log house, which was also the scene of the first town meeting. He is a Jackson Democrat, never had a lawsuit in his life, and has filled most of the tp. offices. He was the first mover in the organization of the Pioneer Society of Grattan. He was a farmer 35 years, and having accumulated a fine fortune, retired from active life, and resides in Grattan village.

Alexander Cowan was born in Washington Co., N. Y., in 1822; is son of Peter and Catharine (Green) Cowan, both natives of the same place. His education was acquired in Onondaga county, and in 1848 he and his father set out for this State. They stopped three months in Washtenaw county, and then moved to this tp. and located 300 acres, including corners of three different townships. Mr. Cowan owns about 600 acres of land, and has cleared and improved a larger acreage than any other man in the tp. He began

life with nothing, save his manhood's strength and persistent determination to succeed, and lives to enjoy the results of his efforts and courage. He is well versed in general matters, and has acquired an extensive fund of information in the experience of his life. He was married in Grattan in 1852, to Almira L. Laverty, daughter of one of the oldest pioneers of Oakfield. They have three children—Ora E., Vera V. and Otho E. Mr. Cowan is a member of Grattan Lodge, No. 192, F. & A. M.

John G. Cowan was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., in 1837. His father was Scotch and his mother of Irish parentage. They settled in Courtland in the winter of 1848, and eight years after moved to Grattan. Mr. Cowan commenced his struggle in life without aid, and by the exercise of courage, judgment and persistency has acquired a competency, and is ranked among the most substantial citizens of the tp. He has handled a large amount of real estate, and now owns a farm of 57 acres. He was married in the spring of 1865, to Jane Rogers, of York, Washtenaw Co., where her parents were early settlers. James Cowan, his brother, enlisted in Brady's Sharpshooters, afterward attached to the 16th Reg. Mich. Vol. Inf., and belonging to the Army of the Potomac. He passed safely through the battles of the Wilderness, and was killed while on picket guard at Laurel Hill, June 11, 1864. .

Martin Doyle was born in November, 1814, in Wexford Co., Ireland; is son of Daniel and Elizabeth Doyle. He came to America in 1843, and landed at New York, May 18. He was in New Jersey a month, and came to Raisin, Lenawee Co., Mich., where he bought 80 acres of land, which he rented, and himself worked as a farm-hand four years and nine months. He sold his land, and came to Grattan, where he had purchased the previous winter 200 acres of land on sec. 20. He left another man in charge of his farm and stock, and went to Lansing and Kalamazoo, where he remained nearly a year. He has since added to his real estate until he owns 345 acres, with good dwelling and other necessary buildings. He was married Feb. 18, 1849, to Susan Nugent, of Grand Rapids; they have had nine children, born as follows—Agatha, Sept. 11, 1850, died Sept. 15, 1850; Mary E., Feb. 18, 1852; Sarah A., Feb. 19, 1854; Daniel A., March 29, 1856; Hugh B., July 27, 1858; Martin J., Nov. 27, 1860; Emanuel J., March 5, 1863; Ellen C., Oct. 6, 1865, and James G., Oct. 1, 1867. Politically Mr. Doyle is a Democrat; the family are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

Edward Flynn was born in 1815, in County Galloway, Ireland. In 1823 his father and mother, Edward and Ann Flynn, with nine children, came to America, remained nine years, and went back to Ireland. In 1832 they returned to United States and landed from stress of weather on the coast of Maine, and finally settled at St. Johns, N. B. Mr. Flynn, so far as he knows, is the only one living of his father's family; his parents died in Halifax, Nova Scotia. In 1836 he came to Boston, and enlisted the next

year in the regular army; was assigned to duty in Florida, where he was stationed five years, and afterward was sent to Plattsburg. Four years after the Mexican war broke out, and the regiment (Second Regulars, Col. Bennett Riley) was ordered in 1846 to Mexico, where it was engaged in the fights at Contreras, Cerro Gordo and Cherubusco. At the close of the war, in 1848, he was discharged, and came to Grattan, locating on his present property. He was married in 1843, to Bridget Noonan, a native of Ireland. His eldest son was born in Mexico, and his wife was Hospital Matron during the Mexican war. They have four children—Edward (married), Bridget, John and Catherine.

Horace B. Ford was born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., in 1834. He is son of Alva and Mary (Barnes) Ford, the former a native of Vermont, a farmer and a soldier of 1812. His mother was born in Oneida Co., N. Y. In the spring of 1852 Mr. Ford and his father located on the farm they have since occupied. The only abode was a log hut, over-run by briars, which they burned and replaced with a new house. His father was 62 years old, but he entered into the work of clearing and improving the land with all the vigor and buoyancy of youth. Mr. Ford has added 40 acres to the original purchase, and now owns 100 acres in satisfactory condition. He was married in January, 1864, to Mary, daughter of Franklin Bramble, an influential citizen of Wayne Co., Mich. Mr. Bramble was killed at the battle of Pittsburg Landing. Mrs. Clarissa Bramble, aged 81, lives with her daughter, Mrs. Ford. They have two children—Della and Jessie. Mr. Ford is a member of Grattan Lodge of Masons, No. 196.

C. E. Francisco was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., and came to Kent county in 1847 with his parents, Charles and Roxana Francisco. His father was justly esteemed as one of Grattan's noblest pioneers and citizens, and his fellow townsmen still cherish his memory and regret his loss. He and his wife both died in this tp. They had four boys and one girl. Wm. M. enlisted in the 25th M. V. I. and was killed at Nashville in the last volley fired by the artillery of the retreating enemy. The farm now occupied by Mr. Francisco was at the end of an Indian trail, then the sole thoroughfare through the otherwise trackless and uncut forest. He was married in 1864 to Cora Barton. Her parents were natives of New York and are both living. Their children are— — M., Ella and Minnie.

Richard Giles (deceased) was born in County Waterford, Ireland, Dec. 2, 1799. His parents lived and died in the same county. He came to America in 1834, and lived one year in Madison Co., N. Y., and moved to Grass Lake, Jackson Co., where he worked on the railroad for seven years, and settled in Grattan, among the first pioneers of the tp., in 1843, preceded a few days only by Dennis and John McCarthy. Mr. Giles took up 320 acres of Government land at \$1.25 per acre. It was like a wilderness, with no roads, and supplies had to be brought from Gull Prairie. He was mar-

ried to Ann Lane, of Cork Co., Ireland, June 7, 1836, by Father Bennett. Mrs. Giles is daughter of John and Kate (Hartnet) Lane (both deceased). They had the following children—Honora, (deceased, was Mrs. J. Harmon); John, a grocer at Lowell; Michael, at home; Richard, lives at Grand Rapids; Kate (Mrs. J. Heffron), lives at Cannonburg; Mary, living at home; Anna, deceased; Lucy, wife of P. H. Rose, of Grattan; Agnes and Mary at home. The family are Roman Catholics. Mr. Giles died at Grattan, July 16, 1877.

Henry Green was born in Williamstown, Berkshire Co., Mass., in 1820. His father and grandfather were natives of Massachusetts, and the latter, Henry Green, was a patriot of the Revolution. He is son of Jacob and Rebecca (Young) Green. His father died when he was eight years old, and soon after his mother, with himself and four younger children, went to Bergen, Genesee Co., N.Y., and in July, 1833, settled near Ann Arbor. In 1837 Mr. Green purchased a tract of wild land in Marion, Livingston Co., which he cleared and improved for the use of his mother and the family. He worked in a mill three years and then made his first trip to Kent county, but returned because the country was "too new." In 1844 he located the farm which he has since occupied, and upon which he has expended the best energies of his life. The beauty and value of Mr. Green's property supply good evidence of his discretion and wise management. He spent his early manhood in pioneer work and effort; his sole possession, at the outset, was an ax, and the fountain which sends forth its jets in front of his residence, on the spot where he burned his first brush heap, marks the transition from a primitive condition to the quiet elegance and correct taste which pervade the premises. Mr. Green sold his first wheat crop in Grand Rapids, at 44 cents a bushel, and when flour was \$3.00 a barrel nails were a shilling a pound. He built the first frame house and the second frame barn in the tp. He was married in April, 1846, to Mary Angeline Demorest, born in Plattstown, Steuben Co., N. Y. Her parents came to Washtenaw county in 1836, and five years later to Otisco, Ionia Co., where they were pioneers and farmers. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Green—Henry W., Ada (Mrs. F. Bowman), Clinton D. and Gertie are living; two are deceased. Mr. Green has been active in political life, and has contributed in every way to promote the several interests of the community. He is a Republican.

Jonathan B. Hall was born in Middlebury, Genesee Co., N. Y., in 1819. His father, Elisha Hall, was born in Orwell, Rutland Co., Vt., of which State his grandfather, Peter Hall, and two uncles were natives, and celebrated in its history for their active service in the Revolution and the war of 1812. Orwell is now in Addison county. His mother, Sallie (Thompson) Hall, was a native of Vermont. Mandana Clark, his grandmother, was born in the same state. Elisha Hall moved with his family in October, 1832, to Southfield, Oakland Co., where he died the following

June, and soon after his widow and children returned to New York, where Mr. Hall, of this sketch, spent his early life. The pioneers of the Empire state experienced the same course of events nearly as those of Michigan, and Mr. Hall remembers vividly the log school-house with stone fire-place, and all the rude apologies for the ordinary conveniences of a place of learning. The most important of his studies were prosecuted at home. When he had reached manhood, he resolved on making the West his field of operation during his life, and he left Buffalo for Milwaukee with the intention of buying a farm in Wisconsin, but not finding a satisfactory location, he took passage on a steamer for Michigan, and came to Grand Rapids. He took stage for Thornapple (now Ada), and thence to Otisco, where he took an Indian trail leading into Grattan. When night approached he climbed an oak to see, if possible, the smoke of a cabin where he could obtain shelter. This was in June, 1844. He located 201 acres and returned to New York, and was married Jan. 1, 1845, at Middlebury, Genesee Co., N. Y., to Sarah Merritt, of Trenton, N. J. Her parents, John and Margaret (Geary) Merritt, were both natives of New Jersey, and died in Genesee Co., N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Hall had eight children, as follows—Adaline E. (Mrs. Geo. Addis, of Oakfield), Dwight E. (married Adelia Kerr, of Grand Rapids), Lagree W. (married Mary E. Smith, of Grattan), Lois E. (Mrs. J. W. Shelburn), Lewis B. (student at Agricultural College, Lansing), Merrit J., Willie D. and Nellie B. On his return to Michigan, Mr. Hall came from Detroit with an ox team, in company with seven other families, the party numbering 33 persons. In Shiawassee county 30 more joined them *en route* to Kent county. Mrs. Hall died April 10, 1880.

Nelson Holmes was born in Chenango Co., N. Y., in April, 1817, where he grew to manhood. In 1836 he went to Shelby, Macomb Co., and in the spring of 1846 came to Grattan and located 80 acres of land, and by later purchases has increased his real estate to 400 acres. At the period of his removal to this tp. there were no roads, save what was known as the Old Pontiac and Grand Rapids road, then surveyed and cleared to the latter place. Mr. Holmes is one of the prominent pioneers of the tp., and has been interested in every movement designed to promote the progress of his county and town and add to the prosperity of his fellow-citizens. He attended the first meeting after the organization of the town, and can speak experimentally of the lumps and mishaps of pioneer life. He found sale for his farm products in Grand Rapids, where he at first took them to market with an ox team, consuming three days at each trip. The improvements of Mr. Holmes' farm are among the finest in the tp. He was engaged in banking in Greenville, and operated about three years under the firm name of Holmes & Green, and at the expiration of that time procured the charter for Greenville First National Bank, of which he was made President. He was married in 1841

to Harriet Colton. Edgar C. Holmes, born in 1844, and only child, is in the hardware business at Belding, Ionia Co.

Dennis McCarthy was born Nov. 29, 1818, in parish —, Cork Co., Ireland. His father, Charles McCarthy, died when he was four years of age, and in 1837 his mother came to America with her children. In 1838 they reached Detroit and proceeded to Washtenaw Co. In 1842 Mr. McCarthy located in Grattan, and in 1843 the family settled where they now reside. The country was a dense wilderness; Indian trails were the only routes of travel and settlers were "squatted" miles apart. The nearest human habitation was about three miles distant. Mr. McCarthy thinks his "pioneer palace" was the first in the township built by an actual settler. He sold his first wheat crop for 40 cents a bushel at Grand Rapids, and took one-half store pay. He was married in April, 1844, to Ellen Fitzgerald, a native of Ireland, where her parents were born and died. Mr. McCarthy's first purchase of land was 160 acres, which he increased to 540 acres, selling a considerable portion later in life. He has been Town Treasurer, Highway Commissioner, and Justice of the Peace eight years. His children are all settled in positions of usefulness. Their names are Margaret, Charles, Dennis, Catharine, Eliza, Ellen and William.

William McCarthy was born in 1813, in the parish of —, County of Cork, Ireland. He came to America in 1837 with his mother and brothers, and in 1838 to Michigan. In the fall of 1843 they located in this tp., being among the first settlers. (See sketch of Dennis McCarthy). Mr. McCarthy "took up" 120 acres where he now resides, and to which he has since added 60 acres. He has improved 110 acres of wild forest land by his own unaided efforts. In the spring of 1846 he was married to Mary; daughter of one of the earliest residents of Vergennes. They have two children — Catharine (Mrs. Edward Welch) and Johanna. The family are members of the Catholic Church.

Aaron Norton was born in Enosburg, Franklin Co., Vt., in 1836, and is son of Joseph and Experience (Powers), both natives of Vt. Mr. Norton attended school in Franklin county until he was 16 years of age, when he went to Ohio, thence to Wisconsin, and after considerable prospecting located in Spencer, Kent Co., in July, 1865, where he was engaged in lumbering and farming, and in 1878 bought the Grattan flouring mill property. He enlisted in 1862 as a Sharp-shooter in a New York regiment, and was in active service during the entire campaign of the Army of the Potomac. He was in the 23-days siege of Suffolk, also at Mine Run, Battle of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, and was wounded in front of Petersburg in 1864. His wound did not heal until some time after the close of the war. Mr. Norton has filled many offices of trust among his townsmen; was Town Clerk of Spencer four years and Treasurer one year. Soon after his removal to Grattan he was elected Supervisor and still holds the office. His principal business is and has been milling. He was married in 1859 to Eunice

Duboyce, of Erie Co., Pa. They have three sons. Mr. Norton is a member of the Lodge of Masons, No. 192, Grattan.

Henry Newton, farmer, on sec. 17, owns 80 acres of land which he has occupied about 18 years. In addition to agriculture he has been engaged for a period of years in the manufacture of lumber, at Cedar Springs, Algoma, Kent Co. After the destruction of his mill by fire, in 1873, he returned to his farm, where he has since been occupied. He was married in 1858 to Amity E. Brooks, of Oakfield, Mich. They have had five children, four of whom are still living—Merritt, Dudley, Angeline and Gertrude. Mr. Newton is a Republican in politics. P. O., Grattan Center.

S. B. Scranton was born in Genesee Co., N. Y., in 1820. In 1830 his parents moved to Macomb Co., Mich., where his father had purchased a tract of land in 1825, one of the earliest settlers in that county. In 1844 Mr. Scranton bought 77 acres in sec. 6, in Grattan. He was married in 1849 to Mahala Squiers, of Canandaigua, Ontario Co., N. Y. Her parents, Amasa and Ruth Squiers, were natives of the same county, and came to Courtland in 1846. Mr. Scranton has passed through all the experiences of the most primitive conditions of the State. There were few roads, money was scarce, and farm merchandise at a very low figure. He sold his first load of oats at 22 cents, and wheat at 50 cents per bushel, one-half in store pay. In 1865 Mr. Scranton disposed of his old home and bought 120 acres on secs. 17 and 8, which he has improved in a manner second to none in the tp. He has been prominent in all public enterprises, and served two terms as Justice of the Peace. He was a Democrat until the rise of the abolition movement, when he became one of its most zealous supporters; he belonged to the Union League, which performed such effective service in the country's struggle. He is also a firm advocate of temperance and all other moral reforms, forming his principles of life at the dictation of his sense of right and wrong, independently of the opinions of others. Mr. and Mrs. Scranton attend the Congregational Church. They have one son living—Geo. W. He is married to Marietta Scranton, of Genesee Co., and is a farmer of Oakfield. Charlie died when 10 years old.

Chester M. Slayton was born in Yates Co. N. Y. His father, Russell Slayton, was born in Worcester, Mass., and removed to Rochester, N. Y. He came thence to Grattan, the journey consuming 46 days. He was among the earliest residents and land holders of Grattan. At the breaking out of the civil war three of his sons, Chester, Charles and Asa, enlisted in Co. B, 25th M. V. I., Asa as 2d Lieut., and Chester as Sergeant. After the organization of the regiment it was ordered to report to "Pap" Thomas, at Nashville, Tenn., where it was assigned to the 23d Corps, and participated in all the battles fought in the vicinity of Nashville and Atlanta.

Wm. C. Slayton was born in 1823, in Yates Co., N. Y., where he passed the days of his early youth, and in 1845 located 40 acres in

Grattan, to which he has since added by purchase, and now has 140 acres, all cleared and finely improved. He was married at Madison, Wayne Co., N. Y., in 1842, to Sarah M. Cusser, a native of Dutchess Co., N. Y. Mrs. Slayton died Oct. 20, 1858, leaving a family of six children, three of whom still survive. Wm. I., eldest son, enlisted in Co. B, 25 M. V. I., and died at Louisville, Ky., in 1863. Sarah F. and Emma are also deceased. Geo. A. is a graduate of Hillsdale College; Adelia is Mrs. D. A. Rich, and Jessie L. lives with her father. Mr. Slayton was married in 1859 to Mrs. Julia A. E. Almy, of Washington Co., N. Y. Two children have been born to them, one of whom, Austin W., is living. David Almy, son of Mrs. Slayton, was a soldier in the 15th M. V. I.

Geo. E. Steele was born in Ontario Co., N. Y., in 1827. His grandparents were natives of Connecticut, and his father, Samuel H. Steele, was a native of Ontario county, and married Mary Eggleston. They moved to Kent county in 1844, about the date of the survey of the State road, and "took up" 400 acres of land. Mr. Steele, sen., was a prominent and active citizen, and filled most of the different tp. offices, and was foremost in all religious movements. Mr. Steele, of this sketch, acquired his education in Ontario Co., N. Y., and in Grattan. He has made farming his pursuit, and has spent many years in hard labor. He has 80 acres of his father's homestead. He was married in 1854 to Lydia A. Baker, born in Lenawee county, and belonging to one of the oldest and most respected families of that county. They had one child—Ettie, who married L. Dunbar, a farmer. Mrs. Steele died in 1857, and Mr. Steele married in 1860 Margaret Shepard, of Canada, where her parents still reside. They have eight children, as follows: Agnes, Edgar, Frances, Carlos, Lewis, Gene, Charlie and Edna. Agnes has been a teacher some time; is also a music teacher. Mr. Steele is a member of the Congregational Church.

Orrin S. Trumbull was born in Massachusetts in 1821. He is son of Stephen and Wealthy (Cowl), the former born in Connecticut and the latter in Vermont. He was educated in the common school, and bred a farmer; also learned masonry, at which he worked some years. He came to Kent county in 1845, and took up 160 acres of Government land on sec. 36, where he still lives. He was married in 1845 to Elizabeth Ann Wells, a native of the State of New York, sister of Judge Wells, of Ionia, and of Col. Wells, who was killed in the late war. They have five children—C. O., Frank, Morris B., C. W. and Helen. The three oldest are married, and reside in this State. C. O. Trumbull is a lawyer at Evart. Morris is a farmer, and Cassie is a music teacher. The subject of this sketch is a cousin of ex-Senator Trumbull, of Illinois.

John P. Weeks, son of Refine and Margaret (Tobias) Weeks, was born in Dutchess Co., N. Y., in 1807. His parents were of

Quaker origin, and about the year 1812 they went to Vermont, where his father engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods, and where Mr. Weeks, of this sketch, acquired his education and prepared for the pursuits of life. He started for Michigan in 1832, and had General Scott for a fellow passenger from Buffalo to Detroit. He went to Washtenaw county, and after some time spent in prospecting, purchased a farm near Chelsea, in Sylvan tp. He sold it in 1844, and purchased 240 acres in Grattan at 60 cents per acre. In 1835 he was married in Sullivan Co., N. Y., to Phebe Y., daughter of Mahlon and Abigail (Young) Beakes, natives of New York, who settled at an early day in Scio tp., Washtenaw Co. Of 10 children born to them, Cecilia and Adelaide (Mrs. E. H. Edwards) are deceased. Margaret (Mrs. H. Lester), Mary (Mrs. John Byrne), Henrietta (Mrs. P. McCauley), Ambrose, Alphonse, John I., Celesta (Mrs. H. Jacques) and Grace, are living.

John Whitton was born in England, in 1828, and at a very early age came to America with his parents, John and Lucy (Smith) Whitton. His father worked farms on shares for a time, and in 1846 they located 40 acres in Grattan. Mr. Whitton inherited the place at the death of his parents and has increased his acreage to 180 acres. It is situated on secs. 7 and 9, and is all in first-class condition. The country was unsettled at the time of purchase, and no routes of travel in existence but the State road. Mr. Whitton was married in 1856 to Margaret, daughter of James and Rosamond (Smith) Johnson, born in Saratoga Co., N. Y. They have three children—Manly, Charles and George.

Abraham Wolfe (deceased) was born in 1819, near Zanesville, Ohio, and was one of a family of eight boys and three girls. His mother died when he was young and his father some years after, near Tiffin, Ohio. He was married in Ohio, in 1844, to Mary E. Bellamy. Her mother died in Ohio, and her father was an early settler of Kent county. In 1845 Mr. Wolfe came to Michigan and located 40 acres where he now resides, then in its primal condition, with no roads but Indian trails and unbroken forest in all directions. He enlisted in 1864 in the First Reg. Mich. Engineers and Mechanics, and died soon after at Chattanooga. Mrs. Wolfe still resides upon and manages the farm. The children are—Rilla (Mrs. Wm. Whitton), Laura (Mrs. Wesley Miller), Frances (Mrs. Frank Woodward), Blanche (Mrs. Salem F. Kennedy), Manly, residing at home.

George D. Wood was born in Delaware Co., Ohio, in 1830. His father, Emmons W., was a native of New Hampshire, born in 1806, and his grandfather, Eli H., was a native of Massachusetts. Emmons W. Wood went to New York in early life and was married to Martha B., daughter of Wm. W. and Margaret (Banker) White. Mrs. Wood was of Holland descent. Her father was one of the claimants to the Trinity Church, N. Y., property, and was one of the leaders in the famous movement to recover it as an heir of

Annake Jans. Soon after marriage Mr. Wood went to the Indian reservation in Delaware Co., Ohio, where he was, so to speak, a pioneer in the center of civilization. In 1837 he located in Calhoun county, and in 1847 settled in Grattan, where he had located land in 1843 on secs. 15 and 22, and once more put in practice the tested skill and ingenuity of his former pioneer experience. Of his family of eight children, but two are living—Geo. D. and Wm. H., the latter in Manistee county. George D. Wood entered Olivet College at the age of 16 with the design of fitting for a professional career, but his father becoming incapacitated for business, he was obliged to relinquish his plans and has remained since upon the family homestead. He has been active in the affairs of the township, has served as Supervisor and Clerk, and is a member of Grattan Masonic Lodge, No. 196. He was married in 1854 to Martha, daughter of Asa and Mary Rogers, born in Canada. Mr. Rogers was a participator in the Canadian troubles of 1837, and lost his property by confiscation. Mrs. Wood died a year after her marriage, leaving one son—Wm. H., a resident of Dakota. In 1856 Mr. Wood was again married to Anna H. Rogers. They have two children—Asa R. and Geo. E., the latter in Dakota. Mr. Wood enlisted in his country's service in Co. F., Second Reg. Mich. Cav., and was with the regiment three years in its entire campaign, and during the time spending but three months in the hospital. He was a Sergeant, and the last year of duty served as Ordnance Sergeant.



GRAND RAPIDS TOWNSHIP.

Most of the township is rolling, and a considerable portion very hilly, and generally oak openings or heavy timber. A half a dozen or more small lakes dot its surface. The only one, however, of much consequence is known as Reed's lake, which is much the largest, being about three-fourths of a mile wide by about two miles in length. It is finely stocked with fish, and has been long a summer resort for pleasure seekers; a hotel and grounds, with boating facilities in season, are among the attractions, and a small steamer glides over its placid bosom. The lake is in the southeast direction, about three miles from the center of the city, and a splendid drive may be enjoyed to its shores. A street railway is in operation from the city to this miniature inland sea, and during the summer season the cars make regular trips. Grand river runs within half a mile, or less than half, of the east side of the town in its great bend to the northward, and after flowing across the town of Plainfield, barely cuts the northwest corner of the town, and then keeps within half a mile, or less, of the west line of the town for five miles.

There are no streams of any considerable size in the township.

The soil of this township is not so good as some others, though some of it is first-class. A portion of it is heavy clay, but much of it a sandy loam, very valuable for either cereals or fruit-raising.

The history of this township is so intimately connected with that of the county and city, there is no existing necessity to do more than make a mere reference to its settlement here and give a full record of the officers.

The township of Kent, the original or Territorial town, embraced all of the county south of the river, and appears to have been organized at the house of Joel Guild, April 4, 1834. This appears to have been the legitimate forerunner of Grand Rapids township, which retained the records, but merely changed the name. Grand Rapids township is south and west of the geographical center of the county, and lies north and east of the city limits, to which some three and a half square miles of the town have been surrendered; the remainder of the corporation domain, about seven square miles, being originally a portion of Walker township.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settler within what is now the town of Grand Rapids, was Ezekiel Davis, who settled near Reed's lake in 1834, followed almost immediately by Lewis, Ezra and Porter Reed, David S.

Leavitt and Robert McBarr; George Young, Simeon Stewart and James McCrath, appear to have arrived in 1836; I. W. Fisk, Matthew Taylor and Robert Thompson, settled in the town in 1837. Mr. Fisk erected a hotel near Reed's lake, known as the "Lake House." There were doubtless several other families, whose names we have not obtained.

Among the first land-buyers were: Samuel Dexter, section 19, Oct. 13, 1832; Toussaint Campau, section 30, Dec. 1, 1832; Horace Gray, section 28, Dec. 15, 1834; Daniel W. Coit, section 18, Oct. 25, 1833; Henry S. Walbridge, section 15, Sept. 12, 1835; Amasa Wood, section 15, Jan. 26, 1836; Joel Guild, jr., section 8, July 19, 1834; John M. Gordon, section 3, Jan. 18, 1837; John Ball, section 4, Feb. 15, 1837; William A. Richmond, section 5, Jan. 14, 1837; John Almy, section 11, Dec. 26, 1835; Robert Barr, section 15, Dec. 25, 1835; Richard P. Hart, section 17, June 13, 1835; Consider Guild, section 17, June 18, 1835; Nicholas S. Vedder, section 17, Aug. 8, 1835; John Ward, section 17, Aug. 3, 1835; Edward Dalton, section 17, Nov. 2, 1835; James Dalton, section 17, Nov. 2, 1835; Joseph D. Bent, section 18, Aug. 26, 1835; Samuel Sherwood, section 18, Aug. 26, 1835; Benjamin H. Silsbee, section 19, July 8, 1835; Alanson Hains, section 19, July 21, 1835; Vincent L. Bradford, section 19, July 31, 1835; Winthrop W. Gilman, section 19, Aug. 10, 1835; Isaac Bronson, section 20, Aug. 3, 1835; Samuel Hubbard, section 20, Sept. 12, 1835; Isaac Parker, section 20, Sept. 12, 1835; John Runnell, section 21, Nov. 21, 1835; George W. Dickinson, section 21, Dec. 14, 1835; Lyman Gray, section 21, Jan. 25, 1836; John B. Kemp, section 22, Jan. 27, 1836; James S. Wadsworth, section 23, April 25, 1836; Jonathan Wisner, section 24, Nov. 7, 1836; William Owens, section 27, Sept. 9, 1835; Jere Bennett, section 27, Dec. 14, 1835; Jason Winslow, section 28, May 30, 1835; Belcher Atheam, section 28, Aug. 22, 1835; Warner Dexter, section 28, Aug. 25, 1835; Levi D. Smith, section 29, Jan. 22, 1835; Walter Sprague, section 30, Nov. 2, 1833; Ira Jones, section 31, July 22, 1833; Stephen Wooley, section 31, Dec. 24, 1834; John Shuert, section 32, July 6, 1835, and Townsend Harris, section 32, Sept. 1, 1835.

The following sketch of Mrs. Barney Burton contains much valuable historical matter:

Mrs. Harriet Burton, born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., June 23, 1813, came to Grand Rapids with her parents in the year 1833. Her father built the first frame house here, where now stands the city of Grand Rapids. This house was located at the foot of Monroe street, where the City National Bank is now located. April 13, 1834, the subject of this sketch was married to Barney Burton, their marriage being the first one solemnized in Kent county. Mr. Burton, her husband, was born in Greenfield, Saratoga Co., N. Y., March 16, 1807, and died April 17, 1861. The same year of their marriage they settled on the farm now owned by Charles W. Garfield in the town of Paris, about three miles from the city of Grand

Rapids. On this farm they built them a log house, and in a short time he built himself a frame barn, being the first frame barn built in township of Paris, or Kent county. Three years after their settlement on this farm they built a frame house and occupied it as their dwelling, till they removed back to the city in 1855. This house was afterward sold and removed from the farm, and is now the barn of one Mr. Winchell, living about one mile east of the old homestead.

At the time of their marriage the law required them to have a marriage license before the ceremony could be solemnized. In this case, as the town was not yet organized, they had to wait some four weeks for the first town meeting to organize the town. At this meeting there were but nine voters in the town. They were married by Rev. Mr. Slater, who was a missionary among the Indians on the west side of the river, it being the first marriage in town. Nearly everybody in town was present.

In this year (1881) we find Mrs. Burton as well preserved an old lady as most women are at 45 and 50. Never had any children, but has brought up several to man and womanhood. She now resides in the family of William Laraway, in the township of Grand Rapids, a distant relative by marriage.

ORGANIZATION OF THE TOWN OF KENT.

At the first annual township meeting in the township of Kent, held at the house of Joel Guild, agreeably to an act of the Legislative Council of the Territory of Michigan, Rix Robinson was chosen Moderator, and Jonathan F. Chubb, Clerk *pro tem*. The following persons were elected: Rix Robinson, Supervisor; Eliphalet Turner, Town Clerk; Joel Guild, Barney Burton, J. H. Gordon, Assessors; Ira Jones, Collector; Luther Lincoln, Poor-master; Louis Campau, Barney Burton, Luther Lincoln, Commissioners of Highways; Myron Roice, Ira Jones, Constables; J. F. Chubb, Overseer of Highways.

Voted, that a fence five feet high (the distance between the rails for three feet high, six inches), shall be a lawful fence.

Voted, that Luther Lincoln, Jonathan F. Chubb, G. H. Gordon and Barney Burton, shall serve as fence-viewers.

An election was held at the house of Joel Guild April 4, 1835, for the purpose of choosing delegates to form a constitution for the State of Michigan, when Lucius Lyon received 41 votes; Lyman J. Daniels, 41 votes; Lovell Moore, 40 votes; Wm. H. Welch, 32 votes; Joseph Miller, 12 votes; Hezekiah G. Wells, 21 votes, and Isaac Barns, 2. This paper is signed Rix Robinson, Supervisor; Joel Guild, Assessor, and Eliphalet H. Turner, Clerk.

The last meeting of the township of Kent was held Dec. 31, 1841. The first meeting of township of Grand Rapids was held March 19, 1842. No record of particulars of change appears.

SUPERVISORS.

Rix Robinson.....	1834-35	Henry R. Williams.....	1850
Ezekiel W. Davis.....	1836-38	Foster Tucker.....	1851-52
Wm. G. Henry.....	1839	Abram Shear.....	1853
Francis J. Higginson.....	1840	Foster Tucker.....	1854
George Young.....	1841	Lewis Reed.....	1855
John Almy.....	1842-43	Foster Tucker.....	1856
Josiah S. Wheeler.....	1844	George W. Dickinson.....	1857
Truman H. Lyon.....	1845	Augustus Treat.....	1858
Daniel Ball.....	1846	Kendall Woodward.....	1859
Harry K. Rose.....	1847	Obed H. Foote.....	1860
James M. Nelson.....	1848	Foster Tucker.....	1861-73
Aaron Dikeman.....	1849	Henry F. McCormick.....	1874-81

CLERKS.

Eliphalet H. Turner.....	1834	Daniel S. Haviland.....	1857
Darius Winsor.....	1835-36	Thomas J. Gale.....	1858
Sylvester Granger.....	1837	George Young.....	1859-64
Charles Shepard.....	1838	Edward L. Briggs.....	1865-66
James L. Finney.....	1839	John Steketee.....	1867
Kendall Woodward.....	1840-41	Lyman J. McCrath.....	1868
John W. Pierce.....	1842	Charles J. Manktelow.....	1869-70
Solomon H. Withey.....	1843-46	Cornelius V. Devendorf.....	1871
David E. English.....	1847	Wm. E. Calkins.....	1872
Amos Hosford Smith... ..	1848-50	Horace D. Carpenter.....	1873
Obed H. Foote.....	1851	Henry H. Havens.....	1874-76
Osmond Reed.....	1852-53	Leman L. Dickinson.....	1877
Elkanah D. Mills.....	1854	Wm. H. Andrews.....	1878-79
Robert B. Cornell.....	1855	Edwin A. Ford.....	1880-81
Osmond Reed.....	1856		

TREASURERS.

Ira Jones.....	1834	John S. Davis.....	1855
J. S. Potter.....	1835	Elkanah D. Mills.....	1856
Aaron Russell.....	1836-38	Lysander T. Beckwith.....	1857-59
Antoine Campau (first named Treasurer).....	1839	John P. Fisk.....	1860-62
Harvey K. Rose.....	1840-42	Ezekiel W. Davis.....	1863-68
Harry Eaton.....	1843-45	H. Brainerd Davis.....	1869-71
Wilder D. Foster.....	1846	Charles Barclay.....	1872-73
Alfred H. Cary.....	1847-48	Albert E. Barr.....	1874-75
Erastus Hall.....	1849-50	John Crahen.....	1876-77
Jeremiah Boynton.....	1851-52	Earl A. Hoag.....	1878-79
Ezra Reed	1853-54	Johannes De Jonge.....	1880
		Thomas E. Reed.....	1881

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Luther Beebe, Lewis Reed, Darius Winsor and Richard Godfroy... ..	1836	James Miller.	1848
George Martin.....	1837	Charles P. Calkins.....	1849
Barney Burton.....	1838	Richard Sterling.....	1850
Luther Beebe.....	1839	Erastus W. Knapp.....	1851
Jacob Barnes and Lewis Reed....	1840	Henry B. Childs.....	1852
George Coggeshall	1841	Peter Beckwith	1853
Lovell Moore.....	1842	Price H. Prescott.....	1854
Wm. G. Henry.....	1843	Daniel S. Haviland.	1855
Sylvester Granger.....	1844	Francis D. Boardman.....	1856
George Coggeshall	1845	Peter Beckwith.....	1857
Ezekiel W. Davis.....	1846	Abram Randall.....	1858
William R. Henry and Charles C. Rood.....	1847	Otis Smith.....	1859
		James Thompson.....	1860
		Ezekiel W. Davis.....	1861

Abram Randall.....	1862	James H. Martin.....	1873
Erastus U. Knapp.....	1863	Horace D. Carpenter.....	1874
Robert Thompson.....	1864	James Ewing.....	1875
Horatio W. Peck.....	1865	Abraham J. Whitney and Horatio	
James H. Martin.....	1866	H. Randall.....	1876
Erastus U. Knapp.....	1867	James H. Martin.....	1877
Robert Thompson.....	1868	Charles Barclay.....	1878
Charles Barclay.....	1869	L. F. Beckwith.....	1879
Thomas Frawley.....	1870	Horatio Randall.....	1880
Erastus U. Knapp.....	1871	Daniel B. Neal.....	1881
Robert Thompson.....	1872		

CHURCH.

The *Third Reform* church (Holland) is located in the township of Grand Rapids, on Fuller's addition, just east of the city. The church was built in 1875, at a cost of \$5,000. The present and only pastor is Rev. Robert Krickard. Total membership is 225. There are over 500 regular attendants.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Following are biographical sketches of some of the prominent citizens :

James B. Amsden was born at Charleston, N. Y., April 18, 1838; is son of Jacob and Mary (Bosworth) Amsden, born in New Hampshire, of Scotch parentage. At 19 years of age Mr. Amsden went to Milwaukee, where he engaged as an accountant in a wholesale grocery, remaining seven years; went to New York and was employed in the same capacity in a similar establishment three years. He then became a partner in the concern, where he remained seven years under the firm style of Roswell, Skeels & Co. Owing to failing health, he disposed of his interest and withdrew from business entirely. He occupied himself in out-of-door matters, and entirely recovered. In 1877 he came to Grand Rapids and bought 27 acres on sec. 28, near the city, where he built an elegant brick house, located on the bank of Fisk lake. He was married Oct. 13, 1873, to Fanny J. Bailey, of Mansfield, Pa. She was a widow and a daughter of Benj. Bailey; by her first marriage she had a daughter, Kate, born Feb. 18, 1860. Mr. Amsden owns valuable property in the city of Grand Rapids.

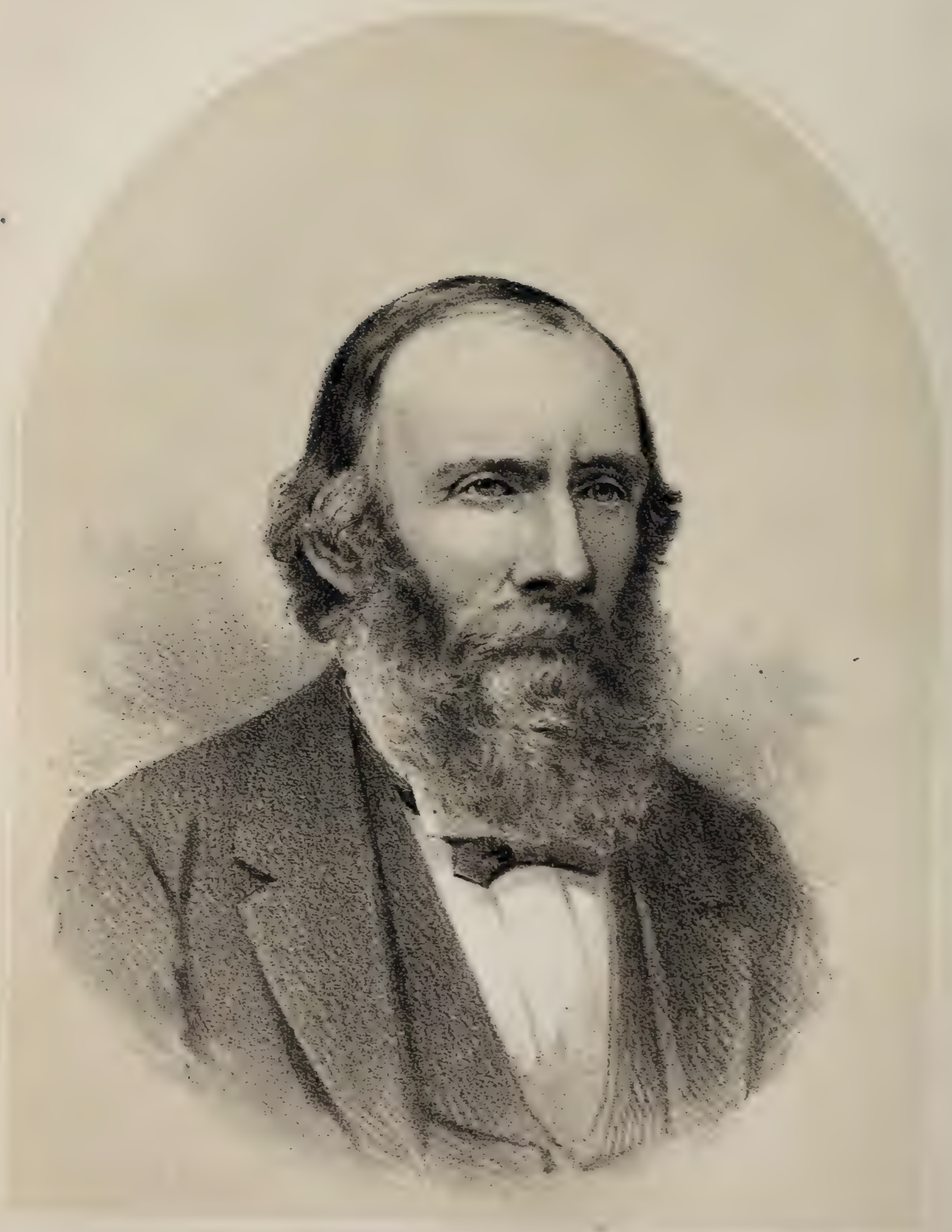
Charles W. Anson was born Oct. 14, 1825, in Ontario Co., N. Y.; is son of Jonathan and Sarah Anson. His father was born in Connecticut, his mother in New York. His paternal grandfather was a soldier of the Revolutionary war. Mr. Anson came to Michigan in the winter of 1872 and settled in the tp. of Grand Rapids, where he now resides, on sec. 20, one half-mile from the city limits. He was married in 1859 to Margaret Cummings, of Rochester, N. Y. She is daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth Cummings, born in Toronto, Canada, in 1840. They have seven children—Ola A., Nettie, Gertie, Charles, Herbert, Ada and Freddie. Mr. Anson is half-brother of James Rumsey, of the city of Grand Rapids, has

four brothers at Belleview, one in the city of Jackson, and one in Nebraska. Mrs. Anson is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Anson is a Republican.

Peter Beckwith was born Feb. 22, 1806, in Butnett, Otsego Co., N. Y. His parents, Daniel and Lucy Beckwith, were natives of Connecticut, of English descent. He was married Nov. 1, 1829, to Sylvina, daughter of William and ——— Griswold, of Guilford, Chenango Co., N. Y., natives of Vermont. Mrs. Beckwith was born in Guilford, N. Y., in 1809. She has four children—Lysander T., born July 31, 1830; William G., Dec. 3, 1832; Cynthia S., Aug. 14, 1837, and Henry P., Jan. 26, 1842. The last was a volunteer in the old 3d Mich. Inf., and was killed at the second battle of Bull Run. Mr. Beckwith reached the portion of Kent county where now is the city of Grand Rapids. He was a carpenter and assisted in building the first bridge over Grand river. Thirty-one years ago he purchased 80 acres of land on sec. 21, this tp., and afterward added 40 acres more. He has sold 80 acres to his sons, and retains 40 of his original purchase. He has been Justice of the Peace two terms and Poormaster 12 years. Politically he is a Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Beckwith and daughter Cynthia belong to the Methodist Church. They have adopted a brother's daughter, Adelaide D. Beckwith, born Oct. 11, 1870.

Moses Bradford was born in Connecticut, March 10, 1803; is son of Arunah and Mary Bradford, the former born in Vermont, the latter a native of Connecticut. Mr. Bradford came to Michigan in the fall of 1825 and settled in Wayne county, where he bought 160 acres of Government land. The day he left Buffalo on his way westward he witnessed the ceremony of letting the water into the Erie canal by Governor Clinton, who lifted the gate. There were but seven families in Detroit, then a mere trading post inhabited by the French. Mr. Bradford farmed in Wayne county 27 years, sold his place and settled in Sparta, where he bought 160 acres of land. He was married March 10, 1824, to Elizabeth Arnold, of Farmington, Monroe Co., N. Y. They had five children—Jacob, Arunah, Mary E. (deceased), Edwin and Jason. Mrs. Bradford died Dec. 19, 1832, at Plymouth. He was married in June, 1835, to Nancy Belden, of Plymouth, born at Elizabethtown, N. Y.; they had three children—Ephraim, Archie (deceased) and Perry. Mr. Bradford gave each of his six sons a farm, and three of them are farmers in Sparta. Arunah sold his and is engaged in a bakery and confectionery in Grand Rapids. Jacob sold out, went to Stanton, Montcalm Co., where he was Postmaster for many years, and now owns 30 acres within the corporation of Stanton. Edwin sold his land and is a merchant at Sparta Center (see sketch). Mr. Bradford bought six acres of land on sec. 29, near this city in 1869, where he lives in comfortable retirement, aged 78 years. He is a Democrat.

John Brookman is a native of Rhine Province, Prussia, born June 25, 1839. His parents came to America when he was in his



Alexander McLean

childhood and lived in the city of New York a year, afterward going to Cincinnati, where his father died in 1867, and his mother in 1862. Mr. Brookman enlisted in the civil war the day the rebels fired on Fort Sumter. He served three years in the 9th Ohio Vol. Inf., and re-enlisted as a veteran in 4th Hancock Reg. for one year, and at its expiration was honorably discharged. He came to Grand Rapids (city) in 1869, and was married Dec. 5, 1867, to Mrs. Frances D. Johnson, of Grand Rapids tp., born in Ontario Co., N. Y., Feb. 6, 1839. She is daughter of Pliny and Hannah Pease, and had two children—Rosella A., born Nov. 23, 1857, died April 12, 1876, and Sarah Jane, Sept. 20, 1861. Mr. and Mrs. Brookman have one child—Carrie May, born Jan. 27, 1880. Mrs. B.'s parents were both natives of Connecticut. Her father died in Grattan in 1862; her mother in the same place in 1865. Mrs. Brookman's first marriage occurred in Grattan, March 14, 1855. Mr. Brookman is engaged in market gardening on sec. 8, where he has nine acres of land devoted to the culture of vegetables adapted to this climate, for which he finds ready demand in the city of Grand Rapids. He is identified with the Republican party. P. O., Grand Rapids.

Bester Brown, proprietor of a summer resort and boat landing at Reed's lake, was born in Hartford Co., Conn., June 23, 1819. His parents were natives of Connecticut, of English and Scotch descent. In 1847 he settled in Paris, Kent Co., where he remained until 1874, when he engaged in his present business. He was married in 1842 to Julia D. Lock, of Medina Co., O. They have two children—Mary E., born May 4, 1845 (Mrs. H. B. Haynes, of Paris), and Francelia C., born Nov. 27, 1850 (widow of William D. Frary, of Grand Rapids). Mr. Brown possesses every facility for the enjoyment and comfort of his patrons; has 18 first-class boats, and in connection with the ferry a restaurant, where meals are served to suit customers. He was the first to make improvements for the accommodation of the public, and expended \$3,500 on his purchase and improvements on the west side of the lake, and contemplates the addition of still greater conveniences. He is very popular and his business well patronized.

Francis Brown, son of John and Prudence Brown, was born in Albany Co., N. Y., Sept. 23, 1831. His father was a native of England and his mother was born in New York, both English by descent. He was married in August, 1869, to Ellen, daughter of Jeremiah and Ellen Douglass, of Troy, N. Y. Her father was a native of Scotland, her mother of England. They have one child living—Mary E. D. Brown, born Sept. 27, 1876. Mr. Brown in 1875 bought 15 acres of land in an advanced state of improvement in the tp. of Grand Rapids, sec. 8, situated one and a half miles from the city, where he is engaged in general farming and market gardening, and has a pleasant, desirable home. Mrs. Brown is a member of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Brown belongs to the Republican party.

Flavel Chittenden was born Dec. 11, 1799, in New Durham, Green Co., N. Y. He is son of Jairus and Anna Chittenden. He settled on sec. 17, tp. of Grand Rapids, in 1848, buying 20 acres of land. He was married Jan. 23, 1823, to Maria Cosgrove, of Victory, Cayuga Co., N. Y. They had two children—Ann Maria, born June 6, 1824, died July 12, 1880, and James B., born Jan. 10, 1827. He resides in Grand Rapids. Mrs. Chittenden died in 1851. Mr. C. contracted marriage in July, 1852, to Susan Barnes, of Walker. She died in May, 1879, and Mr. C. was married a third time to Matilda Jane Bates, of Grand Rapids.

J. E. Cooper, proprietor of the Lake View House at Reed's lake, Grand Rapids. This hotel is beautifully situated on the edge of the lake and at the extremity of the line of street railroad from the city of Grand Rapids. The house is attractively constructed and commodiously arranged for the comfort and convenience of guests. It is the only hotel at the lake, and is popular and well patronized.

John S. Davis was born Oct. 9, 1827, in Frankfort, Herkimer Co.; is son of Ezekiel W. and Amelia Davis. The former was born in New Jersey, the latter a native of Connecticut. Mr. Davis came to Michigan with his parents in the spring of 1834. His father bought 132 acres of land in Grand Rapids in sec. 34, where he lived 30 years, and moved into the city; he died in 1873. In 1849 Mr. Davis received by deed, from his father, 56 acres of the old homestead, and Dec. 25, of the same year, was married to Elizabeth A., daughter of Allen and Cornelia Hurd, born April 5, 1829. They had two sons—Charles L. and George B. Mrs. Davis died April 3, 1869, in Grand Rapids tp. Mr. Davis has been Town Treasurer and belongs to the Baptist Church. Politically he is a Republican. His father held the position of side Judge three terms and was the first Collector of Taxes in Kent county. He came to the tp. the year after Mrs. Burton and the Guild family.

John W. Fisk was born in Southington, Hartford Co., Conn.; is the son of Solomon and Mary Fisk, natives of Connecticut, and on the father's side descended from one of three brothers who came to America from England in the early days of the country. Mr. Fisk came to Plymouth, Wayne Co., Mich., in 1835, where he kept a hotel two years and engaged in the same business at Ada one year. He came to Grand Rapids and bought of Lucius Lyon a hotel property, near Fisk's lake, which he has managed 25 years. About 200 acres were attached to the hotel, and when Mr. Fisk sold he reserved 10 acres, and in 1871 built a substantial residence where he now resides. He was married Feb. 7, 1833, to Philinda Farwell, of Clarendon, Orleans Co. N. Y. Mrs. Fisk is the daughter of John and Sophia (Toule) Farwell, natives of one of the New England States. He was born Jan. 18, 1815. Mr. and Mrs. Fisk had seven children—Maria Josephine, born May 5, 1834; John Perry, Aug. 11, 1836; Eugene Chester, Sept. 26, 1838, died

Nov. 28, 1879 ; Harriet Amelia, Jan. 4, 1841 ; Gurdin N., Aug. 16, 1843 ; Whiting Eli, Sept. 12, 1846, died Oct. 8, 1876 ; Mary Isabella, Sept. 12, 1846. Mrs. Fisk and three daughters are members of St. Mark's Church, Grand Rapids. Whiting Eli was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, enrolled in the 10th Michigan Cavalry and discharged Nov. 11, 1865. Mr. Fisk is a Democrat.

John H. Ford, father of Edwin A. Ford, present Township Clerk of Grand Rapids, was born in Lexington, Greene Co., N. Y., Sept. 24, 1811. In 1832 he was a resident of Washtenaw Co., Mich., and was called out to serve his country in the Black Hawk war, but after marching a few miles was dismissed and ordered to stand as a minute man and never discharged. At the period of the Patriot war he was living in Niagara county, and was called to the frontier to prevent aggression from Canada. He was married in April, 1838, to Phebe J., daughter of Joseph McCarger, of Shelby, Orleans Co., N. Y. His father, Abner Ford, was born in Canaan, Columbia Co., N. Y., in 1789; he was in command of a company at Plattsburg in the war of 1812, and died in Dundee, Monroe Co., Mich., at the age of 70. He was an invalid from rheumatism during the last 40 years of his life, contracted by exposure while in service. Jonathan Ford, father of Abner, was a native of Caanan and a soldier of the Revolution. Mr. J. H. Ford preserves a family genealogy, arranged chiefly by his brother, Prof. C. L. Ford, of the University of Michigan, a most satisfactory and exhaustive piece of work, which substantiates their descent from genuine Pilgrim stock, their ancestor, William Ford, having sailed from England in the ship "Fortune," the second emigrant ship to New England, landing at Plymouth, Mass., Nov. 11, 1821. Mr. Ford, of this sketch, has been many years a resident at Grand Rapids.

Samuel Hall was born at Yarpole, England, and reared in Dudley, Worcestershire Co. His birth occurred in 1819, the same year in which the Queen of England was born. He was bred to the occupation of a bricklayer in his native country, and when 51 years of age came to America, landing at New York, and coming to Syracuse, where he remained six years and proceeded to the city of Grand Rapids, and three months after to his present location, one-fourth of a mile from the city, where he purchased 10 acres of land and engaged in market gardening. His gardens are handsomely laid out, and the entire situation with its surrounding is very fine. He was married in Dudley, England, to Sarah Thomas. They had 20 children, seven of whom are living--Mary Jane, William Thomas, Sarah Ann, Mary Ellen, Hannah, Eli and Albert. Mrs. Hall died in July, 1880, and Mr. Hall was married in February, 1881, a second time, to Mrs. Maria Cushway, of Plainfield. Her first husband was Paul Cushway, and they had three children,—John, born Oct. 12, 1858; Willie, May 12, 1865, and Emma, May 27, 1867. Mr. Hall was naturalized while residing at Syracuse; politically he is a Republican. P. O., Grand Rapids.

Perry Hills was born in Genesee Co., N. Y., April 17, 1815. His parents were natives of Connecticut, and of English descent; his father was a soldier of 1812. They came to Michigan in 1831, and after a stay of five months in Detroit bought a farm in Hamtramck, Wayne Co. Four years later they went to Bloomfield, Oakland Co., and three years after located a section of land in Ada, where his father died in 1845; his mother died in Grand Rapids, in 1855. In 1839 Mr. Hills located 160 acres of land in sec. 23, where he remained about six years; he sold and bought 160 acres in another sec. and continued to reside on it until 1853, when he removed to Grand Rapids city; two years later he settled on 160 acres he had previously located in the tp. of Grand Rapids, on sec. 25, which is a first-class farm. He was married in 1842 to Charlotte L. Knight, of Plymouth, Wayne Co.; they have one child, born Jan. 6, 1846, now Mrs. George Headley, of this tp. She has two children—John Perry, born Nov. 8, 1871, and Cora, June 20, 1873. Mr. Hills is a Democrat, and has been Highway Com. 10 years; he is a member of the Masonic Order of Ada.

Almon Jipson was born Jan. 5, 1806, in Madison, N. Y.; is son of Webster and Betsey Jipson; the former was born in Massachusetts, the latter a native of Connecticut. In the fall of 1837 he came to Michigan, and settled in Ada, where he bought 40 acres of land, which he sold four years later, and bought 80 acres on sec. 15, and two years after bought 40 acres additional on sec. 10. He has since sold the original purchase, all but 14 acres, where he now resides; has a new house and convenient, agreeable surroundings. In 1841 Mr. Jipson married Minerva Foster, of Ada. They had two children—Maria A., born Feb. 14, 1842, and Ellen, born in May, 1845, died Aug. 25, 1856. Mrs. Jipson died in August, 1856, in Grand Rapids. Mr. Jipson was married again Feb. 18, 1858, to Mrs. Mira D., widow of William Boyd, of Grand Rapids; daughter of Washington and Eunice Rathbun. She was born June 15, 1823, in Howard, Steuben Co., N. Y., and by her first marriage had three children—John D., Bell M. and Emma C.; the latter died at Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 2, 1856. When Mr. Jipson settled at Ada it was a perfect wilderness and only about a dozen families in town. There was no grist-mill nearer than Gull Prairie, some 50 miles distant, and the “stump-mill” was used by most of the settlers, consisting of a stump hollowed out for a mortar into which their corn was pounded into meal. Mr. Jipson lived in the part of Ada called Egypt, named by him under the following circumstances. In 1842 a party of men were building a log house; dragging the logs over the ground, the soil was discovered to be very rich and well adapted to growing corn. One of the men called the attention of Mr. Jipson to the “corn soil.” “Yes,” he replied; “you will all yet come to Egypt to buy your corn.” The man suggested that they take a drink to the name of the place, and from that day it has been and probably will always be Egypt. Mr. Jipson bought the first mowing-machine in the town.

D. C. Lamberton was born April 9, 1809, in Batavia, N. Y. In his early manhood he went to Dumfries, Canada, where he resided about 20 years. In 1850 he bought 120 acres of land in Grand Rapids, one and one-half miles from the city limits. His farm and surroundings indicate his character and method of doing business. The place is a model one in every respect, its systematic arrangement giving evidence of judicious management and untiring care. Mr. Lamberton was married Sept. 23, 1832, to Mary Keeney, of Canada. She was born at Hillsdale, Columbia Co., N. Y. Her father was born at Newport, R. I., Jan. 7, 1766, and died at Clarence, N. Y., in 1818. Her mother was a native of Coventry, Conn., born Aug. 21, 1776, and died Aug. 6, 1834, at Dumfries, Canada. Mr. and Mrs. Keeney were married at Coventry, Conn., Nov. 24, 1791, and had a family of 16 children, of whom Mrs. Lamberton is the only one living. Mr. and Mrs. L. have had eight children—Warren, born Oct. 9, 1833, died July 15, 1869; Daniel C., Aug. 10, 1836; Albert, Oct. 11, 1838, died March 2, 1870; Austin, Sept. 11, 1841; Lydia M., Dec. 6, 1844; John F., May 7, 1847; Mary M., Dec. 18, 1853, died Nov. 24, 1878. Warren and Austin fought for their country's flag during the last three years of the civil war. The former was one of Berdan's Sharpshooters.

George S. Linderman was born April 29, 1823, in Tompkins Co., N. Y.; is a son of Henry and Mary (Sebing) Linderman, natives of New York. He settled in Grand Rapids Dec. 31, 1869 and bought ten and one-half acres of choice land just beyond the city limits, where he now resides, and is extensively engaged in raising most kinds of garden vegetables; has one acre set with 500 Delaware grape-vines and grows small fruits of nearly all kinds; has a good peach orchard. The place is a most desirable one, located but one and one-half miles from the business center of Grand Rapids; the soil is mostly clay mixed with a sandy loam, of the sort best adapted to market-gardening. The stream forming the outlet of Reed's lake flows through the place and on the river banks are three never failing springs. The dwelling is a fine one, and the surroundings are tasty and in good condition. Mr. Linderman was married May 1, 1840, to Sarah Thorp, of Winnebago Co., Ill. They have one child—Albert T., born July 3, 1847, married and living at Whitehall, Mich. He has three children—Winifred, Gertrude and Arthur. Mr. Linderman is a Republican. P. O., Grand Rapids.

Henry Lohr, son of Peter and Elizabeth Lohr, was born Oct. 15, 1841, in Bavaria, Germany. At the age of 16, he came alone to America, where he has made his own progress in life. He was married April 28, 1867, to Susannah Brookman, of Cincinnati. They have six children—John, born Sept. 15, 1864; Michael Henry, Dec. 31, 1867; Anna Theresa, July 28, 1870; Elizabeth C., Nov. 28, 1872; Cecilia B., April 28, 1875, and Frank William, April 20, 1881. A niece, Anna B. Wagner, born April 1, 1866. Mr. Lohr came to Michigan in June, 1869, and after a stay of

nine months in Walker, he went to Paris and remained two and one-half years, since which period he has lived in this tp. He owns 10 acres of choice land on sec. 8, where he carries on market-gardening, and raises all kinds of vegetables suitable to the demands of the trade in the city. He is an independent Republican. Both himself and wife are members of the German Catholic Church.

Sanford W. Lyon was born at Naples, Ontario Co., N. Y., in August, 1837. He is a son of Bunson K. and Paulina Lyon, both natives of Vermont. He came to Grand Rapids in June, 1861, and in August, 1862, enlisted in Co. B, 21st Reg., M. V. I., and was discharged at the close of the war. He was wounded in the last engagement in which his regiment took part—at Bentonville, N. C. He served in Co. B about 18 months, and on his transfer to Co. A, was placed in command, which he retained during the war. On his return he bought 14 acres of land near the city, on sec. 28, where he engaged in market gardening, and which he still carries on successfully. He was married Sept. 4, 1862, to Harriet A. Tracy, of Grand Rapids. She is daughter of Addison and Tensa Tracy, both natives of Pittsfield, Mass. Mr. Tracy was born Aug. 24, 1796, and died March 5, 1864. Mrs. Tracy was born March 8, 1803, and is still living. Mrs. Lyon was born Dec. 30, 1836, in Amherst, O. Mr. and Mrs. Lyon have had five children, born as follows: Harley H., Sept. 26, 1864; Elroy T., Jan. 22, 1868, died Sept. 22, 1872; Mary M., Dec. 1, 1870; Wiley T., Aug. 12, 1874, and Laura P., July 22, 1876. Mr. Lyon is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and in politics is a Republican. Mrs. Lyon's brother was a soldier in the same regiment with her husband, and died of disease at Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 1, 1863. A brother of Mr. Lyon, who enlisted in the war, was taken prisoner and starved to death in the stockade prison at Andersonville, March 20, 1865.

Philip M. McFall, son of Joseph and Lydia McFall, was born Dec. 12, 1855, in Algoma, Kent Co. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother was born in Ohio. His father was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, and died in a hospital in 1865. Mr. McFall was married Dec. 12, 1876, to Almira A. Lyman, of Grand Rapids, born in the District of Columbia Sept. 30, 1855. Her father was a native of Orange Co., N. Y. He was a soldier in the late war. Her mother was born in Hampden Co., Mass. Both are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. McFall have one child living—Theresa D., born Sept. 2, 1880. Mr. McFall by occupation is a farmer, and in political views a Republican.

Lafayette Mead was born in Leroy, Wayne Co., N. Y., Oct. 18, 1824. His father, Lewis Mead, was born in Vermont in 1782, and died in Oakland county in 1862. His mother was a native of Vermont, born in 1785 and died in Michigan in 1865. His grandfather, Timothy Mead, and his great-grandfather, bearing same name, were born in the Green Mountain State. The former was a soldier of the Revolution, and his son, Lewis, of 1812. Lewis

Mead and family settled in Lyons, Oakland Co., in 1832, when there were but two families within six miles. Mr. and Mrs. Mead died where they located. Mr. Mead, of this sketch, was married Oct. 27, 1850, to Sarah A., daughter of John and Mary Forbes, of Paris, born in Canada April 26, 1829. Her father was a native of New York, born Dec. 14, 1800; her mother, a native of New Brunswick, was born April 10, 1803, and died July 18, 1861. Six children of Mr. and Mrs. Forbes are living. They settled in Paris in 1841. In 1850 Mr. Mead, of this sketch, purchased 80 acres of land on sec. 10, in Paris. He resided on the farm 15 years, selling it and taking charge of the county farm two years. He then purchased 104 acres of most desirable land on sec. 34, Grand Rapids. It is situated two and a half miles from the city, on the south bank of Reed's lake, a summer resort of considerable celebrity. Mr. Mead spent the year 1859 at Pike's Peak, Col., with a party of six from Kent county, who went to that land of promise with their horses. He is a Republican in politics, and both himself and wife are connected with the East Street Methodist Church.

Munson & Knapp, proprietors of the Grand Rapids nurseries. These popular nurseries were established in the spring of 1873, by Wm. K. and Edward A. Munson, under the firm name of Munson Bros., both of whom had served an apprenticeship in the large nurseries of Geneva, N. Y. They first rented 10 acres of land of E. U. Knapp, on sec. 17, tp. of Grand Rapids, one and one-fourth miles N. E. of the D. S. & M. R. R. depot. In the spring of 1878 E. A. Munson sold his interest to Chas. E. Knapp, and the business was continued under the firm style of "Munson & Knapp." Their business now covers upward of 60 acres of ground, and they offer for sale a first-class assortment of apple, standard and dwarf pear, cherry, plum and peach trees. Of the latter they make a specialty. Their trade includes strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, gooseberries, grapes, currants, evergreens, deciduous and weeping trees, roses, climbers, etc. They have 7,000 peach-trees and 2,000 grape-vines, and are planting more every year.

Wm. K. Munson and wife were both born near Syracuse, N. Y., and came to Grand Rapids in the spring of 1873. Chas. E. Knapp and wife were born in Butler, Wayne Co., N. Y., and moved to Grand Rapids in the fall of 1873.

R. Parish & Sons, manufacturers of cider and vinegar. Their works are located on Lake avenue, near Reed's lake, and have a capacity of about 500 barrels of vinegar, which are shipped to the trade in different parts of the State. Besides, they make cider for customers. Mill capacity, 60 barrels a day. The business was established in 1877 and is constantly on the increase; no similar establishment exists in Grand Rapids.

Mr. Parish, sr., was born in King's Sutton, Northamptonshire, England, Dec. 6, 1823. In 1830 his parents came to America and settled at Rochester, N. Y., where he remained until 1844, when he located in Ypsilanti, Washtenaw Co., where he remained four

years. He was married Jan. 6, 1848, to Martha, daughter of Roderick and Lucinda Rowley, both natives of New England. She was born Dec. 12, 1827, in Middlesex, Ontario Co., N. Y. Soon after that event he bought a farm in Ada, Kent Co., where they lived until 1870, and moved to the city of Grand Rapids. In May, 1876, they moved to their present location. Mr. and Mrs. Parish had three children, born in Ada—Roderick T., DeWitt R. and Charles D. Mr. Parish died in Grand Rapids, March 11, 1880, aged 57; himself and wife were members of the Congregational Church. He was a Republican, as are his three sons. Roderick T. was married May 5, 1874, to Anna E. Spencer, of Independence, Buchanan Co., Iowa; they have one child—Grace S., born Aug. 27, 1880.

George D. Potts was born in New Jersey, Aug. 26, 1842. His parents came to Michigan in 1847, and settled in Washington, Macomb Co., where he lived with them three years, and went to Bruce, and two years after returned to Macomb county, and 11 years later he bought 160 acres of land in Muskegon, on which he lived nine years and sold it, going to Alpine, where he resided six years. His next removal was to Grand Rapids tp., where he now resides. He was married Sept. 22, 1878, to Nancy Bird, of this tp., daughter of Daniel and Nancy Bird, born in 1840. They have no children. Mrs. Potts has four sisters, and Mr. Potts two brothers. Politically he is a Democrat. His wife is connected with the Methodist Church. P. O., Grand Rapids; box 334.

Albert C. Stonebreaker was born in Hartwich, Otsego Co., N. Y.; is son of Peter M. and Juliette (Reed) Stonebreaker, the former of German parentage, born in Huntington, Pa., the latter in Hartwich, N. Y., of mixed Scotch, English and German lineage. His maternal grandfather was one of General Washington's staff officers, and received a pension. His parents moved to Wisconsin about 20 years ago, where his father died about 1871; his mother still survives. They had seven children, five of whom are living. Mr. Stonebreaker is the oldest. He received only a common-school education and had his own way to make in the world. In 1848 he came to Michigan and bought 80 acres of land in Grand Rapids, on sec. 36. It was perfectly wild, and he built a shanty for a home and practiced self-denial, economy and perseverance until his possessions reach an aggregate of 320 acres. He has cleared in all, himself, about 150 acres. He was married to Esther Pinock, of Mansfield, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y. They have two children. Seth is married and lives on an adjoining farm; has four sons. Constant, the only daughter, is the wife of Franklin Cole, of Shiawassee Co. Mr. Stonebreaker is a Democrat in politics. His portrait appears on another page of this volume.

Hollis R. Taylor was born in Danville, Vt., June 12, 1814; is son of Joseph and Philena Taylor. Charles Taylor, his grandfather, came from England in 1731, and settled at Harvard, Mass.

Mr. Taylor came to this State in 1832, stayed a short time at Jonesville and bought a farm at Coldwater. In 1857 he made a purchase of 80 acres in sec. 36, and repeated additions since have increased his possessions until he owns 280 acres. He was married May 30, 1842, to Hannah Howell, of Quincy, Branch Co., Mich., daughter of Joseph and Dorcas Howell, born at Hartland, Niagara Co., N. Y., May 13, 1825. Her parents settled in Michigan in 1836. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have had six children, born as follows: George E., March 22, 1844; Augustus S., July 8, 1845, died July 18, 1851; Lucius H., March 4, 1847; Charles G., Feb. 9, 1852; Frank A., Jan. 20, 1854; Walter R., Nov. 5, 1858; Emma A., April 8, 1863. George E. Taylor resides in Newaygo and is Register of Deeds for Newaygo Co., with his brother Walter as deputy. Lucius resides in Yazoo Co., Miss., and is engaged in teaching and farming. The two eldest sons were soldiers in the late war. Mr. Taylor is a Republican and has been School Director 15 years.

David Wright was born in Hebron, Washington Co., N. Y. His parents, David and Sarah Wright, both natives of Northfield, Mass. His ancestors were of English descent. He settled in Plainfield in 1859, buying 20 acres of land on sec. 21, and six years after sold it and bought 15 acres of land on sec. 6, where he now resides. He was married March 20, 1833, to Lydia A., daughter of William and Lydia Northrup, born Aug. 24, 1810, in Cambridge, Mass. Mrs. Wright's father was born Jan. 21, 1776, in Rhode Island, and died in July, 1861; her mother was born in Massachusetts, July 31, 1777, and died June 3, 1842. Mr. and Mrs. Wright have had three children—Helen Mar, born Aug. 29, 1837; Hercules, born March 9, 1843, died Oct. 22, 1852; Milton Eugene, born Dec. 4, 1854. Helen Wright was married Feb. 9, 1861, to John H. Wood, of Grand Rapids. He was a soldier in the war for the Union and belonged to the 6th Mich. Cavalry; he died in the hospital in Fairfax, Va., about nine months after enlistment. Mrs. Wood is engaged in teaching.



GRAND RAPIDS CITY.

From that day in August, 1833, when Joel Guild arrived on the spot, now known as Campau Place, progress has been made, unequaled in some respects, and exceeded only in a very few instances. The locality possessed every advantage ; nature made it beautiful, the American pioneers made it useful ; the former gave it a rich soil, stone quarries, and a great water-power, the latter utilized each, turning the soil into well-ordered gardens, soon concealed it beneath piles of masonry, and turned the very waters of the rapids into controlling channels. The change which has marked this age of progress is one in which the people must take an especial pride. Ten of the early citizens survive time to realize it ; the greater number of the old people who survive do not regret it ; but there are yet among them men and women who look back to the never-forgotten past, and mourn the by-gone times when contentment waited on the workers of the cradle, plow and spade, when pastoral industry was rewarded by peace and plenty, and primitive happiness ruled within the rude but comfortable homes of a people who lived with and for one another. Old-time manners and customs have been revolutionized, a new order established, and the labor of the modernizers made to manifest itself in everything.

The citizens have, from the earliest period, paid much attention to educational matters. From the pioneer era to the very present the school has formed a subject for gossip and inquiry. A love of educational advancement formed the leading characteristic of the people. The school has always been fostered by them. It has been raised up from a very humble beginning to the greatest height, until now the system, the number of educational houses, the literary and scientific associations have won for the city as well as the county a high reputation for practical knowledge.

The varied forms of Christianity have steadily advanced ; churches have multiplied until their spires or minarets may be seen from every quarter of the city. The era of the Catholic missionary passed away, and for a time there was nothing left to the Indians and French traders but the memory of their visits and their zeal. Christianity revived under the patronage of the settlers, and where the French priest preached in Otchipwe then, the Church is to-day represented by French, Irish, English, Polish and German ministers, and every form of Christian worship fully tolerated. Grand Rapids is the See of an Episcopal bishopric, the center of a great Baptist congregation, and one of the strongholds of Methodism. The synagogue, too, is here, with all its ancient usages. Lutherans, Swedenborgians, Mormons, Adventists, Per-

fectionists and the hundreds of various forms of Christian worship exist here in profusion.

The literary and scientific circles of the city compete in membership and intellectual excellence with those of the great literary centers of the Union. Perfect in organization, they awaken in the minds of those who read the reports of their meetings, or who attend their reunions, a sense of what organization is capable of performing.

The city press is well conducted. Though at times, it deals with the more unfortunate trans-Atlantic peoples in a manner altogether opposed to American ideas, it still may be considered the exponent of the American mind, and the faithful guardian of American interests in home affairs. With rare exceptions the journalists are of that class who have risen above flunkeyism, and have just sufficient pathos and depth of feeling to deal justly by the men and events of our day.

Charitable organizations are common here. Apart from the aid which the county appropriates for the relief of the poor, the citizens have their relief societies, also ready and willing at all times to aid the deserving poor or the unfortunate. Benevolent associations are numerous, and the amount of good they accomplish almost incalculable. In very many instances the societies, whether secret or benevolent, carry on a special insurance business, by which the widow of the deceased member is entitled to \$2,000, and in some instances to a much larger amount.

The manufacturers are of that class who understand what is due to the honest laborer, and therefore claim nothing more from employes than an honest day's work for a reasonable money consideration. The commercial houses are conducted on principles equally equitable, and thus a trade, metropolitan in character, moves steadily onward under the genial influence of good will between employer and employed, and honor between manufacturer and dealer.

Disassociating the history of a city, like Grand Rapids, from that of the county, of which it is the capital, would be similar to an effort to write the history of the American Revolution without an America, or of a Chicago without the Northwest. While avoiding, so far as practicable, special references to this city in the pages of the county history, many general notices of it necessarily occur. It will be found, however, that nothing solely connected with Grand Rapids, or which pertains directly to the sketch of the city, has been alienated from its proper place in local history. There is a dual reason for following such a plan. The city is justly proud of its record of advancement and its present high social and commercial importance. In war and peace it proved one of the strongest pillars of the State, and is to-day the 58th city of the Union in point of population, ranking among the first in beauty of location, in the enterprise of its commercial men, and in the probity of its inhabitants.

Beginning with Grand Rapids in 1827, when Louis Campau, who had for many years previous been a trader at Saginaw, came here with \$5,000 worth of goods, raised a wigwam on the west side of the river, a little below Hovey's warehouse, and entered upon business. We will examine the district as it then appeared. There was at that place at that time an Indian village of 500 inhabitants, whose graves only now mark the spot.

The chiefs of this band or bands, were Non-o-quech-hee-zhich, or Noon-Day; Missessimni, or Young Chief; and Mock-cot-vo-ozka, or Black-Skin. Black-Skin's village, numbering 300 Indians, was located four miles south, on the Bemis farm. The old chief died in 1849. It was his boast, in after years, that he it was who first applied a torch to the village of Buffalo at the time it was burned by the English and their savage allies. It is, however, stated on authority that Noon-Day was engaged in this affair. There was another village of 500 Indians at Battle Point, under Chief Old-Rock, together with three other villages in the valley, including Long-Nose's band near Lowell. This chief was distinguished above all others for the prominence of that organ from which he derived his name, and also for being one who sold the lands on the left bank of Grand river to the United States, by the treaty of Chicago, in opposition to the will of the tribe. This resulted in his assassination in 1838, near Cold Rock. About the same period another Indian was murdered near a large oak-tree, then standing near where now is Butterworth's machine shop. Cob-moos-a was second chief of the band near Lowell.

In 1846 Cobmoosa appeared on "Payment Day," and was the most dignified of all the Indians present. He scorned to imitate the white man in dress, but was decked in a picturesque Indian costume. The son of Cobmoosa was a trader at Lowell, in later days. There were bands near the mouth of the Thornapple, and the Rouge rivers, the chiefs of which controlled the Indians of the valley. All were engaged in the war of 1812 on the side of Great Britain, and grew notoriously cruel. They also formed the acquaintance of the northern and eastern savages, and even after the coming of Louis Campau, they were accustomed to tender hospitality to many a Saginaw chief and his band. Among their visitors was the ruthless Kish-kau-ko, and other equally fierce warriors well known to the trader. Uncle Louis treated each alike; but always maintained his dignity, and never once permitted the savages to oppose his rulings.

There were few improvements then, save the garden beds of the Indians on the west bank of the river immediately below the G. R. & I. R. R. bridge. Where the business portion of a beautiful city stands to-day, one part was a marsh, and the other the deep eastern channel of the river, from the banks of which hills rose east from Campau Place. The Indians made an attempt to cultivate a garden on the river bank, near where Waterloo street now runs, but signally failed. Two small islands, formed by the river chan-

nel of the present time on the west and the deep channel on the east, occupied that portion of the present city from a point a little above Pearl St. bridge to the G. R. & I. R. R. bridge, and from the present river front, between these points, to the western side of Canal street, parallel with the front of Sweet's Hotel ; while below were two islands, the lower one said to contain over nine acres. Prof. Everett, in speaking of the old physical characteristics of the land, now covered with stores and homes of a prosperous people, states that the west side, from the river to the bluffs, was mostly a level plain, covered with granite boulders, and diversified only by a marsh north of Bridge street, about half-way between the river and the bluffs, and extending far to the north ; and a shallow ravine below Bridge street. About half a mile below Pearl street bridge, near the river, were some Indian burial mounds.

On the east side, near the river, the land was lower ; along where are Canal and Kent streets, somewhat marshy ; it was kept wet by the springs from the hills above. Below Pearl street, the ground was mostly dry, but low, and deeply covered by water in times of flood. It was cut by a small brook from the east, making a little ravine. Still further south was a ridge of land, rising steep from the river, and descending more gently toward the east. This ridge will probably always remain sufficiently to show its general character and direction, though its northern end is doomed to partly disappear.

An isolated hill began east of Canal street, about 150 feet north of Lyon street, and extended in a southeasterly direction nearly to the head of Monroe street, or about half way between Ottawa and Division streets, known as "Prospect Hill." Into the southern slope of this hill Monroe street was dug. The general height of this ridge was not far above the level of Division street. East of this ridge, commencing at the corner of Division and Monroe streets, and running northward beyond Lyon street, was a frog-pond, where the postoffice is now. The low land east of the river ridge, in the south part of the town, was a peat bog ; it has been filled several feet ; from that bog eastward the ascent was gradual, and the general contour of the ground has not been essentially changed.

Commencing at the Union school-house, and running north to near Cold Brook, the sand bluff was as steep as the sand would lie. To obtain the grade of Lyon street, it was cut to the depth of 30 feet. Above the bluff was nearly a plain, broken at the north by a wide ravine from Bridge street, descending by a nearly uniform slope to Cold Brook. Through this ravine La Fayette street has its course. The northern part of the sand bluff, near and beyond the reservoir, was broken by ravines. The same bluff presented a bold front toward Cold Brook. North of the reservoir, the cutting of the D. & M. railroad was 50 feet.

A string of four islands, scarcely separated, extended down the river from Pearl street bridge ; the deep part of the river channel

runs east of them. This channel was used by the river craft until about 1852. Steamboats landed their freight a little below the junction of Monroe and Pearl streets, or where the building stands that breaks the line. The filling up of this channel is due to natural agency. The great flow of silt into the calm, still waters of this deep channel contributed to soon fill it up. The land north, where stands the hotel, and most of it north of Pearl street, is *made land*, where Wadsworth's mill and dam once stood. The jail is on "Island No. 2." Canal street, at its present grade, is filled from four to fifteen feet between Pearl and Bridge streets. Its greatest filling is at its southern end, which was a little bay of the river. The marsh on the west side was drained in the year 1875 and takes its place as dry land. The region along Waterloo street, and up the southern lowlands east of the ridge, has been filled in. The Cold Brook region is much filled also.

The ditch in front of the county jail and the steamboat channel are the only evidences of the existence of the island formations. The steep hills may be said to have also disappeared, and the whole physical appearance of the valley proper changed, with exception, perhaps, of the highland ranges, which in the dim past, confined the waters of the great river that connected Saginaw Bay with Lake Michigan. Louis Campau saw nature pure and simple ruling over the district, witnessed the advent of the American pioneers, beheld the valley changing under every act of theirs, and lived to see a magnificent community dwell where uncultivated nature once held sway.

There was noticed in the vicinity of Grand Rapids, on the night of Feb. 11, 1827, a meteor, that resembled a ball of fire more than meteors usually do. In its passage a sound was heard, which on its appearance above the rapids resembled an explosion. This alarmed the Ottawas, who ceased not to consider it an omen of impending disaster. When Campau arrived, the chiefs related to him all they knew of that wandering light, and he, of course, explained to them that it was merely sent to announce the coming of the *Wimitigoji*, or Frenchmen. Uncle Louis understood the Indian character too well to leave even the phenomena of nature unturned to his advantage.

In 1828 the Campau trading-house was located on the river front, above the head of Island No. 1, near the foot of Bronson street. Regarding this time, the following characteristic story is related. It appears that two years after W. L. Coffinberry settled here, business required him to visit his old homestead in Ohio. On his arrival there he met one of the old neighbors, named McBride, who inquired after his health and where he was living. He answered, "At Grand Rapids, Michigan." McBride looked at him earnestly, repeated the name, "*Grand Rapids*," and then asked, "Is that the name of the town?" He answered in the affirmative. "I must tell you a story about that place," said he. "When we used to manufacture whisky in 1828-'29, the article accumulated on our

hands to such an extent that we considered it advisable to take a boat load across the lake to Detroit, which was then a very small place. Our cargo entirely stocked the market, and was not half sold. We were advised to go to Mackinaw, which advice we took, and, procuring a passage on a vessel, sailed with the whisky for Mackinaw. We stocked the market also at that place, and we were advised to go to Milwaukee, then containing only 30 or 40 inhabitants, whom we supplied and yet had a few barrels left. Chicago was the next point of importance, and there we determined to sell out, if possible. However, after stocking that port, we had still 10 barrels on hand, and with this cargo proceeded to Grand river.

“ We got our 10 barrels on board a vessel and slipped over to the mouth of Grand river, then got a scow and poled up to the foot of the rapids. When we arrived there, we found one white man, a Frenchman, slightly lame, a tall, rather slender gentleman, who could speak very good English, and to him I sold out the entire balance of my cargo. I was forced to ask him, ‘ Who will you sell all this whisky to?’ His reply was, ‘ If you stay all night with me, you will see.’ I concluded to stay. While loitering around I saw the Indians beginning to come in. They were coming from nearly every direction. Some had empty bottles, some had tin pails, others had birch-bark baskets, brass kettles, stone jugs, and every vessel which might hold fluid. To cap the climax, two Indians brought a canoe as the only means of carrying away the precious liquor. They purchased a whole barrel, placed it in the canoe, and then pushed off from the shore into deep water, near the head of a small island, where there was a kind of an eddy in the eastern branch of the river, and there stopped. The boat lay very still for the time being, and the men laid down their paddles, one being in each end of the canoe, and the precious barrel in the midship. They caught the barrel by the chine, and lifting it above the sides of the canoe, gave it a quick turn, which resulted in placing it across the little boat, resting on the sides. They then rolled it over until the bung came on the upper side. In this position one of the fellows held it, while the other struck on the staves with the paddle until the bung came out. This accomplished, one caught the barrel by the ends, and crouching down, drew the barrel downward, bringing the bunghole to his mouth, when he took a first-rate, good, long drink. He then surrendered his place to Indian No. 2, who entered on the same performance when Indian No. 1 began to feel so happy that he wanted to yell, and in doing so, gave the boat a very slight motion, which resulted in an upset, precipitating its whole contents into the river. They all disappeared for a moment under the water, but presently up came the barrel, the Indian still holding by the chine. As soon as he got his head out of water, he again clapped his mouth to the bung to save the whisky. Other Indians came to their assistance and rescued barrel and savages from a watery grave.

"That night was the most musical night of my whole life. I never heard so much noise in one night, nor so many unearthly howlings. 'And that place you say is now Grand Rapids, and has 4,000 inhabitants!' " Were McBride to revisit the county-seat of Kent to-day, what would be his surprise? The Indians and Uncle Louis are gone. The island and the eastern channel have disappeared. McBride, the old Ohio distiller, might, indeed, be surprised at the changes, and still have cause to wonder at the temperate character of a community of over 32,000 people.

The Black Hawk war excitement, which filled the new American settlements with alarm, was unnoticed in Kent county. Gen. J. W. Brown sent a letter to Louis Campau in 1832, asking him to accompany Col. Wm. McNair, Major Davis Smith and Lt.-Col. Dan. Pittman to the front. The command left Tecumseh for Niles early that year; but Campau, failing to see the necessity for such an expedition, refused to go.

The first location of the lands at the rapids of Grand river, ceded to the United States, was made by Louis Campau on the east front of northeast quarter of section 25, town seven north, 12 west, containing 72.15 acres, Sept. 19, 1831. Ten years later the old trader patented the islands known as No. 1 and No. 2, containing $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The patent for this land was issued Aug. 10, 1841. In 1869 the separating channel was partially filled up and the land so formed was platted under the name, "Island Addition."

THE FIRST AMERICAN SETTLERS.

In the county history it is laid down that Madame La Framboise, Rix Robinson and Louis Campau were the pioneers of Kent county; that David Tucker, Luther Lincoln, Joel Guild, Eliphalet Turner and family, and others, were the pioneers of American settlement. This order of settlement is considered correct by almost the entire number of the surviving old settlers. However there are a few who state, evidently convinced of the justice of such statement, that Eliphalet Turner arrived at Grand Rapids Aug. 11, 1833; while Joel Guild did not come until 24 hours after, or on August 12th, of that year. With a view of doing justice to those brave men who led the vanguard of civilization into the wilderness at the Rapids, by locating each in the order of time and place, a full inquiry was made by the writer, and he, with others, who ought to be acquainted with the subject, have concluded that the following statement may be considered sufficient to settle the matter:

Henry Little, of Kalamazoo, who lived here for a time 40 years ago and upward, says that Leonard Slater was born in Worcester, Mass., and his wife, whose maiden name was Mary F. Ide, was born in Brattleboro, Vt. They were married May 29, 1826. Soon afterward they started for Michigan, reaching Carey Station Sept. 27 of the same year. In the following spring they came to the mission at the Grand river rapids. Here three children were born to them.



H. E. Brown

—Sarah Emily, Aug. 12, 1827; George L., Feb. 9, 1829; Frances I., Dec. 29, 1832. Isaac Briggs and wife (maiden name Sarah Andrews) with five children, came to the Rapids in the spring of 1832 from Gull Prairie, having previously emigrated from Pelham, Mass. Mr. Briggs was an overseer on the mission farm. H. Rush, the mission blacksmith, wife and child, were early on the ground, and R. D. Potts and wife came with Mr. Slater as teachers of the mission school. Several other white men were employed about the missionary grounds. Two of these families, and probably more, were, as Mr. Little says, "Yankees of the first water." There were enough of them to constitute quite a colony, to accommodate which Mr. Slater received the appointment and served as Postmaster. These, however, were on a special enterprise, and their stay, for the time, was in Indian Territory, on a missionary reservation. Of the settlement proper, the establishment of the agricultural and business community of Grand Rapids, accounts heretofore given are substantially correct.

April 25, 1833, a company of emigrants started from a point near Utica, N. Y., for Michigan; the party left Buffalo, where it was joined by the Winsor family, May 7, came by steamer to Detroit, and on May 14 struck into the wilderness from Pontiac and headed for the Grand river country. As they journeyed they camped out, and a portion of the way had to cut their road through the woods. They arrived at Ionia on the 28th of May—some 60 persons in the company—the Dexters, Yeomanses, Arnolds, Guilds, Winsors, Dr. Lincoln, Fox, Decker, and probably some others. Most of these stopped for a time at Ionia, and some settled there permanently. But Louis Campau made a trip to Ionia with bateaux, carrying supplies for the Dexters, and brought down Joel Guild and family—himself and wife, one son and six daughters—who arrived in Grand Rapids June 24, 1833, which is the date of the settlement proper; though some years previous Rev. McCoy visited this vicinity, with the view of starting a Baptist mission, and between that time and 1833 his and a Catholic mission were established; also, Louis Campau had a trading post established here in 1827. Mr. Guild immediately set about building a small frame house, where now stands the City National Bank, and moved into it that same season. Edward Guild and family soon followed, and the same season of 1833, Eliphalet Turner, and Jonathan F. Chubb, with their families, and probably some others arrived. The first township meeting was held at the house of Joel Guild, April 4, 1834. The Winsor family moved down from Ionia a year or two later. Mrs. Harriet Burton, residing near this city, and her brother, Consider Guild, of Georgetown, Ottawa Co., are the only ones now living of this pioneer family. This statement is borne out by the fact that Louis Campau visited the Dexter colony shortly after its arrival, made a short stay, and returning, brought with him the Guild family.

The Turner family may well lay claim to the honors attending the American pioneers. Eliphalet, the head of the family, arrived, as has been stated, in August, 1833, and entered at once upon the work of the settler in the wilderness. David Tucker and Luther Lincoln came in 1832; but did not settle permanently until a year later. Myron Royce, Hiram Jennison, Wm. R. Goodwin, J. B. Copeland, Henry West, James Vanderpool, Jonathan F. Chubb, Ira Jones, Barney Burton, Daniel Guild and Rev. Frederick Baraga came in 1833 and settled near the Rapids.

In June, 1833, Louis Campau built the first frame house, on the east bank of the river. It is said that previous to his visit to Ionia he conceived the idea, and laid the foundation for the structure. On returning from that visit, with the Guild family, he pushed forward the first frame warehouse or store building. Joel Guild, who came in 1833, bought a lot opposite the Campau store house, where now is the City National Bank, and erected a dwelling house thereon, in July and August, afterward known as the Guild House. In June of the same year, Rev. Frederick Baraga arrived and located the Catholic mission, on the west side of the river, near the foot of the rapids. Here he erected the first frame building west of Jackson, which was used as a church until its removal, at the instance of Louis Campau to a location above the foot of Fulton street on Waterloo street. This summary ejection of the learned and Rev. Father Baraga was effected in January or February, 1834, and the house moved across the river on the ice by Barney Burton. The block houses of the Baptist mission, comprising a blacksmith shop, school and dwelling-house were ranged along the west bank of the river opposite Louis Campau's old post, south of the foot of Bronson street, opposite Huron street.

After the arrival of the Turner family a saw-mill was erected on Indian creek. This primitive manufacturing concern stood one-half a mile above the location of Wonderly & Company's modern mills. Close by this little mill was the great *mandaminikitigan*, or corn-field, of the tribe, which, however, was then uncultivated. During the year Campau was in a very excitable condition: he desired to manage the affairs of the settlers, and this desire he entertained with the best intentions: he wished to do all in his power for them, and so long as the settler would abide by his ruling, the greatest friendship existed; but the moment Uncle Louis' acts were questioned, war was declared.

The Toledo war for the possession of the six-mile strip may be said to have begun and ended in 1834. Gov. S. T. Mason and Gen. Brown, on the part of Michigan, and the terrific Lucas, Governor of Ohio, were the principal actors in this unbloody campaign. Uncle Samuel's regular troops came on the scene at the proper moment and had very little difficulty in urging the soldiers of Michigan and Ohio to retire. In this peculiar *affaire de guerre* the men of Kent took little stock.

In 1834 Richard Godfroy, who arrived here to settle early that year, built a store at the corner of Pearl and Canal streets, 66 feet south of Lovett block, and subsequently a residence at the corner of Monroe and Ottawa streets, where the bank building now stands. This site he sold to Rev. Andrew Vizoiski for the Catholic congregation. Robert Barr, Lovell Moore and Louis Moran arrived shortly after Mr. Godfroy. That year Kent was organized as a township and attached to Kalamazoo. The meeting was held at Joel Guild's house, April 3, when no less than 17 town officers were elected. The whole number of votes cast at the first town meeting was but nine, but as there were 17 positions to fill, every man present was accommodated with an office, three of them two offices apiece, while Barney Burton and Luther Lincoln were decorated with three each.

After each of the American pioneers was loaded down with official honors, one at least seemed determined not to rest content there. He asked Miss Harriet Guild to marry him, and the lady being willing, the contract was formally perfected by Mr. Slater. Mrs. Burton now resides near Reed's lake, and is still young in spirit. After this happy introduction to real life in the Valley Settlement, the prospect of the colony grew brighter, and even Campau felt that the era of improvement had dawned. In August, 1834, he employed all the men then settled in the neighborhood to build a large frame house, north of his store house as erected in 1833. This building was completed during the fall and winter, and the land in its rear converted into a neat garden by the close of the spring of 1835. This was a two-story building, comparatively well finished. It was located near the corner of Waterloo and Monroe streets, where is now the Rathbun House. In after years this building was raised, and now actually forms the second and third floors of the front part of this popular hostelry.

Darius Winsor, whose son, Eugene, was the first male child born to American settlers in this county, arrived in 1835. He was accompanied by Edward Guild, another member of the Dexter colony, and a brother of Joel. Jefferson Morrison and Charles Shepard, now residents of the city, Lucius Lyon, Antoine Campau, A. Hosford Smith, James Lyman, Wm. H. Godfroy, Julius C. Abel, N. O. Sargent, John Almy, Leonard G. Baxter, John Crampton, Martin Ryerson, Demetrius Turner, Dr. Wilson, Horace Gray, Rev. Andreas Vizoiski, Wm. M. Livingstone, John W. Pierce and Andrew Robbins came to the settlement in 1835. From this period forward, even through the panic years from 1837 to 1843, the greater number of those men labored to build up not only a city, but also a prosperous county.

Nor were politics forgotten. The settlers had merely made themselves dwelling-houses, when a meeting was held (1835) to elect delegates to form a State constitution, the number of votes recorded being 41. In April, previous to this election, the vote for Kalamazoo county officers reached 26. Before this political

business was entered upon, Asa Fuller, who appears to have come in early in 1835, determined to give his attention to a matter of greater personal interest. His fate may be inferred from the following notice :

KENT, March 12, 1835.

This day Asa Fuller personally came before me at my office and applied for license to be granted him to be joined in wedlock with Susan Dwennel, both of this place, and being duly sworn as to his lawful right to be joined in wedlock to the above named Susan Dwennel, and finding no legal objections thereto, I therefore granted license for any proper person to join Asa Fuller and Susan Dwennel in wedlock.

Given under my hand the day and year above mentioned.

ELIPHALET H. TURNER, Town Clerk.

Toward the close of 1835, there were 13 frame buildings erected within the present boundaries of the city

The settlers of 1836 included John Ball, Robert Hilton, Sylvester Granger, Philander Tracey, Wm. A. Richmond, Aaron B. Turner, Isaac Turner, J. M. Nelson, George Coggeshall, George C. Nelson, W. P. Mills, George Young, Billins Stocking, David Burnett, Asa Pratt, Hiram Hinsdill, Stephen Hinsdill, Harry Eaton, Charles H. Taylor, William M. Morman, John Thompson, Samuel Howland, J. Mortimer Smith, Anthony Borden, Edward Carveth, Hezekiah Green, William Haldane, Truman H. Lyon, K. S. Pettibone, Abram Randall, George Coggeshall, John J. Watson, L. Beebe, Jacob Barnes, George Martin, Capt. Stoddard, Solomon Withey, sr., and Joel Sliter.

The improvements effected this year may be said to begin with the building of the National Hotel, on the site now occupied by the Morton House. This house was built by Hilton G. Spangler for Myron Hinsdill. George Coggeshall erected a house on the north side of Kent street, with a western frontage, in 1837. The Nelson brothers built a store, in 1836, opposite the Eagle Tavern, on Waterloo street; southwest of this was A. Hosford Smith's store and Charles H. Taylor's tailoring rooms, and below still the Campau warehouses. Darius Winsor, then postmaster, had his office on the heights of Justice street, now near the corner of Ottawa and Fountain streets. John Almy built the offices of the Kent Company, together with a few small houses, on Canal and Bronson.

The first celebration of Independence Day took place July 4, 1836, in which about 25 or 30 persons participated. A dinner was given on the top of Prospect Hill, where Ledyard's block now stands, and at an altitude equal to the height of that building. Among those present were Louis Campau, Antoine Campau, Robert Hilton, Aaron Sibly, Wm. Morman, Toussaint Campau, Lorin M. Page, John Hart, John Thompson, the Lyman brothers, Doctors Wilson and Shepard, Edward Carveth, Anthony Borden, Alva Wanzey, Crampton, George Mills, Eliphalet Turner, with a number of ladies, among whom were Mrs. Randall and Mrs. Burton. The only members of that party who are living to-day

are: John Hart, Wm. Morman, Anthony Borden, Dr. C. Shepard, Mrs. Randall, Mrs. Burton and Robert Hilton.

In 1836 Richard Godfroy built the first steamboat, the "Governor Mason," which July 4, 1837, made her first trip. At one time the boat was started for Ionia, and when partly over the rapids her engines were unable to propel her. A messenger was sent to Mr. Slater, who brought out two yokes of cattle, which towed the boat to the head of the rapids. On the return trip the boat ran from the head of the rapids to the lower island in two and one-half minutes, her course being close to the west bank.

The site of Sweet's Hotel was formerly a mill-pond, and the dam erected was considered such a nuisance to navigation that the grand jury found an indictment against the owner. When the case came before the court a young lawyer addressed the magistrate: "May it please the court, the d—d old saw-mill ——" "Tut, tut!" said the magistrate; "I mean the old saw-mill dam."

Justice Beebe erected a small building immediately south of "Grab Corners," nearly opposite the old Campau residence. In this building Dr. Wilson made his office and his home also. The Guild House, the same as erected in 1833, was converted into a hotel, while a small log house stood on the side of the hill nearly opposite, where is now the Leppig block. A frame addition was made to this log house in 1835 and converted into a hotel by Hiram Hinsdill. One of the stores erected by Jefferson Morrison, next the Campau store, was occupied by him, while Antoine Campau's store stood close by. The river ferry and ford was between Islands Nos. 2 and 3, below the Grand Rapids & Indiana railroad bridge. Toward the close of the year a number of French mechanics arrived, and entered upon the work of settlement.

The arrivals in 1837 included Rev. James Ballard, James M. McCrary, H. K. Rose, James Scribner, C. P. Calkins, Samuel F. Butler, Gains S. Deane, Noble S. Finney, Henry Dean, Aaron Dikeman, Geo. W. Pattison, William I. Blakely, James H. Ramsey, Luman R. Atwater, Wm. A. Tryon, Robert Morris, Leonard Covell, John F. Godfroy, Simeon Johnson and Harry H. Ives.

In this year the Grand River Bank was inaugurated, with John Almy, President, and Lucius Lyon, Cashier. This banking company issued bills, and would doubtless have benefited each stockholder and the settlement generally had not the panic of that year, and the financial embarrassments which it brought on, militated against success. It is stated by some old settlers that Wm. A. Richmond was Cashier. The "Peoples' Bank," or as it was then known, "Geo. Coggeshall's Bank," was inaugurated with Louis Campau as President and Simeon Johnson, Cashier. Notwithstanding the fact that this cashier borrowed a few thousand dollars of Rix Robinson, for the purpose of displaying the "great resources of the concern" to the Bank Commissioner, the bank was not licensed, and its affairs were placed in possession of John Ball. Uncle Rix is said to have lost all the money he loaned Johnson

The old wing dam was another offspring of enterprise. It appears that in 1837 the Government appropriated \$5,000 for the improvement of the navigation of Grand river, Grand Rapids being at that time a port of entry. The appropriation was all expended in the construction of a wing dam, running from the head of Island No. 1, in a semi-circular form, toward the center of the river. The east end of the dam, which began at the head of the island, was four or five rods north of where Pearl street bridge now stands, while the west end of the stone semi-circle dropped down the river and ended about its center and just at the upper edge of the bridge. The object of this curved dam, with its back up stream, was of course to deepen both the east and the west channels, by confining the water to narrower spaces. The work done, as in case of most appropriations, was ridiculously small compared to the amount of its cost.

This dam long remained a notable feature of the river scenery, but after Grand Rapids ceased to be a port of entry, during President Buchanan's administration, the wing dam gradually became a convenient and cheap place to obtain stone for building purposes—especially for foundations along the river banks. Through this system of adoption the old dam gradually grew smaller and beautifully less, until for a number of years past strangers would never have suspected, when gazing up the river from Pearl street bridge, that lying at their very feet were the last sad remains of Uncle Sam's \$5,000 improvements.

The last remnant of the old dam was removed Aug. 17, 1881. The last two remaining stones were taken out of the river to form part of the foundation of the addition to the Michigan Iron Works, corner of Louis and Campau streets.

By the way, there is an interesting incident connected with the abolition of the Grand Rapids port of entry, and consequently its sinecure collectorship, with its \$600 salary attachment. At the time of the Lecompton constitution rumpus in Congress, Wm. H. Godfroy was Collector, and on account of his supporting Senator Douglas in his opposition to the Lecompton measure President Buchanan removed him by wiping out the office and the port together.

In Chapter VIII, the history of the hydraulic canals is given.

The steamboat "John Almy" was built in 1837 by Aaron Peck, assisted by Wm. I. Blakely, and ——— Ferguson, for the navigation of the upper waters of Grand river. It reached the confluence of Flat river on its first trip, in 1838, when it collapsed. During the same year Aaron Dikeman opened a watchmaker's and jeweler's store on Monroe street, being the first or pioneer jeweler of Western Michigan, and among the first in the State. The Bridge Street Hotel was built in 1836-'7 by John Thompson, its first operator. The *Grand River Times* was issued April 18th, and the Wadsworth saw-mill erected at the foot of Canal, a little north of Pearl street, in 1836. During the early part of 1837 the prospect

was bright; but as the days grew apace men began to realize the fact that speculation ran dangerously high. The banks first fell, and as has been said by Mr. Ball, the high hopes of the first half of this year were scattered; faces began to indicate thought and care; business flagged, and Mr. Campau's laborers and mechanics, lacking occupation, began to seek labor elsewhere. No sale for corner-lots, and no money to pay for bread to eat. In Kent county, not half enough grain, of all kinds, was raised to feed the horses, and all else had to come from Ohio or New York; for to the west of us, they had raised as little as we. As another trouble, our wild-cat money would not buy things beyond our own limits.

Monroe street follows the trail to Campau's Indian trading post, on the bank of the river. It kept along close to the impassable swamp, extending north from the corner of Monroe and Division streets, then wound along at the foot of an abrupt hill from Ottawa to Pearl streets. This same hill connected with the now disappearing hill between Pearl and Lyon streets. Beyond these hills the trail descended to Bronson street. South of Monroe street the descent was steep, and the ground was so low as to be deeply covered at high water. The boat channel of the river was between the island and the main, and the landing was where the blocks of stores now are, on the south side of Monroe street, at the foot of Canal street.

In 1837 Louis Campau built a house, intending it for a church; and it was so used for a short time. It appears, however, that he required the payment of a certain sum of money, and this not being forthcoming, he sold the building to the Congregational society, reserving the iron cross which surmounted its mimic cupola. In removing it they found some difficulty in lifting it from its fastening, when unfortunately, Capt. Parrish and Mr. Post determined to saw the iron through. In carrying out this plan sufficient caution was not exercised. Mr. Post did not wait for the aid of Capt. Parrish, so that the iron was allowed to fall to the ground, and in its descent carried Mr. Post with it. The death of this man was the unfortunate result. This building was located at the head of Monroe street, where the Porter block now stands.

The following reminiscences of Mr. Ball deal very fully with Grand Rapids in 1837. He came here as a representative or member of a company of Eastern capitalists, for the purpose of making such investments as would appear to him just. On his first visit to the village of Grand Rapids he stayed at the Eagle tavern, then the only one in the place, and kept by Wm. Godfroy. It was then November, the nights cold, the house not plastered, the house full—two in a bed. "When the lights were out," he states, "I heard from all quarters bitter complaints of bed fellows that they 'pulled the clothes off,' not just understanding that the coverings being narrow Indian blankets, if a man covered himself, he uncovered his neighbor. I rather enjoyed the com-

plaining. The next morning we rode down to Grandville before breakfast. There being no tavern, we were directed to Charles Oakes for accommodations. They answered that they could feed our horses, but not us; but after urging our necessities, Mrs. Oakes was moved to compassion, and gave us a cup of good coffee. But then we wanted something to carry into the woods, and were told that there was nothing to be had in the village, but that on our way a Mr. Ketchum was building a mill, and there we could get plenty. But on arriving there, where Jennison's planing mill now is, they informed us that all they had was some flour and beef. So we waited until they baked a loaf of bread, which we took, and some of the uncooked beef; put into the woods, and took our course to a point where we had some vague information there was pine timber. This brought us, at dark, into the south part of what is now the town of Blendon, and we camped on a branch of the Black river. During the night, we heard the deer tramping about us in the leaves, attracted, probably, by the fire; and the wolves, as usual, howling in the distance. The next morning we explored about for a time, but not finding what we were looking for, we turned to come out, for we had taken but one day's provisions. But after a time we found ourselves in the midst of a fine tract of pine timber, and immediately turned away to see its extent, and under the excitement kept on until dark. Then we lay down without supper, in order to have something for breakfast. On waking in the morning, we found our blankets covered with snow, and being still in the pines, we were unwilling to give it up until we had explored still further. We finally struck down toward the river, expecting to find some road leading out, but there was none. We met some Indians on the river, and offered them three dollars to bring us up to Grandville in their canoes. But they declined, and we tramped on, over bluffs and through swamps, till dark; kindled a fire with our last match, and lay down, hungry and weary.

“The next morning we got out to Grandville about 9 o'clock, and succeeded in getting something to eat, notwithstanding the scarcity. As yet nothing had been raised in Kent county or Ottawa, and nothing like a supply in Ionia; and all had to be brought by way of the lakes from Buffalo or Cleveland. But we had not explored the lands minutely enough for purchasing. So, a short time after, my man, his son and myself, with a tent and better outfit, went in again, and spent two or three days. Giving them quite a bonus for their interest in the lands, I entered the whole tract, 41 eighty-acre lots, in my own name - the same lands from which the Blendon Company, long afterward, lumbered. This company were the Messrs. Brinsmaid, Leonard and Whipple, mentioned before as furnishing the capital with which I operated. Finding the prospects of profit so small, I had before given them a deed of the lands, charging nothing for my services. ‘Speculation’ No. 1.

"I was little at Grand Rapids the first fall and winter I was in the State. But one time, when there, I went up through the mud and among the stumps, to Bridge street, where Mr. Coggeshall lived, and met a man at an office west of his house, and asked him the price of lots. He—it was Judge Almy—answered, that on Canal and Kent streets they were \$50 a front foot, or \$2,500 a lot. I did not invest, and made no further inquiry about lots in Grand Rapids.

"One time, in the winter, I was at Grandville. Wishing to look for lands farther down the river, a Mr. White and some other Grand Haven men there invited me to go down the river on the ice with them. They had a cutter, and the ice being smooth, we all rode. Arriving at Grand Haven, I stopped at Mr. Luke White's, where I got acquainted with T. D. Gilbert, Mr. Ferry, Mr. Troop, Capt. White, and most of the then few inhabitants of the place. I then employed a half-breed man, a brother of Mrs. Oakes, to go with me into the woods, though it was mid-winter and the snow knee-deep. We went out south, to and up the creek that falls into Port Sheldon lake, and so, about the woods for four or five days, and came out at the mouth of the Bass river. When night came on, we encamped in the lee of some fallen tree, scraped away the snow, collected hemlock boughs for a bed, built up a rousing fire, and made ourselves very comfortable. But it was by the skill of my companion, for he was an old hunter, and knew well how to make camp. But I found no land that I thought it an object to purchase; so I came up to Grandville, and went out into what is now Byron. When there, Mr. Nathan Boynton, with his brothers, Perry and William, as boarders, were the only inhabitants. There I found some 1,000 acres of good farming land, which I bought. I think Mr. Osgood and Mr. Blake had then come to Grandville, and were keeping the first tavern there.

"I passed part of the winter at Detroit, going and returning by different routes. One time I went directly south from Ionia, on a trail to Marshall, passing through Vermontville and Bellevue; stopped at the former place over night, finding there only three families. At Detroit I met Capt. Victor Harris, and told him about the Grand River country. Gov. Mason, Mr. Schoolcraft, with his half-breed wife, and many members of the Legislature, boarded at the American, where I had taken up my quarters. Judge Almy was the member from the Grand River district.

"They legislated boldly that winter; passed the law for making the \$5,000,000 loan, for the survey of three railroads and two canals across the State and the general wild-cat banking law.

"One day I was walking along Jefferson avenue, and overtook two boys talking, and there was the discharge of a cannon. One boy said to the other: 'Now Michigan is a State.' And so it was. They were firing at the news of its admission, just from Washington. This was in February. But though just admitted, it had been running on its own account from October, 1835; had had the

Toledo war, and all that. Finally she submitted, and took the Upper Peninsula.

"I returned by what was called the 'Northern Route;' found Pontiac, a little village. They were building a mill at Fenton. Elisha Williams was the only man in Shiawassee county, and Scott in Clinton. So it was a day's journey from house to house. From Scott's there was a trail direct to Lyons, through the dense timber, 25 miles, and another road by Portland, where there were a few families. I well recollect finding very comfortable quarters in the tavern at Lyons, kept by Judge Lyon. One day, coming from Ionia, I was intending to stop at Mr. Edward Robinson's, but, from the snow drifted on the open Indian fields, lost my track, and turned back to a shanty where some men were building a block house, which was afterward the tavern of Ada. They very kindly invited me to stop with them, saying they could put my horse in the shed, and could give me lodgings; and thus I should be the first traveler stopping at a public house in that place. One of these persons was Mr. Burnett. I traveled all winter on horseback. Although the sleighing was good, I did not trust its continuance.

"My business had led me to travel much up and down the Grand River country, and I had become acquainted with the people elsewhere than at Grand Rapids. But in the spring of 1837, I sat down at Grand Rapids to make it my permanent home. I boarded at the Eagle, then kept by the late Louis Moran. The three brothers Nelson were boarders, and had a store opposite. Being a little suspicious of Indian sugar, they used to bring sugar from the store for their tea and coffee. Charles Taylor had his shop over their store, and Horsford Smith had a store further down the street. Waterloo was then rather the business street. There were two warehouses on the river below, and two at the foot of Monroe street. Uncle Louis Campau's mansion is still a part of the Rathbun House. Richard Godfroy had a like house where the Catholic church was built (the sad fate of that house is elsewhere noted), and Myron Hinsdill lived where is now the Morton House. There was also a building on the north side of Monroe street, in which Drs. Willson and Shepard had their office, and Esquire Beebe (I think) his justice office. Dea. Page with his three beautiful daughters, Mrs. Richmond one of them, and Judge Almy, lived where Butterworth & Lowe's machine shop now is, and A. D. Rathbun had a shanty office near Bronson street.

"Though there were but few houses, there were a good many people. There were the brothers Lyman, and Edward Emerson, and then, or soon after, one Fuller. I cannot say precisely who were in Grand Rapids, as they were coming in fast, and all full of hope for the continuance of good money-making times that would make all rich. The citizens were friendly and social; a stranger was kindly welcomed, and all soon became acquainted. Quite a number of us who well recollect those good old times are still here.

"There were many others. Mr. Thompson was the first keeper of the Bridge Street House, and then Gen. Withey. Wm. Richmond was clerk of the Kent Company. Mr. Calder had a store near Mr. Coggeshall's; Ed. Emerson, one on Canal street; and many French people had followed Uncle Louis—the Godfroys, Mr. Marion, and many mechanics, who, after a change of times, went to St. Louis and other parts.

"The settlers out of the village were Judge Davis, and the Reeds, out by the lake; Alvan Wansley, the Messrs. Guild and Burton, by the Fair Grounds; Esquire Chubb and Howlett toward Grandville; and then, over the river, Mr. E. Turner, Capt. Sibley, the Messrs. Davis, and afterward Mr. Scribner. Others had gone upon the lately purchased Indian lands, and soon many more came in, and went upon the unsurveyed lands north of the Grand river.

"There was no grist-mill this side of one near Gull Prairie; nor was there need of any, for the little grain raised, whether wheat or oats, was bought up for horse feed, at \$2 per bushel. There was a saw-mill about where Sweet's Hotel now stands; one where the plaster-mill stands, at Plaster creek, and the Indian Mill, on Indian Mill creek. They did put into the last-named mill a run of granite stones to crack corn, and the like. At a later day, coming into possession of that property after the mill had disappeared, I removed these stones to the front of my house, where they are an historical horse-block.

"The Indians still lived on the west side of the river, and planted large fields of corn. They had a little church and a priest—the simple-hearted and good Vizoiski. Horace Grey and his brother Lyman were also here; and that spring Horace and I went down the river to Grand Haven in a kind of keel-boat, sailed by Capt. Sibley, and propelled by the current. We walked down the lake shore to Muskegon, where were then living only Mr. Lasley and Mr. Trottier (called Trucky), Indian traders. Martin Ryerson, the last time I saw him, told me he was then clerk of Trottier, at \$8 per month. On our return up the river, we came as far as Yeomans (Lamont) in a little 'dug-out' canoe, as big as a clam-shell. Stopping over night, we concluded that it would be easier to foot it up through the woods than to paddle the canoe around by the river. On our way, who should we meet but Capt. Victor Harris, who said he had come out to the Grand river on my recommendation of the country when he met me in Detroit.

"That spring there was great activity in business here and all over the country, and an expectation of a continuance of the good times. But, as unexpected as the sudden thunder storm, a change came over the whole country. The New York Legislature passed a law authorizing the banks to suspend specie payment; and Gov. Mason convened ours for the same purpose. At that extra session they not only authorized the banks then in operation to suspend, but also such banks as should go into operation under the general banking law lately passed, which resulted in the killing of 40 wild-cat banks.

“When I left Detroit in April, all was hope and expectation of as good a season for speculation as the preceding one; but when there again in June, all the plats of choice lands and villages were removed from the walls of the hotels and public places, and all faces had so changed that one could hardly recognize his acquaintances; and it was taken as an insult for one to speak of land operations. But we were so deep in the woods that we did not seem to realize, for some time, the great change that had come over the rest of the world.

“Among the Grand Rapids’ enterprises, a steamboat had been bought at Toledo to run on the Grand river. But on the way it was wrecked on Thunder Bay island, of Lake Huron. But the engine was saved and brought around, and Mr. Richard Godfroy built a boat which made its first trip down to Grandville on the 4th of July. We had quite a celebration; an oration on the boat, and great rejoicing generally on that account.

“Though I met no one in the Grand River Valley who had ever seen me before I came to the State, still, strangely, they nominated and elected me to the Legislature, to represent the Grand River district, consisting of Ottawa, Kent, Ionia and Clinton counties. Almy and some others were aspirants, and had their friends; still, my nomination was almost unanimous. Capt. Stoddard (captain of the steamboat), a brother-in-law of Mr. Bostwick, was the Whig candidate; a worthy man, who lived afterward at Charlotte.

“There were then the two taverns—the Bridge Street and the Eagle. The convention was held at the Bridge Street House, and I was boarding at the Eagle. In the evening who should arrive but the Hon. C. C. Woodbridge, the Whig candidate for Governor—out canvassing. He was acquainted with the landlady, Mrs. Moran, and she introduced him to me. He inquired of me for his friends—Henry, Bostwick and Stoddard. So after he had taken his supper, I showed him where they lived. The gentlemen being out, I introduced him to the ladies. The next morning, on meeting Mr. Woodbridge, he expressed, as well he might, his surprise at seeing in the backwoods such a circle of accomplished ladies; and, also, that a political opponent should have been so civil to him.

“There were but five places of holding the polls; there being but five organized townships in the four counties. In Kent county, Byron and Kent; in Ionia county, Ionia and Maple; and in Clinton county, DeWitt. The election was held at the Bridge Street Hotel. All the voters of Ottawa county came up by the steamboat, and, in a line, marched to the polls. I was elected by a large majority, and in January, 1838, went to Detroit on horseback. The going was very bad, for there had been heavy rains and snow. At Detroit I put up at the National, now the Russell House.

“The great question before the Legislature that winter, were the location of the railroads, and the amount to be expended on each road. For the improvement of the Grand and Maple rivers, \$30,000 was appropriated, which was applied to improving the harbor at

ness at the corner of Canal and Bronson streets, built by Hilton & Grand Rapids, clearing out the river channel at the foot of Monroe street, and removing the sunken logs all the way up the river to Lyons. Several towns were organized. In Ottawa—Ottawa, Georgetown and Talmadge; in Kent—Grand Rapids, Paris, Walker, Plainfield, Ada, and Vergennes. Some titles were given in the military line; Gen. Withey and Col. Finney were commissioned. Rix Robinson was made one of the five internal improvement commissioners. There was a law passed authorizing Kent county to borrow money to build a court-house; Squire Abel and Judge Davis were the Supervisors of the county."

Solomon L. Withey, present Judge of the United States District Court, W. H. Withey and Orison Withey, the three sons of Brig.-Gen. Withey, a settler of 1836, John T. Holmes, ex-Judge of the Grand Rapids Superior Court, Amos Roberts, J. T. Finney, C. W. Taylor, W. D. Roberts and Erastus Clark settled here in 1838; G. B. Rathbun, Ira S. Hatch, Amos Rathbun, F. D. Richmond and W. W. Anderson arrived in 1839; Silas Hall, Geo. Luther and Henry Seymour in 1841; John W. Squier, Heman Leonard and R. E. Butterworth in 1842. W. N. Cook, Josiah M. Cook, J. I. Stamboro, ——— Tucker, Joseph and Henry Escot came in the fall of 1843. During the five years ending in February, 1843, immigration may be said to have ceased. The men who arrived here during that period with very few exceptions came for the purpose of studying law, teaching school, or assisting in the stores of the village. They were indirect contributors to the welfare of the community, and as has been shown, in later days reaped many public honors.

The spring of 1838 was remarkable for the results of the breaking up of the ice. The river was divided, part overflowing what forms the commercial center of the city, and the other flooding the west side. The shanty of Bridge & Co., then standing on the site of the Kent flouring mills, was swept away, with stores, personal property, wagons, etc. The only cow in the neighborhood was drowned, notwithstanding the efforts made to rescue her. This was the only cow at that time in "Kent" village, and her loss was a communal one. It is said this cow belonged to Abel Page.

In December, 1840, the drug store of F. J. Higginson was moved into W. G. Henry's store, on Monroe street, opposite the Rathbun; Haldane and Covill had their office on Prospect Hill; the National Hotel was kept by Canton Smith; the book-store at the corner of Kent and Bronson streets was kept by John W. Pierce; K. Woodward, architect and builder, had a shop at the foot of Monroe street; Loren M. Page, painter and glazier, at the corner of Lyon and Bostwick streets; A. Roberts' general store was at the foot of Monroe, and subsequently in the Commercial block; John Wendell and Smith Evans & Co. kept a similar store on Monroe; Granger & Ball carried on an extensive general busi-

Granger in 1837, for Nelson Bros.; Smith, Harris & Co. kept a general store at the corner of Louis and Waterloo streets; Geo. Martin's law office was at the corner of Canal and Bronson streets; Sam. B. Romaine, jr., had a law office at the corner of Bridge and Kent streets; T. B. Church had an office on Monroe in 1843; Martin & Johnson had their office at the northeast corner of Lyon and Canal streets; S. L. Withey studied law in this office.

Barney Burton, a child of ten summers, and a son of Josiah Burton, was drowned June 18, 1841. The first attempt to organize a district temperance circle was made at Grand Rapids, June 30, 1841, under the direction of H. E. Waring, H. White and J. Ballard. The Fourth of July was duly celebrated that year. John Almy presided, with J. F. Chubb, Rix Robinson, E. W. Davis and Roswell Britton, Vice-Presidents; Wm. I. Blakely was Marshal; Chas. H. Taylor, Reader; S. M. Johnson, Orator, and M. Hoyt, Chaplain. The store of Col. Roberts, at the foot of Monroe street, was burglarized Nov. 12, 1841, and \$625 taken.

The exports of Grand River Valley, for 1841, were estimated as follows: 5,426 barrels of flour, 4,000,000 feet of pine lumber, 2,550,000 shingles, 4,000 pounds of potash, 50 barrels of beans, \$25,000 worth of furs, and \$5,000 worth of sugar, plaster and other articles. Toward the close of the year the new plaster-mill of Granger & Ball added materially to the exports; but the value of their shipments is not known. During the nine years preceding the 31st of December, 1841, of the 62 persons who came to Grand Rapids in 1832-'3, only four died—three children and one adult, leaving 58 of the old settlers to welcome the year 1842. The State salt well furnishes a story which was current at one time,—that its failure was due to an accident “purposely planned.” The drill stuck fast and could not be removed, the workmen having struck brine much stronger than that at the Lyon well, which excited the jealousy of the owners of the latter enterprise. Such a story should be always taken with a “grain of salt,” as it is altogether improbable that Lucius Lyon would so interfere with an honest effort on the part of the State.

The name of “Kent” village and township was changed to Grand Rapids in 1842, under Legislative authority, and March 20, that year, the people began to observe the act. The steamboat “Enterprise” was launched in March, for Granger & Ball.

Aug. 25, 1842, a society to promote immigration was formed, when Lucius Lyon was elected President; Geo. Coggeshall and Darius Winsor, Vice Presidents; S. M. Johnson, Recording Secretary; L. Lyon, Corresponding Secretary; E. B. Bostwick, Treasurer; James Scribner, Thomas B. Church and I. V. Harris, Executive Committee. Lucius Lyon presided at the first meeting, with I. V. Harris and S. M. Johnson, Secretaries.

Dr. Nind, the phrenologist, delivered a series of lectures at Grand Rapids during September, 1842. The Lyon salt works

closed down in July, 1842, on account of the difficulty in shutting off fresh water and fixing tubes, reopened Oct. 6. The Lyceum entertainments were revived in December. On the 21st of the same month E. M. Miller and Hovey murdered an Indian woman in a most brutal manner. Miller was captured and imprisoned at Grand Rapids. A line of stages was established between Grand Rapids and Battle Creek, Dec. 24, 1842. As early as 1842 pew-renting was established here. On Sunday, the last day of the year, an auction of the pews in St. Mark's church took place.

Rev. E. E. Butterworth, who settled at Grand Rapids in 1842, in referring to the village, says: "The village at that date had been settled but 10 years. The land had been purchased in 1831 by Louis Campau, an Indian trader, from the United States Government, and a few years subsequently the northern part of it was sold by him to Lucius Lyon. The population of the village was but a few hundred; no bridges spanned the river; Indian trails formed the only roads; traffic in furs and shingles was the only trade; the land did not produce food enough for its inhabitants; so that the greater portion of supplies had to be brought from the country south during the winter months.

"Having examined the locality, I located a tract of land on the west bank of the river, about two miles below the village. In the course of a year a hundred acres were partially cleared, 40 acres sown under wheat, and the entire clearing well fenced. The winter of 1842-'3 was an uncommonly severe one. The snow began falling about Nov. 15, and remained until April 17. During this terrible winter the supply of food for man and beast was entirely inadequate. Teams were dispatched south for grain, pork and straw, taking landplaster and shingles to pay for the articles required; but despite the utmost exertion, large numbers of cattle perished for want of food and shelter. The present generation has but little conception of the sufferings and privations of those who preceded them in settling the valley of the Grand river.

"Mr. Green committed suicide the same winter.

"Between my land and the village of Grand Rapids, was a settlement of Ottawa Indians. They had been converted to the Christian faith, and were in charge of a Hungarian missionary father, named Vizoiski. In his little chapel, this worthy man preached four times every Sunday, together with offering up the mass once or twice. His sermons were delivered in five different languages—English, French, German, Ottawaian and Otchipwe."

In October of each year the Michigan Indians of this district were accustomed to assemble at the Rapids to receive their annual payment, provided for in the treaty which abolished their rights in the land north of Grand river. Those meetings were lively and exciting; the Indians brought their squaws and papposes; some rode on ponies, while others came in large bark canoes, bringing with them such articles as maple sugar, mats, gloves, embroidered

moccasins, which they traded for articles sold by the whites. The coin paid by the Government was the object of earnest attention. It was almost immediately expended by the Indians in purchasing what they required of the settlers, and actually constituted all the money that was seen in the settlement from year to year. In 1850 a geological survey of this property was made, which resulted in finding a gypseous stratum, in every way equal to that worked on the east side of the river. The same year a plaster-mill was erected, and the first plaster manufactory established on the north-western bank of the river. Six years later the lands, quarries and mill were sold to the Boston Company for \$35,000.

W. N. Cook built the first buggy ever built in the valley, for E. B. Bostwick, in 1842-3. Another one, built afterward for Bostwick, was sold by him to Antoine Campau, and is still in his family. Mr. Cook made the elliptic steel springs, bolts, woodwork and everything connected with the vehicles. Bostwick sold this buggy to Jeff. Morrison, who in turn sold it to a settler on Gull Prairie, after he had convinced the buyer that the iron work was not cast. This was so well and neatly done, that it resembled casting. The third buggy ever made here was manufactured by Jerry O'Flynn. Evans bought the frame from O'Flynn, and had it ironed by W. N. Cook. The shop stood at the corner of Louis and Waterloo streets, below the Eagle Hotel.

Elizabeth Lee Platt, daughter of Doctor Platt, aged 10 years, died at Grand Rapids, Feb. 9, 1843. The first meeting of the bar of Kent county was held March 6, 1843, to pass resolutions of condolence in the case of Luther Beebe, deceased. Lovell Moore, C. P. Calkins, T. B. Church, George Martin, John Ball and other members of the bar were present. A meeting to encourage education was held at the court-house, March 27, 1843, with Daniel Ball as Chairman and W. A. Richmond as Secretary. The steamboat "Paragon," sailed down Grand river, April 18, 1843, making the first trip of the season.

"The machinery for a woolen factory was introduced into Grand Rapids by Stephen Hinsdill, in September, 1843.

"The Democratic Representative Convention was held at Grand Rapids Oct. 25, 1843. W. D. Foster and W. O. Lyon represented Grand Rapids ; Roswell Britton and W. R. Goodwin, Byron ; J. A. Davis and D. W. Shoemaker, Paris ; John Almy and H. Hunter, Plainfield ; Eliab Walker and J. M. Fox, Vergennes ; P. McNaughton and F. B. Thompson, Caledonia ; Rix Robinson and N. Robinson, Ada. Ottawa county sent delegates also. John Almy presided, with E. J. Bacon and D. W. Shoemaker, Secretaries.

The celebration of July 4, 1844, was carried out under the supervision of John Almy, President of the day, with Col. A. Roberts, Col. N. Hathaway, George Coggeshall, and Lovell Moore, Vice-Presidents. The Kent County Vigilance Committee, of 1844, comprised C. H. Taylor, Robert Hilton, Roswell Britton, N. Shoemaker, Nelson Robinson, Peter McNaughton, Rodney Robinson, Henry C. Smith and Philo Beers.



E. S. Holmes

"The first house—a wooden structure—stood close by the new stone church of St. Andrew or Richard Godfroy's house, and here the Rev. Mr. Vizoiski, the assistant priest, Rev. Lawrence Kilroy with his aged mother and young sister dwelt. On the morning of Jan. 14, 1850, the pastor realized the fact that this house was on fire and instantly rushed around giving the alarm. The two priests were under the impression that the mother and sister of one of them had heard the alarm, and sought a place of refuge in some neighboring house; but the impression was erroneous; for when the *debris* was cooled, a search resulted in the discovery of their charred bodies. Miss Kilroy could have escaped easily, but she returned to rescue her mother, and being unable to do so, perished with her. At this period there was no fire department actually organized; W. N. Cook was the first to ring the alarm. This terrible sacrifice of two human beings, had, however, the effect of concluding negotiations for the purchase of the fire-engine, by the village, and the perfect organization of two or three fire companies. The records of the Church were destroyed. The new church then being finished was all the people could save, and this they accomplished. Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Dr. Shepard and other ladies formed in the line to the river, carrying pails of water for the use of the engine.

"When Rev. Mr. De Kunick came to take charge of the Catholic mission in 1850, he made an effort to obtain particulars necessary to enable him to compile a record such as that which was begun by Rev. Frederick Baraga, continued by Father Vizoiski, and destroyed in the fire of 1850. He learned that there were 1,000 names on the baptismal register, 80 on the marriage record, and 60 on the record of deaths. When he arrived, there were 160 Catholic families in the city, made up of all nationalities, and to each section of this congregation the great Hungarian priest was accustomed to preach in his own language."

The little steamer, "Hummingbird," was wrecked by a boiler explosion, just below Grand Rapids, Aug. 30, 1854. That was a hot day, too, the thermometer crowding 100 degrees. In 1854 August closed and September began with torrid heat in the Northwest. Chicago was burying 20 or 30 cholera victims daily, nor did Grandville escape: three sufferers were buried within a few days.

The drainage of 400 acres of ague-producing lands, lying along the western boundary line of the city, was effected, in 1874-'5, by the construction of a dyke, three miles in length and six feet deep. The cost of this very necessary public work was \$10,000, of which sum the inhabitants of the 6th, 7th and 8th wards paid \$9,000 and the town of Walker \$1,000.

The massive building, known as Sweet's Hotel, was raised four feet and one inch in 1874. The work was undertaken by Coughlan & Hollingsworth, of Chicago. The preparations occupied 25 days, but the actual raising of this brick structure occupied only 36 hours. The contractors had 217 men at the screws, under 12 superintendents.

The aggregate cost of buildings erected in the city of Grand Rapids during the year ending Oct. 1, 1874, was \$1,312,695. The works completed that year under contract with the Board of Public Works cost \$120,000.

July 4, 1876, Grand Rapids celebrated the centennial of American independence in an imposing manner. The Mayor, Hon. P. R. L. Pierce, and a large number of representative citizens, regularly organized, devised a grand program and executed it with great success. A procession was had, with music, banners, etc., an immense attendance was in the city, and an oration was delivered by Thomas B. Church.

The city was first lighted by the Brush electric light June 18, 1881. The electric light tower on Prospect Hill was completed in July, 1881. The tower is 200 feet above the level of Canal street. The company proposes to demonstrate its ability to light the city by the tower system, and then make a proposition to the common council. It is thought that five towers, three on the east side and two on the west side, will light nearly the entire city, and enable it to dispense wholly with the use of gas and naphtha, except, perhaps, a few lamps of the latter in remote parts of the city. At the time of writing it is uncertain what action the common council will take in the matter. A half-dozen electric lamps on Monroe and Canal streets light these great thoroughfares at present. Many of the business houses use this light in preference to all others; yet it is very questionable whether even a great improvement on the system of electric lighting, as now known, would justify the abolition of the old and faithful gas-light.

The Saengerfest, or musical festival, Aug. 22-25, 1881, at Grand Rapids, was a success in every feature. The Saenger Hall, opposite the *Democrat* office, on Lyon street, was erected for this great affair. The total receipts were \$10,632, and the expenses \$11,550. The deficit is small compared with the value of the hall. On the last day but one of this festival, the fifth annual convention of the Peninsular Saengerbund was held.

FROM TONGUE TO TONGUE.

Sept. 12, 1881, the people of Grand Rapids could stand in their own homes and offices and talk with their neighbors in Grand Haven or Muskegon, or at intermediate points, as readily as though in the same room with them. The work of connecting the telephone exchanges of the three cities was completed and open for business that day. The telephones worked admirably, every word and syllable being as distinct as though a few feet, instead of 35 miles, divided the speakers. In using the phones for long range talking, however, the speaker must place his mouth quite close to the transmitter, and talk low and distinct. Then there will be no trouble. The line to Muskegon works equally as well as to Grand Haven. In fact Detroit talks with perfect ease, now, with Port

Huron, 70 miles distant; hence there is no doubt of the extension of the connections so auspiciously begun in Western Michigan, in the near future, and that soon we will be within hailing distance of all our neighbors for 100 miles roundabout.

The tariff adopted, as stated by Manager Watson of the Exchange here, was: between this city and Muskegon, Grand Haven or Spring Lake, 25 cents; to Eastmanville, 20 cents, or to Damont or Wolf's Mill, 15 cents per "message."

A CITY IN MOURNING.

Memorial day, Sept. 26, 1881, in respect to President Garfield, was generally observed in the city. The day broke forth cloudy, but soon cleared off and the weather was quite warm. Early in the morning people began to congregate on the streets to see and to be seen. It was a mournful holiday to the workingman. All the shops and business houses were closed, and everything had the appearance of Sunday. At the hotels were knots of persons talking about the character and life of the dead President. Business of all kinds was cast aside and the day given up to prayer, etc.

At one o'clock the memorial procession formed at the corner of Bridge and Canal streets, and marched slowly up Canal and Monroe streets to Fulton street park, where the final exercises were held.

Following close in the rear of the procession came several hundred citizens on foot and in carriages. All along the line of march the sidewalks and windows of buildings were crowded with people. As the procession moved along, the bands playing a dirge, it presented a mournful aspect. In many instances people were moved to tears.

An immense crowd had collected to listen to the closing exercises of the day in the park. Upon arrival Col. A. T. Mc Reynolds addressed the vast assembly of mourners in a few well chosen words and announced the order of exercises. First the band played a dirge, then came a prayer by the Rev. H. M. Joy. After the prayer came a selection by the Glee Club, after which Charles W. Watkins, the orator of the day, delivered an oration. After his remarks came an instrumental and vocal selection by the Glee Club and band, "America." The exercises closed with a benediction by the Rev. B. F. Sargent, and the crowd dispersed.

The Saenger Hall, with a capacity of 3,000, was filled to the utmost limit in the evening, long before 7:30—the hour for beginning the memorial exercises. The arrangements for seating the vast audience were excellent, a detail of a dozen or so members of the G. A. R., in uniform and with appropriate badges, acted as ushers. The stage was draped with mourning emblems, intermingled with the stars and stripes, and prominent in the background was a portrait of President Garfield, appropriately draped, while above the portrait was a wreath of white flowers. The front

of the stage was bordered completely by a great variety of greenhouse plants. The hall itself was festooned throughout with black and white mourning tokens. Previous to the formal opening of the meeting a funeral dirge was rendered by the National Cornet Band, to which the audience listened in impressive silence.

Dr. G. K. Johnson presided. The choir comprised the following named vocalists: Mesdames Eddy, Davis, Calkins, Shedd, Wilson, Patten and Merrill; Misses Renihan, Utley and Davis; Messrs. Shepard, Thompson, Herrick, Davis, Pulcher, Kramer, Utley, Herkner, Pantlind, Thompson and Fairchild.

At the conclusion of the singing President Johnson introduced the orator of the evening, Sylvester Larned, of Detroit, who delivered an address on the life and times of James A. Garfield. The stores and public buildings of the city were draped in mourning colors. Nowhere was the memorial day observed with greater interest than in the city of Grand Rapids.

FIRST PLATS OF THE VILLAGE.

The village of Grand Rapids was platted by C. Barnes, Surveyor, for Toussaint Campau, Aug. 28, 1833, and recorded in the office of S. Vickory, Register of Kalamazoo county, Nov. 7, 1833. It was situate on the south half of the northeast fractional quarter of section 25, township 7 north, range 12 west. A plat of an addition was recorded June 6, 1835, extending north from Fulton street, and embracing the public square. The first plat extended south from a point two chains in the rear of the north side of Pearl street, or the division line between the Campau and Lyon properties, to Fulton street, or the line between the property of Campau and Hastings and Daniels. The addition made by Campau in 1835 extends south from the rear of lots on the north side of Fountain street, 106 feet deep, to the center of the public square, or the line between Campau and Daniels' property. The first platting comprised Pearl street from the river to Division street; Monroe, from a point near the river on Pearl, to Division; Fountain, from Justice, now Ottawa street, eastward to Division; Greenwich, now Ionia street, from Fulton to Pearl; Justice, now Ottawa, from Fulton to Pearl; Waterloo, from Spring river at Fulton street, to Monroe; Louis street, running parallel with Monroe, from the river to Fulton; Ferry street, from the river to Fulton, and Division street, from Fulton to the alley north of Pearl. Fulton street formed the southern limits. Two islands existed between the points comprised in the line between Grand Rapids and Kent, and the southwestern line of Ferry street, which may now be called a portion of the city. Those islands, with Spring river, have disappeared before the march of improvement. The addition made by Toussaint Campau, in 1835, extended east from Division to a point 250 feet east of Ransom street, or the division line between the Campau and the Frost and Hatch properties, and from Fountain to a line drawn through the center of

the public square. The streets were one chain in width, Monroe street alone being one and one-quarter chains wide. The regular lots were one by two chains in area.

The plat of the village of Kent was recorded at Kalamazoo, Feb. 3, 1836. The district then platted extended from the river east to a line running north from Ransom street, named in the Campau village, and comprised the streets known as Cold Brook, Walbridge, Mason, Newberry, Fairbanks, Trowbridge, Hastings, Bridge, Bronson and Lyon streets, running east and west; Canal, Kent, Ottawa (a continuation of old Justice street), Ionia (a continuation of old Greenwich street), North Division, North Bostwick, North Ransom, Clinton, Livingstone and Coit streets, running north and south. Immediately north of Lyon street and west of Canal, the streets now known as Mill, Lock and Bank, running north, and the streets Huron, Erie, and the western extension of Bridge, running west, were subsequently opened.

The district south from Fulton street to Ellsworth street, and east from Water to Division street, was platted in 1836, by Lyon and Sergeant, as a portion of the Kent plat. The same year the property of Sheldon and Daniels, from the center of the public square south to Ellsworth street, and from Division street east to Jefferson, was platted, comprising 21 blocks.

Scribner and Turner's addition was platted in December, 1847. It extends north from Bridge street along the river to Seventh street.

Morrison's addition was platted in June, 1848, for Jefferson Morrison. It comprised the tract of land south of Morrison street, between Caroline or LaFayette and South streets. His second addition was made in April, 1851.

These, with the following additions, now constitute the city of Grand Rapids :

J. D. Harrington surveyed the Drew & Brown addition in 1857. It extended from Carrier street south to the dividing line between the Coit and Curtiss partition plat, and east from North avenue to Union street.

A. L. & Lewis B. Chubb's addition was platted in June, 1860, comprising the district on the west side from the river, known as Olive, Curtis and Water streets, extending south from Earl to Baldwin streets.

The Grant addition was platted in June, 1856, for Mary B. Grant, John McConnell, Francis Prescott, Antoine Campau and William Pruesser. It comprised the district south from Wealthy avenue to Withey street, now 5th avenue, and west from Division to Grandville avenue.

Ellsworth's addition was platted by W. L. Coffinberry in June, 1857. It comprises the district between the river and Division street, and Wealthy avenue and Ellsworth, now Cherry street.

J. F. Chubb's addition was surveyed by K. S. Pettibone in June, 1861, extending from the river west to Turner street, and south one block from Leonard street.

Blakeley's addition, from Blakeley avenue south to Pleasant street, and from Division east to Jefferson avenue, was surveyed by W. L. Coffinberry in May, 1861.

Antoine Campau's subdivision of the west half of southwest quarter of section 31, township 7 north, range 11 west, was platted Sept. 17, 1855. It included 22 lots between Fifth street on the north, Hall street on the south, Division on the west, and Campau on the east.

K. S. Pettibone platted an addition Aug. 23, 1856, extending west from St. James' Catholic church property to Lane avenue, and north from Bridge street west to the lane south of Second street.

L. Fitch's addition was made in March, 1859. It comprises the angle formed by Bridge and Stocking streets.

Taylor's addition was platted by John Almy April 10, 1856. It included 12 lots east of Buchanan street and west of Division street, and 14 lots south of the property of W. H. Withey and Charles H. Taylor.

Coit's addition, surveyed by John Almy in June, 1856, for D. W. Coit, Joshua Coit, G. K. Johnson and John Clancy, comprised the east half of southwest quarter of section 19, township 7 north, range 11 west, from Fairbanks south to Bridge street, and from Coit avenue to North avenue.

Stewart & Ives platted the land extending from Sweet to Leonard street, and east from North avenue to Belle avenue, in September, 1857.

Remington's addition was surveyed by W. L. Coffinberry in 1866. It comprised eight blocks lying south of Wealthy avenue and east of Union street.

Hoyt's addition was platted in September, 1866. It comprised 25 lots on the west side of Paris avenue.

George Campau's, two blocks south of Withey, east of Campau street and west of Charlotte street, was platted in May, 1856.

Shepard's addition, as platted in 1856, extends from North William street to Washington, and east from West street to Straight street.

Holbrook's addition, from East street to Union street, and from Wealthy avenue to Thornapple street, was platted by W. L. Coffinberry for H. B. Holbrook in May, 1857.

Kendall's addition, platted by W. L. Coffinberry in October, 1850, for Geo. Kendall, W. W. Hatch, E. W. Davis, L. Buell, John Matheson, F. H. Cumming, B. F. Summers, Lewis Porter, Nelson Davis and Hannah Davis. The district platted included the land lying between Bronson and Fulton streets, 124 feet west of Barclay to 98 feet east of Prospect. Kendall's second addition was made in April, 1867.

Withey's addition, made in 1868, comprised the district bounded by Division, Pleasant, Penny and Withey streets.

Coit & Co.'s addition of 18 lots was platted in October, 1868. It

is bounded by Coit avenue, Fairbanks, Clancy and Trowbridge streets.

Barclay & Robinson's addition, north of Fulton street and west of Diamond, was made in December, 1868. This is in the town of Grand Rapids, just outside the city limits. This tract was included in the half-mile strip once added to the city.

Wm. A. Richmond's addition was platted in October, 1850, by W. L. Coffinberry.

Coit and Curtis' addition was platted November, 1855, by E. C. Martin.

The Converse addition was surveyed by John Almy, October, 1856, for J. W. Converse.

Leonard & Co.'s addition was platted by K. S. Pettibone in June, 1859.

L. G. Mason & Co.'s plat was made Oct. 24, 1868, by K. S. Pettibone.

Ichabod L. Quimby's addition was platted Nov. 30, 1868, by John F. Tinkham.

The names of the owners of plats, date of platting, and names of surveyors connected with the several additions to the city, made since 1868, are given below; the name of the owner being given first, and that of the surveyor last:

Harvey J. Hollister, Truman H. Lyman, jr., Geo. R. Roberts, Wm. D. Roberts, Abram W. Pike and Leonard H. Randall; Island addition, on Islands Nos. 1 and 2; July 10; John F. Tinkham.

Nathan J. Aiken, July 19, 1872; Wright L. Coffinberry, C. E.

Carlos A. Abel, April 16, 1869; W. L. Coffinberry, C. E.

Alpheus and Melville Bissell, July 23, 1872; W. L. Coffinberry, C. E.

Dennis W. Bryan and Byron D. Ball, Sept. 30, 1869; Emory W. Muenscher.

Lewis Porter, Aug. 19, 1869; W. L. Coffinberry, C. E.

Coit & Co.'s (William H. DeCamp), Oct. 26, 1869; John F. Tinkham.

James H. Brown, April 18, 1870; K. S. Pettibone.

Charles B. Smith, April 9, 1870; E. W. Muenscher.

Ransom E. Ward, April 30, 1870; E. W. Muenscher.

Ocenas Van Buren and Hannah M. Turner, Dec. 11, 1855; Robert S. Innes.

Elisha M. Adams, July 13, 1870; K. S. Pettibone.

S. Holcomb and J. Butler's, July 11, 1870; K. S. Pettibone.

Frederick W. Tusch, Aug. 15, 1872, Delong Gunnison, June 21, 1870; E. W. Muenscher, C. E.

George Lamparter, Aug. 19, 1872; K. S. Pettibone, C. E.

Antoine Campau, May 30, 1870; John F. Tinkham, C. E.

Timothy I. Tanner, Aug. 3, 1870; E. W. Muenscher, C. E.

Johanes H. Bruner, Aug. 27, 1870; E. W. Muenscher, C. E.

John F. Chubb, Jan. 14, 1871; E. W. Muenscher.

Marcus W. Bates, Dec. 7, 1870; E. W. Muenscher.

G. M. Barker, Aug. 5, 1870; K. S. Pettibone.

John Clancy, April 27, 1871; W. L. Coffinberry.

Peter Tregent, April 6, 1871; K. S. Pettibone.

Johanna King, April 18, 1871; W. L. Coffinberry.

Daniel W. Coit, April 8, 1871; John F. Tinkham.

W. F. Capen, June 23, 1871; W. L. Coffinberry.

Charles H. Southwick, May 23, 1871; W. L. Coffinberry.

Daniel E. Corbit, Oct. 15, 1870; E. R. Porter.

Charles W. Coit, June 29, 1871; E. W. Muenscher.

Willis Whipple, July 26, 1871; E. W. Muenscher.

Theodore F. Richards, Aug. 19, 1871; K. S. Pettibone.

Silas Hall, Aug. 31, 1871; K. S. Pettibone.

- James W. Brown, Sept. 12, 1871; W. L. Coffinberry.
 Elizabeth L. McConnell, July 28, 1871; John F. Tinkham.
 Jacob Quintus and Gerrit Heyboer, April 25, 1872; W. L. Coffinberry.
 Salem F. Kennedy, April 29, 1872; W. L. Coffinberry.
 Truman Godfrey, George B. White and Edward P. Ferry, March 30, 1872; E. W. Muenschner.
 Louisa M. Ditts, May 17, 1872; E. W. Muenschner.
 Ebenezer K. Powers, May 31, 1872; W. L. Coffinberry.
 Onzo J. Bissell, June 15, 1872; E. W. Muenschner.
 Alpheus and Melville R. Bissell, May 21, 1872; W. L. Coffinberry.
 Richard Long, jr., June 4, 1872; W. L. Coffinberry.
 Josiah Burton and Smith G. Ketcham, June 11, 1872; K. S. Pettibone.
 Nelson W. Northrop, July 3, 1872; E. W. Muenschner.
 Timothy J. Tanner and Henry Miller, June 14, 1872; Wm. Thornton.
 Benjamin V. Page, June 3, 1872; E. W. Muenschner.
 Eliza Scribner, Seldon and Alfred B. Turner, Oct. 28, 1872; W. L. Coffinberry.
 Alpheus and Melville R. Bissell and Benjamin A. Harlan, Nov. 16, 1872; W. L. Coffinberry.
 Adolphus L. Skinner, April 6, 1873; E. W. Muenschner.
 Ebenezer K. Powers, July 14, 1873; W. L. Coffinberry.
 Emma R. Carpenter, Sept. 12, 1872; E. W. Muenschner.
 Arthur R. Morgan and Emma M. Pierce, Sept. 25, 1872; John F. Tinkham.
 Melville R. Bissell and Henry B. Davis, Oct. 5, 1872; W. L. Coffinberry.
 C. M. McLaren, Oct. 12, 1872; E. W. Muenschner.
 John Mohrhard, March 28, 1873; E. W. Muenschner.
 James W. Carr, March 28, 1873; E. W. Muenschner.
 Luman R. Atwater and Willard F. Capen, April 18, 1873; Dorr Skeels.
 Julius Berkey, June 7, 1873; M. Wheeler.
 Henry Fralick and Adelbert E. Worden, May 29, 1873; Coffinberry, Skeels & Collar.
 Hobart H. Chipman, May 31, 1873; C., S. & C.
 John B. Colton, June 13, 1873; C., S. & C.
 J. W. Converse and William D. Tallford, June 20, 1873; C., S. & C.
 Allen McDowell, Sept. 6, 1872; W. L. Coffinberry.
 Benjamin V. Page, Sept. 10, 1873; W. L. Coffinberry.
 J. L. Curtis, Aug. 26, 1873; C. L. Merrill.
 Henry Fralick, Sept. 25, 1873; W. L. Coffinberry.
 Patrick Tregent, Sept. 29, 1873; W. L. Coffinberry.
 William P. Innes and Benjamin F. McReynolds, Feb. 3, 1874; E. W. Muenschner.
 Freeman and Silas F. Godfrey, George H. White and James A. Rumsey, Sept. 22, 1873; E. W. Muenschner.
 Ganis W. Perkins, April 11, 1874; W. L. Coffinberry.
 Extension Island Addition, March 26, 1874; John F. Tinkham.
 Allen McDowell, April 23, 1874; W. L. Coffinberry.
 Elisha Kellogg, April 17, 1874; K. S. Pettibone.
 Canton Smith, May 9, 1874; A. B. Coffinberry.
 William G. Beckwith, May 9, 1874.
 John Caulfields, June 29, 1874; E. W. Muenschner.
 Henry Fralick, May 20, 1874; A. B. Coffinberry.
 Charles H. Taylor and Andrew T. McReynolds, Jan. 19, 1874; K. S. Pettibone.
 William E. Grove and Annie E. Brewer, July 27, 1874; A. B. Coffinberry.
 Weston, Dudley & Soule's, Dec. 1, 1873; J. B. Soule.
 J. Aldrich Smith, April 15, 1874; A. B. Coffinberry.
 Loran M. and John S. Page, Sept. 24, 1874; W. L. Coffinberry.
 Samuel White, Oct. 12, 1874; A. B. Coffinberry.
 Jonas B. Everett, Sept. 29, 1874; A. B. Coffinberry.
 James, McConnell & Barnards, July 10, 1874; W. L. Coffinberry.
 Sidney F. Stevens and Harry H. Pierce, March 3, 1875; A. B. Coffinberry.
 Daniel W. Coit, April 27, 1875; A. B. Coffinberry.
 H. A. Vedder, June 2, 1875; K. S. Pettibone.
 L. G. Mason, July 8, 1875; Lyon and Johnson.
 Reuben H. Smith and Laughlin McCurdy, June 30, 1875; K. S. Pettibone.
 Gustav Christ, July 17, 1875; A. B. Coffinberry.

Nelson W. Northrop, Oct. 29, 1875; Dorr Skeels.
 Charles Jones, July 5, 1876; William Thornton.
 Dennis Crowley, June 29, 1877; Dorr Skeels.
 Joseph Penney, July 17, 1877; E. W. Muenscher.
 Adolphus L. Skinner, Sept. 8, 1877; A. C. Sekell.
 H. G. Stone, March 29, 1878; Dorr Skeels.
 Jacob Nagele, May 8, 1878; E. W. Muenscher.
 Benjamin A. Harian, Oct. 14, 1878; Dorr Skeels.
 Leander H. Knapp, March 21, 1878; H. S. Knapp.
 Sarah Caulkins, July 7, 1879; Dorr Skeels.
 A. B. Watson, March 8, 1880; W. L. Coffinberry.
 Dennis and Andrew S. Campau, May 9, 1881; Dorr Skeels.

ORGANIC.

An act of the Legislature, approved April 5, 1838, authorized the inhabitants of Kent township to organize a village government. The first section of the act provided:

“That all that tract of country situated in the town and county of Kent embraced in the following bounds, viz.:—beginning at a point on the east side of Grand river, where Fulton street as laid down on the original plat of the village of Grand Rapids, recorded in the Register’s office of the county of Kalamazoo, intersects said river, and running east on the south bounds of said village to the southeast corner of a certain tract known as Hatch’s addition to said village, thence north along the east line of said addition and north to the point where Hasting street, as laid down on the village plat of Kent, being also an addition to the said village of Grand Rapids, if extended would intersect the same, thence west along said Hasting street to the west line of Canal street, thence south along the west line of said street to the point where the same strikes the Grand river, and along the shore of said river to the place of beginning. be, and the same is hereby constituted, a town corporate, by the name of the ‘Village of Grand Rapids.’”

CHARTER ELECTION.

Pursuant to public notice, the voters within the chartered limits of the village of Grand Rapids convened at the court-house on Monday, the first day of May, 1838, for the purpose of selecting seven trustees to represent the village, when Henry C. Smith and John Ball were chosen Judges of the election, and William G. Henry appointed Clerk. Louis Campau received 141 votes, William A. Richmond 136, Richard Godfroy 129, Henry C. Smith 79, Charles I. Walker 73, George Coggeshall 71, James Watson 70, William Stoddard 70, Henry P. Bridge 68, Samuel F. Butler 67 and Myron Hinsdill 65. Whereupon Louis Campau, William A. Richmond, Richard Godfroy, Henry C. Smith, Charles I. Walker, George Coggeshall were declared elected, and a tie proclaimed between James Watson and William Stoddard.

The following is a list of voters present, Thursday, Nov. 21, 1839, at the village meeting: J. M. Haldane, F. J. Higginson, Geo.

Coggeshall, J. W. Pierce, Thomas Lewis, H. P. Bridge, J. Almy, A. Warner, G. M. Mills, W. G. Henry, E. Emerson, W. P. Mills, W. L. Granger, S. S. Hoskins, E. Jewell, A. H. Smith, S. A. Cook, G. C. Nelson, K. Woodward, James Barr, Geo. Martin, Sylvester Granger, W. Reynolds, John Ball, Luther Beebe, Charles Shepard, Aaron Dikeman, H. Dean, H. C. Smith, Amos Roberts, John T. Holmes, J. M. Nelson, James B. Lyman, Cyrus Bennett, J. T. Finney. The election resulted in the choice of Antoine Campau, who received 23 votes, Charles Shepard 20, C. J. Walker 11, S. F. Butler 6, and A. H. Smith 9. The total number of freeholders present was 35.

The following were the village officers to 1849 :

TRUSTEES.

1838.	1842.	1846.
Henry C. Smith, Pres., Louis Campau, Richard Godfroy, William A. Richmond, Charles I. Walker, George Coggeshall, James Watson.	John Almy, Pres., S. F. Butler, W. G. Henry, J. M. Nelson, H. K. Rose, Antoine Campau, Charles I. Walker.	William Peaselee, Pres., Harvey K. Rose, Charles Shepard, David Seymour, William Peaselee, David Bennett, Z. G. Winsor, James M. Nelson.
1839.	1843.	1847.
George Coggeshall, Pres., Louis Campau, John Almy, Henry P. Bridge, Francis J. Higginson, William G. Henry, Henry C. Smith.	John Almy, Pres., Lucius Lyon, Daniel Ball, Charles H. Taylor, George Coggeshall, Julius C. Abel, George W. Mills.	George Coggeshall, Pres., Amos Rathbun, George C. Evans, William H. McConnell, William H. Godfroy, Boardman Noble, Kendall Woodward.
1840.	1844.	1848.
John Almy, Pres., Antoine Campau, Charles Shepard, James M. Nelson, Josiah L. Wheeler, Samuel F. Perkins, Israel V. Harris.	John Almy, Pres., J. C. Abel, G. M. Mills, C. H. Taylor, George Coggeshall.	George Coggeshall, Pres., Joshua Boyer, Thompson Sinclair, William Peaselee, William H. Godfroy, George Kendall, Abram W. Pike.
1841.	1845.	1849.
John Almy Pres., James M. Nelson, William G. Henry, Antoine Campau, Harry K. Rose, Charles I. Walker. Samuel F. Butler.	John Almy, Daniel Ball, Amos Rathbun, George C. Evans, George M. Mills, Canton Smith, De Witt C. Lawrence. (Neglected to qualify, and board of 1844 held over another year.)	George Coggeshall, Pres., Harry Eaton, Luther N. Harmon, Henry Leonard, Thompson Sinclair, Solomon O. Kingsbury, Julius C. Abel.

CLERKS.

J W. Pierce	1838-46	S. O. Kingsbury	1849
S. R. Sanford	1847-8		

TREASURERS.

C. I. Walker.....	1838	W. G. Henry.....	1843
William G. Henry.....	1839	Henry Seymour.....	1846
Antoine Campau.....	1840-41	Amos Rathbun.....	1847
James M. Nelson (resigned)		George Kendall.....	1848
S. F. Butler.....	1842	Harry Eaton.....	1849

MARSHALS.

Gideon Suprenaut.....	1838-39	George C. Evans.....	1844
W. O. Lyon.....	1840	J. W. Winsor.....	1846
William I. Blakely.....	1841-42	Ira S. Hatch.....	1847-48
Henry Dean.....	1843	Michael Connelly.....	1849

The city of Grand Rapids was organized, under charter granted by the Legislature, May 20, 1850. The members of the city government, together with the officers elected since that period, are named in the following list:

MAYOR AND ALDERMEN.

1850—Henry R. Williams, Mayor; Amos Roberts, Charles W. Taylor, Lovell Moore, Dr. Joseph Penny, Isaac Turner, Aldermen.

1851—Ralph W. Cole, Mayor; Amos Roberts, Martin L. Sweet, George Kendall, Wm. C. Davidson, Loran M. Page, Aldermen.

1852—Wm. H. Withey, Mayor; Wilder D. Foster, David Caswell, Aaron Dikeman, Silas Hall, Jacob Woodward, Aldermen.

1853—Thomas B. Church, Mayor; Charles Shepard, David Caswell, Noyes L. Avery, Eliphalet H. Turner, Ralph W. Cole, Aldermen.

1854—Wilder D. Foster, Mayor; Charles Shepard, Martin L. Sweet, Benjamin B. Church, Eliphalet Turner, P. H. Bowman, Aldermen.

1855—Charles Shepard, Mayor; Alonzo Platt, Alexander McKenzie, Wm. N. Cook, Wm. K. Wheeler, Philander H. Bowman, Aldermen.

1856—John M. Fox, Mayor; Thomas Sinclair, Harry H. Ives, George W. Allen, James P. Littlefield, Lucius Pattison, Aldermen.

1857—Wm. T. Powers, Mayor; Warren P. Mills, H. H. Ives, Amos Rathbun, Jonathan F. Chubb, James N. Davis, John Clancy, Robert Hilton, Ransom C. Luce, Leonard Covell, and Philander H. Bowman, Aldermen.

1858—Gilbert M. McCray, Mayor; John McConnell, John Almy, Noyes L. Avery, John M. Williams, James N. Davis, John Clancy, Robert Hilton, R. C. Luce, Leonard Covell, Philander H. Bowman, Aldermen.

1859—George K. Johnson, Mayor; John Clancy, Harry Ives, R. C. Luce, Wm. A. Hyde, Chester S. Morey, John McConnell, John Almy, Noyes L. Avery, John N. Williamson, James N. Davis, Aldermen.

1860—Martin L. Sweet, Mayor; Charles L. Henderson, Elijah D. Waters, Alfred X. Cary, Leonard Covell, Isaac Turner, Aldermen.

[The aldermen are now elected for two years, so half of the council will be those in the first list last year.]

1861—George H. White, Mayor; Wm. H. Godfroy, James F. Grove, Henry S. Smith, John T. Elliott, Martinus Ceator, Aldermen, with those elected last year.

1862—George H. White, Mayor; Israel L. Crittenden, George M. Huntly, Ransom C. Luce, John R. Long, Newton T. Smith, Aldermen.

1863—Charles C. Comstock, Mayor; Wm. H. Godfroy, Robert Davidson, Wm. H. Stewart, Alexander Milmine, Thomas Doran, Aldermen.

1864—Charles C. Comstock, Mayor; Julius Houseman, George C. Fitch, R. C. Luce, Lowell Hall, George R. Pierce, Aldermen.

1865—Wilder D. Foster, Mayor; Wm. Riordan, David P. Clay, Edward Mohl (to fill vacancy), Simeon L. Baldwin, Franklin B. Day, Isaac Turner (to fill vacancy), Charles G. Brinsmaid, Aldermen.

1866—W. D. Foster, Mayor; Julius Houseman, Benton C. Saunders, R. C. Luce, Joseph Tompkins, Francillo Hall, Aldermen.

1867—John H. Champlin, Mayor; Dennis W. Bryan, Simeon L. Baldwin, Harry H. Ives, William Widdecomb, Adolphus L. Skinner, Aldermen.

1868—Moses V. Aldrich, Mayor; Julius Houseman, Benton C. Saunders, Ransom C. Luce, Isaac Turner, Chester S. Morey, Aldermen.

1869—Moses V. Aldrich, Mayor; Thomas Smith, Harry H. Ives, Simeon L. Baldwin, Alexander Milmine, Thomas Doran, Aldermen.

1870—Moses V. Aldrich, Mayor; John S. Farr, Henry Spring, Wm. Greulich, Adolph Leitelt, Daniel E. Little, Aldermen.

1871—Leonard H. Randall, Mayor; John Grady, Thomas Smith, Henry Miller, George G. Steketee, John A. S. Verdier, Peter Granger, John Dale, James R. Lamereaux, David Lemon, Alexander Milmine, Thomas Doran, Aldermen.

1872—Julius Houseman, Mayor; Dennis W. Bryan, John Kendall, Simeon L. Baldwin, Adolph Leitelt, Robert W. Woodcock, John French, Samuel O. Dishman, William H. Powers, Aldermen.

1873—P. R. L. Pierce, Mayor; John Grady, Thomas Smith, George G. Steketee, John S. Verdier, Ichabod L. Quimby, Frederick J. Little, Alex. Milmine, Peter Weirich, Aldermen.

1874—Julius Houseman, Mayor; Patrick O'Niel, John Kendall, Wm. B. Remington, Frederick Leitelt, B. C. Sanders, John French, Samuel O. Dishman, Alfred Crawford, Aldermen.

1875—P. R. L. Pierce, Mayor; John Grady, Charles W. Caukin, Lewis W. Heath, Charles A. Hilton, Samuel A. Hogeboom, Isaiah Stewart, Alexander Milmine, Peter Weirich, Aldermen.

1875—Peter R. L. Pierce, Mayor; Patrick J. Britton, Jefferson Morrison, George Cook, George M. Huntley, Adolphus L. Skinner, Billins Stocking, Lewis Martin, James N. Davis, Aldermen.

1876—P. R. L. Pierce, Mayor; Patrick H. O'Niel, Orson A. Ball, George G. Steketee, Frederick Loettgert, Robert B. Woodcock, James Patterson, Henry M. Cadwell, Alfred Crawford, Aldermen.

1877—Geo. W. Thayer, Mayor; John De Graff, Charles E. Frey, Philip M. Graff, Adolph Leitelt, Samuel A. Hogeboom, Isaac F. Lamereaux, Samuel O. Ishman, Peter Weirich, Aldermen.

1878—Harry S. Smith, Mayor; John L. Curtis, Anson A. Ball, John L. Shaw, George Thomson, Joseph N. Fisher, Adelmer D. Plumb, John Lindsey, Thomas Doran, Aldermen.

1879—Francis Letellier, Mayor; John De Graff, John Perry, John Benjamin, Adolph Leitelt, Samuel A. Hogeboom, David Winter, Robert B. Swain, William A. Hayes, Aldermen.

1880—Henry S. Smith, Mayor; John Grady, Nathaniel A. Earle, Daniel F. Thurston, Joseph B. Griswold, Burton C. Saunders, Geo. W. Stanton, Charles E. Belknap, Joseph Schursh, Aldermen.

1881—George G. Steketee, Mayor; Charles C. Groger, John Perry, John Benjamin, William Cartwright, Thomas Nestor, Charles I. Howard, Robert B. Swain, Frank Warzburg, Aldermen.

RECORDERS.

Leonard Bement.....	1850	Charles C. Calkins....	1859-60
Franklin Everett.....	1851	John W. Champlin.....	1861-62
Leonard Bement.....	1852	Charles C. Calkins.....	1863-64
John F. Godfroy.....	1853	John T. Miller.....	1865-66
Ebenezer S. Eggleston.....	1854	Birney Hoyt.....	1867-70
Lovell Moore.....	1855	G. Chase Godwin.....	1871-74
Stephen G. Champlin.....	1856-58		

This office was abolished by Legislative act of May 3, 1875, and that of "Judge of the Superior Court of Grand Rapids" established. In Chapter X reference is made to the judges of this tribunal.

COMPTROLLERS.

Nelson Robinson.....	1857-60	Fernando Page.....	1871-74
Edward Mohl.....	1861-62	John A. S. Verdier.....	1875-76
Frederick L. Mayor.....	1863-64	John Van Strion.....	1877-78
Hendrikees De Jonge.....	1865-66	Henry Bremer.....	1879-82
James Vander Sluis.....	1867-70		

CLERKS.

Aaron B. Turner.....	1850	William H. Powers.....	1863
Amos H. Smith.....	1851-52	George W. Thayer.....	1864
Peter R. L. Pierce....	1853-55	Edwin Baxter.....	1865
James Blair.....	1856	Robert Wilson.....	1866
Charles B. Benedict.....	1857-58	Benjamin F. Sliter.....	1867
Everett M. Douleday.....	1859-60	Charles W. Warrell.....	1868-80
Charles W. Eaton.....	1861-62	John J. Belknap.....	1881

TREASURERS.

Wilder D. Foster.....	1851-52	John F. Baars.....	1864-68
William T. Powers....	1853-54	James D. Lyon.....	1869
Edson Fuller.....	1855	John F. Baars.....	1870-74
Ebenezer Anderson	1856-57	Leonard H. Randall.....	1875-76
Francis Vogt.....	1858	Crawford Angel.....	1877-78
Adolphus F. Rau.....	1859	William Sears.....	1879
Paul Steketee.....	1860	Edwin Hoyt, jr.....	1880-81
Noah Stevens	1861-63	Edwin S. Pierce.....	1881-82

MARSHALS.

Alfred X. Cary.....	1850	George W. Dodge.....	1863
Abram W. Pike.....	1851	Henry Bremer.....	1864
William C. Davidson.....	1852	Buel H. Babcock.....	1865-66
Robert I. Shoemaker.....	1853-54	Ebenezer Anderson.....	1867
Leonard Covell.....	1855	Miles S. Adams.....	1868
Ira S. Hatch.....	1856	Allan P. Collar.....	1869-71
Daniel S. T. Weller.....	1857	James De Lync.....	1872
George C. Evans.....	1858	Isaac Sigler	1877
Leonard Snyder... ..	1859	George E. Kenning.....	1878
James Cavanaugh.....	1860	Richard A. Stack.....	1879-82
Leonard Snyder.....	1861-62		

Justice Vickers, the new city Justice of the Peace, or rather the first justice elected under the law making justices city officers rather than ward officers, entered upon his term of office July 4th. He succeeded Justices Sinclair, Williamson and Shinkman, whose terms of office expired, and also succeeded to their dockets.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

As early as 1848 it became apparent to many residents of Grand Rapids that a fire department was an actual necessity. Among the first and most active promoters of the movement to organize such a department was C. H. Taylor. During the winter of that year he drew up a petition to the village council, and obtained for it 124 signers, but the council did not act. Subsequently W. D. Foster was leaving on a business visit to New York, when Mr. Taylor asked him to call at Snooks' foundry at Rochester, and order an engine. Mr. Foster called, did not order the engine, but merely told Snooks that it was the intention of the villagers, headed by Taylor, to purchase one. Prior to the return of Foster, the prime mover in the matter drew up a subscription paper, under date of July 29, 1849, setting forth that the subscribers authorize Wilder D. Foster to purchase at Rochester or elsewhere a good engine, hose, etc., at an expense not exceeding \$850. They agreed to advance the sums set opposite their names for the first payment, and a like sum one year from the first payment, provided the trustees of the village should vote to purchase the engine and pay interest upon the sums advanced.

Negotiations proceeded until Dec. 17, 1849, when John Cowles, on the part of Thomas Snooks, sold to the corporation of the village a fire engine, guaranteed perfect in every particular, for the sum of \$675, one half of which sum was paid down, and the other half secured by promissory note payable in twelve months.

On the arrival of the engine, "Alert Fire Company No. 1" was organized, with the following as members: C. H. Taylor, Co. Clerk; S. O. Kingsbury, Co. Treasurer; W. L. Coffinberry, draughtsman; John Clancy, W. D. Roberts, D. McConnell, F. N. Godfroy, Wm. H. Almy, T. W. Parry, W. D. Foster, Ira S. Hatch, Benj. Haxton, G. H. White, Wm. Clancy, and H. K. Rose, merchants; I. W. Sligh, T. S. Rock and J. M. Stanley, tailors; W. N. Cook, blacksmith; Geo. C. Fitch, wagon-maker; John C. Buchanan, gunsmith; Charles Tromp, inn-keeper; W. B. Renwick, farm-mill maker; M. Sparlen, Robert Wheeler, S. F. Perkins, carpenters; R. M. Collins, Jacob Barnes, C. W. McKenzie, printers; C. H. Taylor, foreman.

Protection Fire Company No. 2 was next organized, with Daniel Hanley, Foreman; D. B. Lyon, 1st Assistant; D. Devendorf, 2d Assistant; S. Y. Sterling, Secretary. The first members were James Davis, E. E. Winsor, A. A. Tracy, Gray Martindale, T. H. Penny, Ed. Lyon, J. H. Witney, John H. Slack, Charles McConnell, J. A. Smith, I. Sargeant, T. Sargeant, J. Loughlin, Charles Moore, Chester Stone, N. Stone, A. Scoville, B. S. Rathbone. The burning of R. Luce's store, on Monroe street, was the first conflagration. A line of citizens formed to the river and supplied water for the engine. The house was merely damaged.

Hook and Ladder Company No. 1 was organized Jan. 15, 1850, with C. B. White, Foreman; D. Burnett, Assistant Foreman; Wm. I. Blakely, Robert Hilton, W. H. Dickinson, Pliny Smith, Benj. Luce, B. Morton, H. H. Ives, A. W. Pelton, Godfrey Gill and J. H. Nichols, members. The meeting to organize was held in the shop of Hilton & White, with C. B. White presiding, and Wm. I. Blakely, Secretary. In this manner was begun the formation of a fire department which to-day ranks among the first in the State. Unhappily these companies were not thoroughly organized that year; had they been, the terrible tragedy of Jan. 14, 1850, never could have occurred.

Alert Fire Company, with the hand engine, was present at the burning of the Catholic presbytery, and to it and the earnest efforts of the amateur water-carriers, is due the escape of the stone church.

The fire department of the present time is an organized body in the truest sense of the word. Henry W. Lemoin is Chief, with S. W. Baxter, Assistant; Thomas Gibbons is Master Mechanic and J. W. Chase, Superintendent of Telegraphs. The city is supplied with 83 alarm boxes, and so perfect is the system that within two minutes after the first alarm the firemen are at work. The engines comprise Chemical, No. 1, four steam engines, eight hose carts and a hook and ladder company. The department is one of the city service, and ranks among the first in the Union.

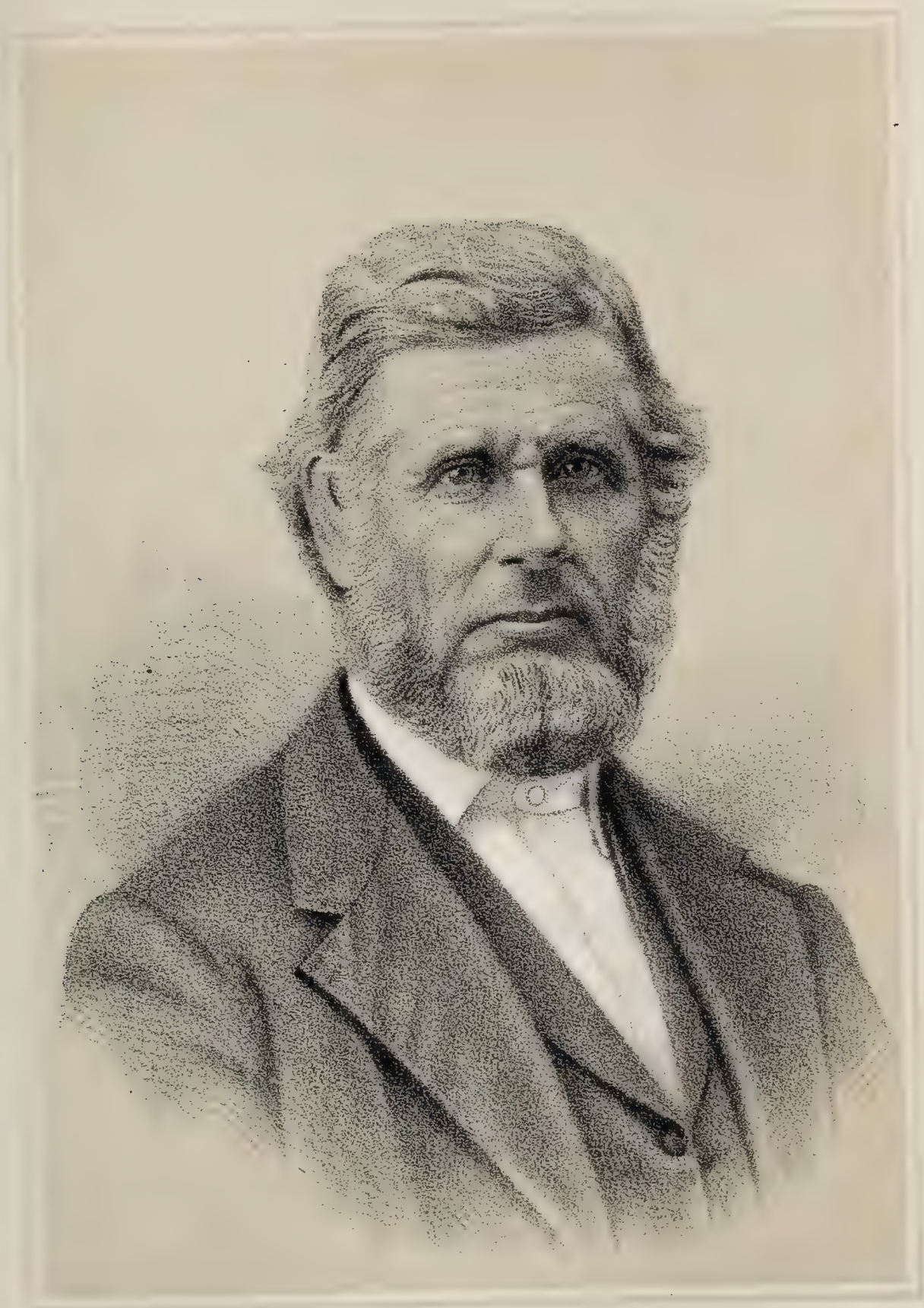
THE CITY WATER WORKS.

Early in 1873 the question of constructing a system of water-works was discussed. A public meeting of the tax-payers was held, at which a series of resolutions were passed, favorable to the enterprise. July 30, 1873, the citizens were asked to vote \$250,000 for the purpose, and in accordance with the resolutions carried at a former meeting, were almost unanimous in their support of this quarter-million loan. The city council lost no time in beginning their construction; so that in 1875 the Grand Rapids system of water-works was inaugurated. From a description of the works prepared in 1875, by J. D. Dillenback, the following is extracted:

“The works, as constructed, combine the reservoir and direct pressure systems; the pumps working directly into the mains, all surplus water passing into the reservoir, which is only drawn upon when the pumps are not running, or in case of emergency. The reservoir is located on the top of the bluff, at the head of Livingstone and Mason streets, having an area of three and one-fourth acres. It is 25 feet in depth, of which five feet are in excavation, and 20 feet in embankment. The water line is 20 feet above the bottom, and when full to this line, will hold six million two-hundred thousand gallons. In plan it is a circle 196 feet in diameter at the bottom and 271 feet at the top. The embankment is 12 feet wide on the top, with inner slopes of one and one-half horizontal to one vertical, and outer slopes two to one. The bottom and inner slopes are lined with cobble-stone laid in cement mortar, and resting on a bed of concrete. The concrete and stone lining are each eight inches thick on the bottom and twelve inches on the slopes. Underneath the bottom lining is a bed of puddle of clay and sand thoroughly mixed and worked up with shovels while very wet. This bed is from one to three feet in thickness, and extends to the center of the embankment, where it joins a vertical wall of puddle eight feet thick at the bottom and five feet at the top, and rising to within three feet of the top of the bank. The embankment is mostly of sand, well sodded. It was substantially built by the contractors, T. C. Brooks and A. C. Sekill, under the superintendence of Wm. Thornton, assistant engineer. When full it has a head of 160 feet above Canal street.

“The pumping works are located at the northwest corner of Canal and Coldbrook streets, at the mouth of the Coldbrook creek. The building is cruciform, 75x97 feet in its extreme dimensions, and one story in height, except the front, which is two. The chimney is 101 feet in height. The foundations rest on solid rock and average 10 feet in height. Robert Hilton and R. Davidson were the building contractors.

“The pumping engines were designed by Demetrius Turner, and constructed by Butterworth & Lowe, of Grand Rapids. They are direct-acting horizontal engines with steam cylinders 33 inches



Amery Brace

in diameter and six feet stroke, and water cylinders 14 inches in diameter. Before these engines were completed, the city purchased and used a Worthington steam pump, with steam cylinders 18½ inches and water cylinders 14 inches in diameter and 10 inches stroke. This pump supplied with ease all the water needed in 1875 by the city.

“At that time the water was taken from Grand river, but as this water is not fit for domestic use during the summer season, measures were taken next season for bringing in a supply of pure water from some of the spring creeks lying outside the city. This was effected by utilizing the streams known as Cold brook, Carrier creek, 1,900 feet east of the works.

“The system of distribution includes at the beginning about 12 miles of pipe, ranging from four to twenty inches in diameter, of which about two miles were of cast iron, and the remaining ten miles of wood, manufactured under the Wyckoff patent, strongly banded with wrought-iron bands to give them the required strength, and protected from decay and rust by a coat of asphaltum and coal tar on the outside. The iron pipe was laid by Charles Peterson and the Wyckoff pipe by T. B. Farrington and H. A. Branch. At present there are over 22 miles of supply and distribution pipe.

“There were 137 hydrants, of which 20 were post hydrants, manufactured by the Ludlow Valve Company, of Troy, N. Y., and the remainder Lowery hydrants, located directly over the mains and underneath the surface of the street. The Ludlow hydrants had two openings and the Lowery four, including one steamer connection. A large number of hydrants in addition were put in by individuals for the protection of their property. There were 73 check valves in the system, by means of which portions of the system could be shut off for repairs.

“The pipe system was connected with sewer pumps belonging to manufacturing establishments, of which five run by water and two by steam, so that in case of an extensive fire eight pumps, in addition to the large engines, could be brought to bear upon it at once, with the supply in the reservoir in reserve. Without the pumps the reservoir gives a pressure sufficient to throw over any building on the lower levels of the city.”

The engine now in use was patented by Wm. Turner in 1879. The fly wheels are 14 feet in diameter, weighing 17,000 pounds each. The pumps are double acting, each drawing 100 gallons every revolution. There are two boilers, six and one-half feet in diameter and 16 feet in length, with 90 four-inch tubes. The system is perfect in its workings. The works were constructed at an expense of \$341,000. The entire works cost about one-half million dollars.

The Board of Works, under which this great public improvement was effected, comprised Thomas D. Gilbert, President; John L. Shaw, Lewis C. Davison, Wellington Hibbard, and William T.

Powers. The first officers of the works comprised: Peter Hogan, Consulting Engineer; Demetrius Turner, Mechanical Engineer; E. W. Muenschner, City Engineer; William Thornton, Assistant Engineer, in charge of Reservoir; N. T. Smith, Assistant Engineer, in charge of Distribution; H. A. Collar, in charge of Street Work; R. C. Greiner, Draughtsman; F. A. Twombly, Rodsman.

THE POLICE FORCE.

In August, 1881, this force consisted of 23 men. Of this number it is absolutely necessary that there be two men on duty at police headquarters during the day, and two at night. One of these men is subject to calls from any part of the city, and hardly an hour passes that an urgent request does not come requiring his immediate attention. The calls are so frequent and of such urgency the janitor has to be pressed into the service and sent to do police duty many times during the 24 hours. One man is detailed to act in the capacity of detective, which duty engages his entire time. One man is required to attend police court, and upon days when there is an unusual number of cases on trial a second man has to be taken from patrol duty to assist him for a time. The working force then for patrol duty should be 17 men, but this number is reduced, by reason of sickness, special duty or a vacancy, to a daily average of 16 men. This patrol force is divided into two squads of eight men each, one for day and one for night duty. A committee of the Common Council in reporting to the Council, Aug. 19, 1881, in favor of increasing this force, states :

“Our city covers an area of more than two and one-half by three and one-half miles, and its railroad stations and factories are located at a considerable distance from the business center, and are very much scattered; so that in every quarter in the outlying wards will be found groups of small business houses, which in the very nature of things have become a center for their district, and a class of loafers and disreputable persons gather in the neighborhood, and are a constant source of annoyance to the people. From the residents and business men in all these quarters requests have come in to place a patrolman on duty at such points. But we have not the men to spare, and are unable to do more than render assistance when called upon. There should be a man detailed to attend all public entertainments at the opera house, public halls and variety theaters, for the purpose of keeping order, or to render assistance in case of an alarm of fire; for any insane person, by raising a cry of fire, might cause a panic that would result in a loss of life; but we have no man to spare. In conclusion, your Committee would suggest that if the force is to be increased at all, that there be added seven men, making a total of 30 members, which would give us a working force of 24 men. But we feel that in laying the facts, which seem to us to warrant an increase as recommended by the Council, before you, for your consideration, we have discharged our duty.”

In view of the steady advance in population, and consequent necessity for a greater number of peace protectors, there can be little doubt that this useful force will be increased in compliance with the recommendation of the committee.

HOTELS.

The Guild, Hinsdill, Eagle, Bridge Street, National, and the Rathbun houses referred to in the history of the county, were the first hotel buildings raised in Kent. Of those old hostelries the Rathbun and Eagle remain.

The Rathbun House of to-day comprises the old Campau House, erected in 1834, at the corner of Waterloo and Monroe streets. This old souvenir of the pioneer settler forms the second and third floors of the present hotel. Stretching along Waterloo street is the solid stone addition built by Charles Rathbun in 1846; farther down is the entrance to the brick building known as the Gilbert block, added in 1875. The house passed into the possession of A. R. Antisdel, in 1872, having been previously constructed by J. F. Antisdel and I. Hawks. This hotel employs 40 hands, contains 117 rooms, and is under the immediate management of the proprietor and Mr. Rogers, chief clerk. The proprietors of the Rathbun, in order of occupancy, were J. T. Finney, T. H. Lyon, 1844; Charles Rathbun, W. L. Granger, Dorsey, Julius Granger, De Witt Shoemaker, T. H. Lyon, jr., John F. Antisdel and A. R. Antisdel. After Campau left, the house was rented by the Misses Baylies, who opened it as a boarding house in 1838; afterward it was opened as a hotel.

The National was built for Myron Hinsdill, by Hilton and Granger, as mentioned in the general history, was partially destroyed by fire in 1840, rebuilt for Canton Smith in 1841, and again burned in 1846, and rebuilt for Smith and Morton. It occupied the site of the Morton House of the present time. During the holding of the State fair of 1873 this hotel was totally destroyed by fire. The proprietors of the National, in order of time, were Myron Hinsdill, Wm. Stoddart, Hiram Hinsdill, Tom Sargeant, Canton Smith, A. X. Carey, P. Robert, M. Collins, Hiram Rathbun, and Campbell & Beach.

The Eagle was operated first by William Godfroy; next by Louis Moran; and afterward by Louis Davis, Canton Smith, 1839; L. Luce, Barnard & Tromp, 1844; Fisher, W. R. Barnard, Geo. C. Evans, A. R. Antisdel and James K. Johnson, the present proprietor. The original building now forms part of this hotel.

The Bridge Street House was built by John Thompson, for Carroll & Sargeant, in 1836. Solomon Withey, T. H. Lyon, W. H. Tryon, Jude Boyer and — Moore and Mr. Christ, succeeded Mr. Thompson. During the occupancy of Christ, the house was destroyed by fire in 1850. The hotel was not rebuilt until about 1856, when Christ purchased the property, and carried

on the business until succeeded by Boxheimer. Pearsons, Boxheimer and Morhard, the present occupier, were the respective operators since 1856.

Of the modern houses of the city, Sweet's Hotel is the oldest. It was built for Martin L. Sweet, in 1869, and opened the same year by Lawrence & Beach. The building is six stories in height, including the basement, with a frontage on Canal of 131 feet, and on Pearl street of 178 feet. The fire of Feb. 20, 1872, destroyed the upper floors of the house, which necessitated its closing for repairs. Within a period of a little over two months the hotel was reopened, May 7, 1872. Two years later it was raised four feet and one inch, by the Chicago house-raisers, Coughlan & Hollinsworth. The hotel was conducted by T. H. Lyon for many years, then by Mr. Pickering, and again by Sweet & Sons. In 1881 Mr. Johnson became proprietor.

The total number of established hotels is 40, the number of well appointed boarding-houses 35, giving a total of 75 hostelryes.

ESTABLISHMENT OF POSTOFFICES.

In early days the mails were brought from Gull Prairie, or Kalamazoo, on horseback once per week. During the terms of Nelson and Rathbun, they were brought by stage twice per week. Wm. H. Withey and Col. Stuart had the contract for carrying the mails from Battle Creek. It is said that Canton Smith was interested in this line. The time named in the contract for the journey from Battle Creek was 12 hours; but during the spring and fall the time occupied in making the trip was usually 36 hours. The postage on a letter at that time was 25 cents, and even then its transmission occupied a few weeks. At the beginning, the Rev. Leonard Slater was made the custodian of the mails; subsequently, Joel Guild was appointed to receive and distribute the letters.

The first regular office was opened at Grand Rapids in 1836, with Darius Winsor, the father of Zenas G. and Jacob W. Winsor, postmaster. He was a heavy built, jolly old man, familiar with every one and happy at all times, though hobbling on a crutch and full of the infirmities of old age. His first office was on Monroe, nearly opposite the Rathbun; subsequently the office was in the building on Justice street, or Ottawa, now occupied by a harness manufacturer. A number of rough and rickety steps admitted the then wide-awake inhabitants of the "city" into the office, the contents of which, by the way, could be carried away in the coat pocket of the good-natured postmaster.

Alfred D. Rathbun was appointed postmaster in 1837, when Darius Winsor was removed. His office was in a small building on Prospect Hill, opposite the present county buildings. Rathbun's law office was in the same building.

James M. Nelson was appointed postmaster in 1841, under the administration of President Harrison. He erected a postoffice building, now the site of the Twombly block. Martin & Johnson had their law office in Nelson's building at that time. Judge

Withey, of the Supreme Court, then clerk for Martin & Johnson, acted as deputy postmaster for Nelson during 1841-'3. In 1844, Truman H. Lyon was appointed postmaster under the administration of President Polk. His office was located in a one-story wood building, near the corner of Pearl and Canal streets, where is now the Lyon block, near where Nelson & Caton subsequently carried on the book trade. In 1849 President Taylor appointed Ralph Cole postmaster, who opened his office a few doors north of the Lyon office, on Canal street. Cole's deputy or clerk, at that time, was Charles Mosely. Mr. Cole was a member of the bar. His death, from small-pox, occurred in 1855.

Truman H. Lyon was reappointed postmaster in 1853, and held the position until 1858, when Harvey P. Yale was appointed under the Buchanan administration. The office was removed to the Exchange Place alley, where it continued until the Taylor & Barnes block was rebuilt, after the fire destroyed the county offices. Noyes L. Avery was appointed postmaster at the beginning of Lincoln's administration, and held that position until the appointment of C. H. Taylor by the Johnson administration. S. O. Kingsbury succeeded Mr. Taylor. In April, 1868, the first building which partook of the characteristics of a city postoffice was opened by Kingsbury on the ground floor of the *Eagle* building on Lyon street, opposite the old postoffice. Aaron B. Turner was appointed postmaster by President Grant's administration in 1868, and for a period of eight years held that position. He was succeeded by P. R. L. Pierce, recently deceased. The latter was appointed postmaster by President Hayes' administration in 1876. James Gallup, the present incumbent of the important office, was appointed on the death of Mr. Pierce. Under his administration, the office was moved from the *Eagle* building to the United States building Oct. 15, 1880. The following statistics, for the month ending July 31, 1881, will convey an idea of the magnitude of this department of the public service at Grand Rapids:

ORDERS ISSUED.

Received for Domestic orders.	\$9,278 48	Received for Swiss orders...	20 50
Received for Canadian orders.	183 70	Received for Italian orders...	40 60
Received for British orders..	126 07		
Received for German orders.	502 28	Total received.....	\$10,151 63

ORDERS PAID.

Domestic orders paid.....	\$28,596 64	British orders paid.....	81 63
Canadian orders paid.....	237 50		
German orders paid.....	1,149 49	Total orders paid.....	\$30,065 26

These figures show an excess of nearly \$20,000 paid upon orders more than was received during a single month.

The mail carriers, for the month of July, performed the following work:

Carriers employed.....	10	Local postal cards delivered....	9,848
Registered letters delivered....	1,152	Newspapers, etc., delivered....	84,731
Mail letters delivered.....	118,732	Letters collected.....	106,882
Mail postal cards delivered....	35,877	Postal cards collected.....	36,022
Local letters delivered.....	14,867	Newspapers, etc., collected....	15,335

In these figures a retrospect is presented. Forty-four years ago the weekly mail for the whole district could be carried in the postmaster's hat; to-day the postal service here requires the attention of many able officers.

The system of mail delivery was introduced into Grand Rapids, Sept. 1, 1873. The city had but just arrived at the dignity and importance necessary to secure the service; now it is one of the important mail centers of the West. In those days there were but five carriers for the whole city. Messrs. C. W. Bignell, C. L. Shattuck, J. F. Lamoreaux, R. McGowan and J. Sonkey. There are nine full-paid carriers, one on half pay, and two substitute carriers at the present time, viz.: Messrs. C. W. Bignell, R. McGowan, John Sonkey, A. L. Sibley, Julius Cæsar, F. K. Wing, A. W. Jones, D. Costigan and W. S. Berry, of the full-paid force; Mr. Alexander Dale on half pay, and Messrs. J. Richmond and J. H. Anderson as substitute carriers, under supervision of W. S. Earle. Three of the five of the original force remain.

Much might be said of the increase in efficiency of the service, since Sept. 1, 1873: then it was new and everything had to be learned, and now it is perfectly systemized; of the added collections and deliveries made in the business portions of the city; of the fact that scarcely any resident of the city now thinks of going to the postoffice for mail, where scores then refused to allow carriers to deliver it because they didn't take kindly to the change; of other items showing the benefits of the system and its growth here; but for these items, the following statistics, furnished by Supt. Earle, showing how remarkable has been the increase in the mail matter sent to and from this city during those eight years, must suffice:

	Sept., 1873.	Aug., 1881.
Carriers employed.....	5	10
Registered letters delivered.....	93	1,012
Mail letters delivered.....	41,718	129,940
Mail postal cards delivered.....	4,865	39,274
Local letters delivered.....	3,521	15,472
Local postal cards delivered.....	1,092	9,700
Newspapers, etc., delivered.....	16,523	84,894
Letters returned to the office, as persons addressed removed or not found.....	519	61
Letters collected.....	15,353	124,126
Postal cards collected.....	1,603	44,092
Newspapers, etc., collected.....	949	16,742

STATISTICS.

The results of calculations made by the State Board of Review and Equalization, and the aggregate valuation as estimated by the Supervisors of the county must be taken as the standard of the condition of the county. The State Board of Review and Equalization for 1881 estimated the true value of real and personal property in Kent county at \$33,000,000; while the aggregate value arrived

at by the Supervisors is only a little over \$18,000,000, of which \$9,457,250 are credited to the city of Grand Rapids, as follows: First ward, \$727,985; Second ward, \$2,931,333; Third ward, \$1,884,259; Fourth ward, \$1,831,231; Fifth ward, \$617,572; Sixth ward, \$280,163; Seventh ward, \$524,196, and Eighth ward, \$700,511. Conceding that the State Board arrived at a just apportionment of the assessed value, the figures given here represent only about 40 per cent. of the actual valuation.

Population. In the chapters of the county history, almost all the names identified with Grand Rapids village are given, and the population pointed out. Since its incorporation as a city, we find that in 1850 the number of inhabitants was estimated at 2,669; in 1860, at 8,085; in 1870, at 16,507; in 1874, at 25,989, and in 1880, at 32,015, pointing it out as the 58th city in the Union in point of population. Compared with other cities in the State, Detroit is the 18th, Bay City the 97th, East Saginaw the 110th, Jackson the 137th, Kalamazoo the 193d and Saginaw City the 230th. Of all these cities, Bay and East Saginaw alone are of later date than Grand Rapids. They were brought into existence by the great lumber and salt industries, as recently as 1859-'60. There is nothing to show that when the former industry fails—let us hope many years hence—the two cities on the Saginaw can be sustained by the surrounding country, but will be quiet, German villages, when the “city of the Rapids” will be strong and prosperous, rendered so by purely American enterprise.

HIGHWAYS.

Within the memory of those who were here 45 years ago, and who are among the citizens of the county to-day, the Indian trail on the east bank of the river existed. Even in more recent years they traveled over primitive wagon ways, through small seas of mud, and had little hope of living to witness the day when Eastern and Western experiences would combine to render the highways equal, if not superior, to the roads of the old Eastern settlements. In the county history the efforts made by the State and county to build highways are noticed. Here the names and length of the principal roads, leading from the city, are given:

TO	MILES.	TO	MILES.	TO	MILES.
Alpine Station.....	8	Coopersville.....	16	Lamont.....	14
Ada.....	10	Fisher's Station.....	7	Muskegon.....	40
Alaska.....	16	Grattan Center.....	22	Middleville.....	26
Allendale.....	18	Grandville.....	7	Nunica.....	24
Allegan.....	38	Grand Haven.....	36	Newaygo.....	39
Byron Center.....	12	Greenville.....	34	Plainfield.....	10
Berlin.....	10	Holland City.....	30	Ross Station.....	13
Big Rapids.....	60	Hudsonville.....	13	Rockford.....	14
Courtland Center.....	20	Hastings.....	40	Sand Lake.....	29
Cascade.....	10	Ionia.....	34	Sparta Center.....	13
Cannonsburg.....	16	Kent City.....	20	Spring Lake.....	33
Cedar Springs.....	22	Kalamazoo.....	48	Whitneyville.....	14
Caledonia Station.....	18	Lisbon.....	16	Zeeland.....	21
Casnovia.....	22	Lowell.....	18		

CITY SCHOOLS.

In the pages devoted to a review of the county schools, in the history of Kent, reference has been made to the little centers of learning, both at the Rapids and at Reed's Lake. Again, in the pages dealing with the Slater Mission, the history of the primitive school of that period is given. The first school opened for the instruction of white children, was that which Miss Bond, who afterward married Francis Prescott, taught. The young lady was an *attache* of the Baptist Mission, and when the settlers erected a log school-house in 1837, she was placed in charge. Mr. J. N. Davis, speaking of this humble institution, states that she taught one year, beginning her labors with the following pupils: George and Emily Slater; Ezra, Samuel M., Selden E. and Alfred B. Turner; Mary and Sarah C. Sheldon; Aaron B., Alzina, Chester B., Clarissa and Theresa Turner; Reuben E., Almira M. and James N. Davis; Lucy Sliter; Cornelia and Henry W. Norton; Sally Willard and Nathan Sibley; George M. and Clarissa White, and Arsnich, daughter of the Indian chief Mec-cis-si-nin-ni. Miss Mary L. Green, now Mrs. Blakely, succeeded Miss Bond.

The school-house was not furnished with furnaces, wood ready sawed and a man to build fires. The caloric was generated by a huge sheet-iron box stove. Each patron of the school furnished so much wood per scholar, and as the wood was generally cut in sled lengths, the male portion of the scholars carried their axes and cut it into stove-wood at noon-time or recess. The "Board of Education" was not pestered at that time for gymnastic apparatus for the purpose of giving the scholars an opportunity for exercising their muscle in order to give tone to their minds, for the teachers furnished all the apparatus necessary for that purpose, and, I may add applied it with severity. The school in those days commenced at 8 o'clock A. M. and closed at 5 P. M., and was kept open six days in the week. Nothing was considered a sufficient excuse for dismissing school save the celebration of the Glorious Fourth. The inside of the house was not furnished with patent desks and seats, but with benches, some of which were made of planed boards, and others of unplanned slabs, flat side up, with pegs for legs. There were two desks for writing, extending the length of the sides of the building. When the hour for writing arrived, the scholars were directed to face the wall. This afforded an excellent chance for the teacher to look over the shoulder of the pupil, see how the quill pen was held, and when the marks were too horizontal and perpendicular. If either were the case, "a reminder" was put in, the position of the scholar affording too good an opportunity to be lightly thrown away. The result of this "correction" would be the making of sundry lines and curves unknown in geometry.

It was the custom in those days to hold evening "spelling-school" about twice in every week. There was a larger attend-

ance at this than at the regular day school. The exercises usually closed with the scholars standing up and "spelling down," and the contest was usually attended with considerable excitement.

It is said by a few old settlers, that Miss Page was the teacher of the first white scholars here; but many incline to think that Miss Bond was the first.

Mr. Prescott, who is said to have assisted Miss Bond in the management of the school, returned to New York State, where he was admitted a Baptist preacher. He returned to this city in 1854, where he officiated as pastor of the Baptist Church, and subsequently made Rockford his home, at which place he deceased under an apoplectic attack Jan. 7, 1864, at the comparatively young age of 50 years.

The first High School was inaugurated by Henry Seymour in 1837, who subsequently obtained a charter for it under the name 'Grand Rapids Academy.' Addison Ballard succeeded Seymour as principal, and he in turn gave place to Prof. Franklin Everett in 1846. The "academy" was successfully conducted by Prof. and Mrs. Everett for over a quarter of a century, until 1874, when he retired and the academy ceased to exist.

The Fulton street school-house, built in 1838, as it existed in 1846, presided over by W. W. Weatherby, with a lady assistant, was attended by 80 pupils. In 1847 Weatherby was succeeded by Marsh, and he in turn by Thomas Cumming, who was principal at the time the building was destroyed by fire in 1849. Zimri Burnham was the teacher of Primary School No. 2, "away up in Kent," where he instructed a quarter hundred of youngsters in the elements of the English language. School No. 3 was located on the west side, near the old Slater School.

Rev. Mr. Taylor inaugurated a collegiate institute, known as "St. Marks Academy," with himself as principal, assisted by three teachers, of whom were Mr. Van Antwerp and Miss Hollister. This enterprise continued to exist during three years, when it fell into the past. Rev. Mr. Staples opened a female seminary, which also fell to the ground after a brief existence. This school-building was on the corner of Bostwick and Lyon streets.

St. Andrews Academy, at the corner of Monroe and Ottawa streets, was conducted by Mr. Kock, under the patronage of the priests of the mission. The present extensive school-buildings were erected in 1871-'2, at a cost of \$20,000. They are conducted by the Sisters of Mercy, who came to the city in 1871. Miss Janes conducted the Grand Rapids Young Ladies' Academy until September, 1846, when she married William Parks. This school building was located on the north side of Ottawa street, nearly opposite St. Andrews.

Prior to 1849, what now constitutes Union School District No. 1, in the city of Grand Rapids, was comprised in two districts. Neither possessed a school building in that year, as the only one that had ever been erected was burned down previous to the open-

ing of the Union School. During that year the citizens of the two districts organized under the State law, providing for the establishment of Union schools. They voted to raise by tax, for the purpose of purchasing a site and erecting a school-house, the sum of \$2,500, and proceeded to purchase the commanding site where the stone building of 1867 stood. David Burnett took the building contract, and fully completed two stories for the sum of \$2,700. Isaac Leonard was the mason. The building was completed and the school opened in November, 1849, with Mr. Johnson as principal, assisted by Miss Hollister, Miss Webster, Miss Hinsdill and Miss White. The building was soon so crowded that in the following winter the lower story was filled up, and was also soon filled to its utmost capacity. The district then adopted the plan of erecting cheap wooden buildings in other and convenient localities, for the primary departments, numbering them in the order of erection. In 1867 there were four of such primary-school buildings. In April, 1867, the wooden structure known as No. 1 gave place to a substantial brick school-house.

When the old stone building had been in use about 15 years, it became somewhat dilapidated, and was found insufficient, both in size and convenience, to meet the educational wants of the increased population, the public began to discuss the question of the erection of a new building suited to the times. This discussion took a practical form at the annual meetings of 1861-'63; but no decisive action was taken until September, 1863, when a meeting of the freeholders of the district resolved: "First, That we need and will build a new Union school-house; second, that P. R. L. Pierce, W. H. Withey and T. D. Gilbert be a committee to confer with the trustees, and in conjunction with them, procure a plan and superintend the construction of such school-house; third, that \$3,000 be raised this year, and \$15,000 be borrowed for use in building such house, and that it be located on the present school lot." Some delay in obtaining the money voted to be borrowed, prevented the immediate commencement of the work. However, through the kind offices of R. E. Wood, the money was at length obtained, on long time, at 7 per cent. interest, payable in such easy installments as to make the debt little burdensome to the district.

In the meantime the great advance in the price of labor and building material incident to the war, and the extraordinary issues of paper money, rendered it impossible for the Board to erect such a building as was needed, with the sum of \$25,000, to which the vote limited the expense. Under these circumstances the board was compelled to wait for better times, or until the necessities of the schools should compel the erection of such buildings as might be needed without regard to cost. The funds borrowed and raised were invested in Government securities, which were sold from time to time, as they would pay a profit, and the avails re-invested, thus not only saving any outlay, but also realizing for the building fund a profit of nearly \$1,500. In the meantime the demand for increased and superior school accommodations became so great,

especially for the smaller children, that the district, in the fall of 1865, instructed the School Board to erect a substantial brick building on the lot occupied by the Primary School, No. 1; but, although nearly 200 additional sittings were provided, very little relief from the crowded condition of the schools was experienced. It having become apparent that there was no immediate prospect of such a reduction in the expense of building as to materially affect the cost, the district, at the annual meeting in September, 1866, instructed the board to proceed at once to erect the building, on the plan proposed, without regard to cost. Bids were received and rejected as too high, until finally a contract was made with L. C. Davidson and F. B. Gilbert, for the sum of \$40,000, the building to be completed April 1, 1868. Mr. Pratt, of Northampton, Mass., was employed as architect, who adhered to the suggestions of T. D. Gilbert. The corner-stone of the building was laid, April 29, 1867.

The principal teachers since the organization of the Union School is thus given: Mr. Johnson was the first principal; he acted in that capacity, and also as teacher of the High School, from the time of the completion of the building in November, 1849, through one quarter. James Ballard succeeded him, commencing his labors in February, 1850, and continuing three years. Edward Chesebro took charge of the school at the commencement of the spring term, 1853, and remained four years. During the latter part of his term, the great increase of his duties compelled him to resign the special care of the high school and devote himself entirely to the work of general superintendence. Edward Danforth assumed the duties of principal and superintendent in September, 1857, and continued to hold that position during the four succeeding years. Edwin A. Strong held the position of superintendent from the commencement of the fall term of 1861 to 1870, when Prof. A. J. Daniels was appointed. The Professor is the present incumbent of that position.

The members of the Board of 1866-'7 were John Ball, Moderator; T. D. Gilbert, Director; W. D. Foster, Jas. H. McKee, A. L. Chubb and Dr. A. Platt, Trustees.

In April, 1871, three school districts were united and placed under the management of the Board of Education, consisting of two members from each ward, and the Mayor.

SCHOOL STATISTICS.

Presidents of the School Board.	No. of Children Enrolled.	No. Children of School age.	No. of Teachers Employed.
1871-2, A. L. Chubb	3,805	5,229	53
1872-3, " "	4,398	5,908	64
1873-4, Henry Fralick	4,819	7,965	74
1874-5, " "	4,854	8,400	74
1875-6, William P. Innes	5,064	8,900	83
1876-7, " "	5,040	9,129	87
1877-8, L. W. Walcott	5,039	9,301	92
1878-9, A. D. Plumb	5,109	9,559	91
1879-80, L. J. Lewis	5,390	9,874	101
1880-1, " "	5,853	10,635	107

According to the census of 1880 the city contained a population of 32,037. The school census includes all persons over five years old and under 20, and in 1881 this number aggregated 10,635, of whom 1,024 were under six years of age, 7,647 between six and 16, and 1,964 between 16 and 20. There were enrolled in the public schools 211 pupils under six years of age, 5,285 between six and 16, and 357 over 16 years old, making a total of 5,853. It is estimated that 1,080 pupils attended other schools in the city; so it will be seen that the percentage of pupils attending schools in this city is quite large.

There were 200 school days in the past year, and school was taught 194 days. In the 17 different schools 40 pupils attended every day, 1,043 over 180 days, 1,063 over 160 days, 710 over 140 days, 512 over 120 days, 374 over 100 days, 403 over 80 days, 300 over 60 days, 485 over 40 days, 458 over 20 days, and 375 less than 20 days. The average daily attendance was 2,034 in the primary department, 1,315 in the grammar department, and 300 in the high-school, or an average of 3,648. This was an increase over the preceding year of 185, or 97, 30 and 58 in the respective departments just named. The increase in number of pupils enrolled last year over preceding year—the total being 5,853—was 463, of which 338, 44 and 81 were in the departments named respectively. The average number belonging to the schools was 3,956, an increase of 194 over the preceding year; or 79, 59 and 56 in the three departments named.

The school employs 107 regular teachers, 10 men, 95 women and two special teachers. Besides the specials there are 58 teachers in the primaries, 59 in the grammar department and eight in the high school. So there are an average of 40 pupils to each teacher in the primaries, 38 in the grammar, and 39 in the high school departments, based on the average number of pupils belonging. The cost of teachers and superintendent was \$50,413.60, of which \$2,000 was for superintendent and \$2,000 for special teachers. During the year the permanent betterments cost \$11,889.07, incidentals cost \$13,053.27, and bonds and interest cost \$10,226.20. The cost of education per capita in the primaries for teachers was \$10.57 for the year, \$11.56 in the grammar, and \$20.70 in the high-school department; an average of \$12.74 per pupil. The incidentals cost \$3.40 per capita, making the total average cost per pupil \$16.14.

The average age of the pupils promoted from the primary department is 10 years, from the grammar is 14 years, and graduated is 18 years. The schools contain 202 pupils under six years of age, 485 under seven, 621 under eight, 597 under nine, 642 under 10, 549 under 11, 613 under 12, 536 under 13, 471 under 14, 374 under 15, 196 under 16, and 497 that are 16 or over.

The statistics conclude with a table showing that of the 5,853 pupils enrolled, 3,022 are girls and 2,831 are boys. These are distributed as follows : Girls—in the primary 1,857, in the grammar

901, and in the high school 264; boys—in the primary 1,808, in the grammar 877, and in the high school 146.

At the close of the school year of 1880 there was in the treasury the sum of \$16,376.20 applicable to the current expenses, while at the close of 1881 there were \$15,907.75, showing that the expenses have been kept nearly within the current income of the year as provided for in the year's estimates. The amount received from the Treasurer for interest on moneys of the district in his hands was \$572.01, and the amount paid for money loaned before the school money was received, \$158.53—showing \$413.48 received as interest. The district received by tax for school purposes in 1881 \$62,500, and the amount thought needed by the Committee on Ways and Means was \$66,390. This increase in the amount to be raised was partly due to higher salaries and in part to new teachers, which it was necessary to have. The bonded debt of the district is now \$47,000, of which \$7,000 falls due the coming school year. Permission has been granted to issue bonds to the amount of \$12,000 for the purpose of erecting a new building and heating and ventilating the same. The total amount paid teachers including night schools was \$50,413.60. The City Treasurer has paid into the treasury \$1,841.32, and the County Treasurer has paid in \$335.71, net avails of fines, etc., belonging to the Library funds.

The present Central or High-School building is located in the 2d ward, corner of Ransom, Lyon and Barclay streets. The building is of brick, three stories with basement, residence for janitor on the premises. The structure is of the most substantial character, and furnished with all the modern improvements. There are 21 rooms used for school purposes, and seats for 729 pupils. The office of the superintendent and the museum of the Kent Scientific Institute occupy each one room in this building. The location is such as to command a view of almost the entire city. The house and furniture are in good repair. During the summer of 1880 the entire plan for the heating and ventilation of this building was changed by the substitution of steam for furnaces and stoves. The work was done by Sproul & McGurrin, at a cost of \$3,765. Estimated value of property, \$85,000; insured for \$13,000. The lots were purchased of G. C. Nelson, Edward L. Stevens, John Ball and Junius H. Hatch, part in April, 1848, and part in April, 1849, at a total cost of \$635.

The Union School building is located in the 7th ward, corner of Turner, Broadway and Third streets. Size of lot 228 feet on Turner, 250 feet on Third street, and 350 feet on Broadway. The ground was originally in nine lots. Seven were bought of E. H. Turner, Dec. 8, 1854, for \$1,000; one was bought of the same party subsequently, and the ninth was purchased in 1873, of Ebenezer Anderson, for \$1,200. The building is of brick, 82x108 feet, with tower, slate roof, stone water-tablets, caps and sills; three stories above high airy basement, both on Turner and Broadway; contains 11 large and commodious rooms used for school purposes, with sittings for 550 pupils, with ample closets

and hall ; is a strictly first-class building in all respects. It is heated by Hawley's tubular hot-air furnace, and ventilated upon the Ruttan principle, and is liberally supplied with water and gas throughout. Estimated value of property, \$65,000 ; insured for \$5,000.

Primary No. 1 is located in the 4th ward, corner of Bridge, Division and Ionia streets. The lot has a front on Bridge street of 174 feet by 169 on Division and Ionia streets, and was purchased of Charles H. Carroll, Nov. 25, 1864, for \$1,100. It is a two-story brick building, with a good basement, warmed by furnace and stoves ; has five school-rooms with suitable halls and closets, and sittings for 300 pupils. Estimated value of lot and building, \$25,000 ; insured for \$2,500.

Primary No. 2 is located in the 1st ward, corner Division, Bartlett and Spring streets. Lot 165 feet on Division and Spring streets, and 286 feet on Bartlett street, and was purchased of the heirs of H. S. S. Ellsworth, June 27, 1861, for \$500. The building fronting on Division street is two stories high, the first brick, the second wood. It contains five school-rooms, with limited halls and closets, and has sittings for 225 pupils. The building fronting on Spring street is of wood, two stories above a brick basement ; it contains four school-rooms with suitable halls and closets, with sittings for 200 pupils. The building is well ventilated and well arranged for the teachers and pupils, and of good appearance outside the estimated value of lot and buildings is \$20,000 ; Spring street building insured for \$2,000.

Primary No. 3 is located in the 2d ward, on Fountain street, between Prospect street and College avenue. The lot is 295 feet front on Fountain street, and 250 feet deep, and was purchased of D. W. & J. Coit, Sept. 20, 1867, for \$800. The building is three stories, brick, with sandstone trimmings, and high basement, and in every way a first-class school building ; is 60x80 feet in size, contains nine commodious school-rooms, with suitable halls, stairways, cloak and store rooms ; its seating capacity is for 500 pupils. It is warmed by stoves, and ventilated by flues heated by grates, a part of which were put in in 1880. The estimated value of the property is \$28,000 ; insured for \$8,000.

Primary No. 4 is located in the 3d ward, corner of Wealthy avenue, Lafayette and Cass streets. The lot is 250 feet square, and was bought of Joseph Penny, under appraisal, Sept. 18, 1867. The building is brick, two stories with basement ; it is warmed by stoves ; contains six good school-rooms with suitable halls, stairways and closets ; it will accommodate 350 pupils. It was erected in 1869. The estimated value of property is \$28,000 ; insured for \$2,000.

Primary No. 5 is located in the southwest part of the 1st ward, on Godfroy & White's plat, near Grandville avenue. Building of brick, erected in 1870, two stories with basement ; it has two rooms furnished with seats for 120 pupils, and so designed as to be added to when more room shall be needed in that locality. The building

is in good repair; there is no street to it from Grandville avenue; by continuing Prescott or Mary street westward the object will be attained. The lot is a good one, but will require grading and fencing when the streets referred to are opened and grade lines established. It was purchased of Geo. H. White & Co., Oct. 1, 1870, for \$2,000. Estimated value of the property, \$16,000; insured for \$2,000.

Primary No. 6 is located in the 6th ward, on Turner street, between Eleventh and Leonard streets. The lot is 116 feet front on Turner street, by 141 feet deep, and was bought of Isaac Edison, Oct. 20, 1866. Building of wood, two stories, warmed by stoves. It has six school-rooms, with suitable halls and closets, and sittings for 260 pupils. Estimated value of the property, \$7,000; insured for \$2,000.

Primary No. 7 is located in the 5th ward, on Ionia street, between Walbridge and Coldbrook streets. Lot, 200 feet square; and was bought of Robert Cutter, June 18, 1870, for \$1,200; building of brick; front portion three stories, rear two, basement in addition. It has eight good-sized school-rooms, with ample closet and hall room; sittings for 370 pupils. The design of this school building and its external and internal arrangements are very good. Estimated value of the property, \$26,000; insured for \$3,000. The rear part of the building was erected in 1870, the front part in 1872.

Primary No. 8 is located in the 8th ward, corner of Jefferson, California and Gold streets. Lot, 132 feet on Jefferson and Gold streets, by 264 on California street, and was purchased of John Butler, Oct. 9, 1867. Building of brick, erected in 1870, three stories with basement, and so designed as to permit an addition on the south end when required; warmed by furnaces. It has six good school-rooms, with sittings for 300 pupils. Estimated value of the property, \$15,000; insured for \$3,000.

Primary No. 9 is located in the 3d ward, corner of Center and McDowell streets. Lot, 204 feet on Center street, and 200 feet on McDowell street. Building of brick, 32 x 74 feet, two stories above a good stone basement; is warmed by stoves; contains four good school-rooms, with sittings for 200 pupils; with suitable halls, stairways and closets. Estimated present value of the property, \$10,000; insured for \$3,000.

Primary No. 10 is located in the 7th ward, corner of First and Pine streets. Lot, 200 feet on First street, and 187 feet on Pine street. Building of brick, 32 x 74 feet; two stories with high stone basement; is heated by stoves and well ventilated. This building was erected in 1879. At present only two rooms are occupied. Estimated value, \$10,000; insured for \$2,000.

Primary No. 11 is located in the 3d ward, on Henry and James streets, between Wealthy avenue and Sherman streets. Size of lot, 150 feet on Henry and James streets, by 270 feet deep. Building of brick, 32 x 74 feet; two stories above a good stone basement; is heated by stoves, well ventilated, contains four good school-

rooms, with sittings for 200 pupils. Estimated value of the property, \$9,000; insured for \$2,900.

Primary No. 12 is located in the 4th ward, on Coit avenue, Trowbridge and Fairbanks streets. Size of lot, 150 feet front on Coit avenue by 208 feet deep to alley. Building of brick, two stories above high stone basement, 32 x 74 in size, contains four school-rooms with sittings for 200 pupils. This building was erected in 1880. Price of lot, \$2,500; contract price for building, \$6,400.

The Coldbrook school-house is located in the 5th ward, corner of Leonard street and North avenue. Lot, 200 feet on Leonard street and 220 feet on North avenue, and was bought of C. W. Taylor March 1, 1860, for \$300. Building, brick, two stories, old but in fair condition and repair; there are two school-rooms, with sittings for 130 pupils. Estimated value of property, \$7,000; insured for \$2,000.

Five-acre school lot is located in the 6th ward, on Leonard street, on the highest ground on the street. A good share of the lot is covered with a fine growth of maple trees, and will, when used, be one of the most desirable and pleasant school-house sites in the city.

TEACHERS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS FOR 1881.

Central High School.

E. A. Strong, Principal.
Miss A. M. Clark,
Miss Ella Dean,
Mr. G. A. Green (Latin and Greek),
Mr. E. A. Eggers (German),
Mr. Joseph La Pierre (French),
Miss D. Davis,
I. N. Mitchell,
Miss C. McArthur,
Miss C. L. Dickenson,
Miss E. J. Cole,
I. M. Lean,
Miss H. T. Wyman,
Mrs. Geo. D. Herrick,
Miss L. Chesebro,
Miss I. Godwin.

Union.

Mr. S. G. Milner, Principal.
Miss T. E. Cushman,
Miss Jennie Rosa,
Miss M. K. Haskell,
Miss H. A. Lathrop,
Miss A. A. Parker,
Mrs. Hamilton,
Miss M. E. Lynch,
Miss C. C. Green,
Miss E. Mc Donald.

Primary No. 1.

Miss E. Dwight, Principal.
Miss M. Dubridge,
Miss L. A. Pierce,

Miss E. L. Walker,
Miss Ada Kline,
Miss Jennie Mc Whorter.

Primary No. 2.

Miss A. Jones, Principal.
Miss Mary Blake,
Miss C. Hotchkiss.
Miss Ella Morrison,
Miss O. C. Blake.

Primary No. 3.

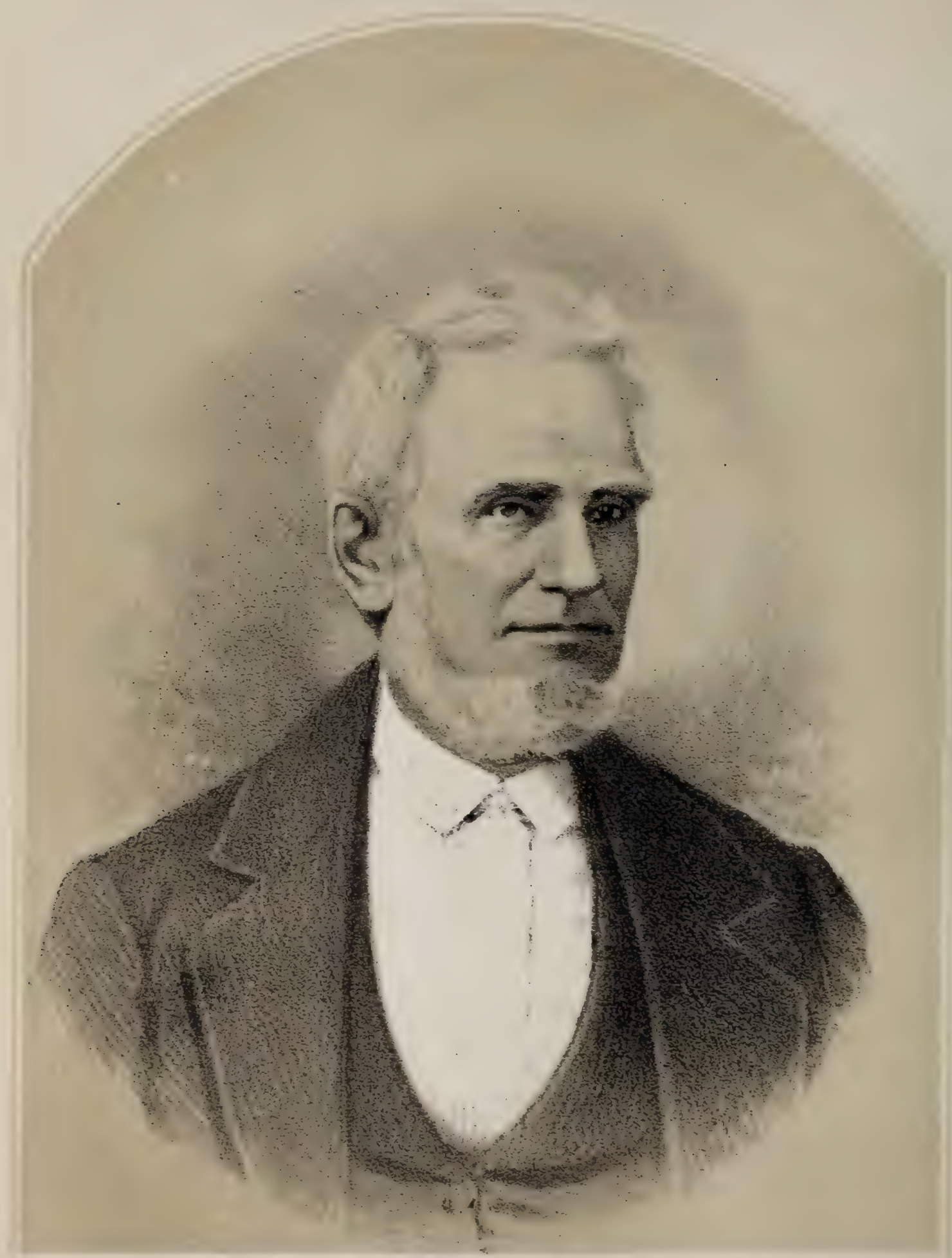
Miss A. Lovell, Principal.
Mrs. Belle Vanderfield,
Miss A. McIntyre,
Miss J. A. Wyckoff,
Miss Hattie Bailey,
Miss E. T. Baker,
Miss C. E. Burch,
Miss L. J. Kromer,
Miss K. A. Reed,
Miss Clara Ransom.

Primary No. 4.

Miss Maria Perry, Principal.
Miss M. H. Jennings,
Miss I. A. Davenport,
Miss Jennie Loomis,
Miss J. M. Ledward,
Miss Sarah Reed,
Miss E. A. Creswell.

Primary No. 5.

Miss E. Field, Principal.
Miss Carrie Jewett,
Miss A. Field,
Miss Bertha Stowell.



Chas. B. Burren

Primary No. 6.

Miss Smith, Principal.
 Miss C. Oliver,
 Miss G. Berry,
 Miss Libbie Stoddard,
 Miss Julia Moriarty,
 Miss C. A. Dean.

Primary No. 7.

Miss Margaret Scott, Principal.
 Mrs. M. R. Roche,
 Miss M. A. Blackmar,
 Miss Nellie Post,
 Miss H. A. Hyde,
 Miss M. A. Stowell,
 Miss Emma Palmer,
 Miss Lizzie Walsh,
 Miss Mary Doyle.

Primary No. 8.

T. E. Payne, Principal.
 Miss T. E. Hibbard,
 Miss Flora Cromwell,
 Miss Agnes Van Buren,
 Miss L. S. Knapp,
 Miss Maggie Strahan,
 Miss M. A. Courtney.

Primary No. 9.

Miss B. M. Tower, Principal.
 Miss A. E. Henshaw,
 Miss Jennie Scranton,
 Miss Jennie Miller,

Miss N. Campbell,
 Miss M. Pollard.

Primary No. 10.

Miss Carrie Plank, Principal.
 Miss Viola King,
 Miss Belle McIntyre,
 Miss Henrietta Liesveld.

Primary No. 11.

Miss Ella Perry, Principal.
 Miss L. R. Hanchett,
 Miss Jennie Dickey.

Primary No. 12.

Miss D. Perkins, Principal.
 Miss C. E. Kromer,
 Miss C. Banks.

Spring Street.

Miss Helen Savers, Principal.
 Miss A. J. Cummings,
 Mrs. Addie Beach,
 Miss J. F. Coffinberry,
 Miss Cora Gardenier.

Coldbrook.

Miss Lucy Stoddard, Principal.
 Miss Estella Sprague,
 Miss Francis Strong,

Mr. M. C. Sessions, teacher of Pen-
 manship.

Mr. G. C. Shepard teacher of Vocal
 music.

Miss C. E. Abbott, teacher of Drawing.

CITY EXPENSES FOR 1881-'2.

The Committee on Ways and Means reported the estimated annual budget to be raised by taxation for the year 1881-'2 as follows for school purposes in this city:

Teachers' salaries.....	\$38,500	Fuel.....	4,000
Bonds and interest.....	10,500	Insurance.....	300
Contingent fund.....	3,000	Library expenses.....	2,500
Grading and sewers.....	800	School grounds.....	1,000
Secretary's salary.....	300	Interest on T. D. Gilbert fund..	140
Janitors' salaries.....	4,500		
Printing and advertising.....	150	Total.....	\$66,390
School furniture.....	700		

The Gilbert fund referred to in these figures was a donation of \$2,000 made by T. D. Gilbert to the schools in 1860, the annual interest to be used for the purchase of mechanical instruments necessary in scientific study.

CITY LIBRARY.

The annual report of City Librarian Mrs. A. Putnam, for the year ending Oct. 1, 1880, shows the condition of the public library:

No. of vols. in library, including		Literature	1,365
pub. docs.....	10,402	Poetry	1,057
Books worn out during year....	104	History	1,890
Books lost during year.....	10	Biography.....	1,646
Circulated during year	62,552	Travels.....	2,364
Average monthly circulation... 5,212		Polygraphy.....	1,562
Average weekly circulation.... 1,303		Fiction.....	35,364
Present circulation.....	1,700	Juvenile.....	13,687
Cards issued during year.....	991		<hr/> 62,552
<i>Classes of Books Drawn.</i>			
Theology.....	453	Collected from fines and cata-	
Philosophy.....	140	logues.....	\$134 50
Sociology	453	Expended from same (see	
Philology... ..	140	monthly report).....	85 80
Natural Science.....	767		<hr/>
Useful Arts.....	641	Balance paid Treasurer.....	\$48 70
Fine Arts.....	794		

The library is the pride of the citizens. There were added 1,590 volumes during the year 1881, making a total now in the library of 11,952 volumes; from this number 366 volumes were discarded. To these any citizen has free access. Much of its prosperity and usefulness is justly attributed to the library committee, as well as to the librarian and her assistants.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

The history of the Baptist Church of Grand Rapids is singularly connected with that of the American settlement of this valley. In an inquiry into the history of this society, the sketch prepared by Rev. S. Graves, D.D., has been selected. He says:—

As early as 1822 a mission was located here among the Ottawa tribe of Indians, which bore the name of the "Thomas Station," in honor of one of the early English Baptist missionaries to India. Little, however, was done in the way of missionary work until 1826, when Rev. Mr. McCoy came here and organized a school of 25 pupils. Soon after this, Rev. Leonard Slater, a laborious, devoted and patient Christian worker, took charge of the mission. In 1832 a Church was formed among the Indians. The school and church were located on the west bank of the Grand river, a few rods south of Bridge street. The Church numbered 25 or 30. Among these was the chief of the tribe, Noon-Day by name, a man of sound judgment and great force of character, an earnest and most exemplary Christian after his conversion. Judge Davis has left the following interesting memorandum of things as they were at this time:

“The Baptist station consisted of two or three block-houses, a school-house near what is now Bridge street. At the foot of the rapids were 12 or 15 Indian board houses, a good-sized meeting-house. The Indians connected with the mission owned a saw-mill at the head of the rapids. The Church contained 25 members. The head chief of the tribe, Noon-Day, was an eminent Christian, who delighted in religious exercises, speaking with great force, concluding, often, by saying he was weak and ignorant, knew but little, therefore he should say no more.”

In 1836 the mission and Indians were removed to Gull Prairie. The next year after their removal, 1837, the first Baptist Church was organized in Grand Rapids, composed of immigrants to the Territory. It was gathered by the efforts of Rev. S. D. Wooster, and contained seven members. Their names should be preserved: Dea: Henry Stone, Thomas Davis, Ezekiel W. Davis, Abram Randall and wife, Zelotes Bemis and Mr. Streeter, all of whom have passed away. Mr. Wooster remained with the Church but a short time, and for the next four or five years they were without a pastor. Several of the members moved away, and the Church virtually became extinct.

In 1842 Rev. T. Z. R. Jones was sent into this part of this State by the American Baptist Home Missionary Society, and the Church was resuscitated. Mr. Jones remained only two or three years, making Grand Rapids his headquarters and preaching in the towns and settlements about, when he left, and the Church was again without a pastor. And so the Church struggled along, few in numbers, weak in resources, “cast down, but not destroyed.” They met for worship sometimes in private houses,—for awhile in the old court-house, which stood in the park, in the school-house on Prospect Hill, and again in an upper room in the National Hotel, which stood where the Morton House now stands. In Judge E. W. Davis they found a natural leader, who did much to keep up their meetings and their courage, and whose Sabbath exhortations supplied the place of preaching.

About this time a lot was purchased on the West Side, as a site for a church edifice, and materials were collected for building it. But the Church was not able to procure a title to the property, and so the project failed. The Church was supplied at different times by Rev. F. L. Batchelder, who organized a Church at Indian creek, now the Alpine and Walker Church. This took a number of members from the Grand Rapids Church, and much weakened it.

In 1848 the Church purchased the old Episcopal house of worship, which stood at the corner of Bronson and North Division streets, where now stands the residence of Julius Berkey. The building itself is the blacksmith shop which now stands on the corner of Park and Division streets. About the same time that this purchase was made, the Church called Rev. C. A. Jennison to be its pastor. He was a young man of promise, devout in spirit

and cultured in mind, and a time of brighter and better things seemed now to be opening for the Church. But Mr. Jennison's health soon failed him. He was obliged to resign, and soon after died. He was followed in 1849 by Rev. A. J. Bingham as pastor. He was an earnest preacher, a faithful pastor, a man of sweet and Christly spirit, and of blessed memory. He remained only two years, and in his turn was followed by Rev. Francis Prescott, a man of most unselfish life and missionary zeal, whose stay with the Church as its pastor was about the usual two years, and who did good and telling service for the Master on other fields till called suddenly to his reward.

In 1856 Rev. L. M. Woodruff became pastor. At his suggestion the Church was disbanded, for the purpose of a somewhat different organization, and the Tabernacle Church was formed. This led to a division of interests, to separation, and the reorganization of the First Church, and to general dissensions, which unhappily greatly discouraged as they greatly weakened the Baptist cause. After Mr. Woodruff resigned, the Tabernacle Church called Rev. S. F. Holt to become its pastor, a man energetic in character and of much force and ability as a preacher. The First Church was statedly supplied by Rev. Abel Bingham, father of Rev. A. J. Bingham, a man whose fidelity and spirit of sacrifice had been long and well tested in missionary work at the Sault Ste. Marie, and who died here, honored and full of years, whose children and grandchildren are here to-day, and whose remains rest in the cemetery. A short time before Mr. Holt's resignation, which took place in 1860, the two Churches came together, and Mr. H. was pastor of the Church as united.

In 1861 the Second Church was formed, and Rev. C. C. Miller, A. Stanwood and others, supplied the pulpit until May, 1863, when Rev. C. B. Smith, D.D., was called to be its pastor, a man of power.

Rev. Messrs. Bingham and Fay continued to supply the First Church until 1862, when Rev. Peter Van Winkle became its pastor. It was during the pastorates of Dr. Smith and Mr. Van Winkle that the Churches each built houses of worship; the First church, a brick structure on the site of the present house of worship, and the Second church on Division street. Both these pastors were very earnest men and did their work with a will that did much to inspire both the Churches in their undertakings. During the pastorate of Mr. Van Winkle the Church in Paris was formed, from members of the First Church.

In January, 1867, Dr. Smith resigned and Rev. Nathan A. Reed was called to the pastorate of the Church, who entered upon his duties in the following May.

Following Mr. Van Winkle, the First Church called Rev. Isaac Butterfield, in April, 1867. He is a man whom most of you know and love for his genuine worth, his candor as a man and his ability as a preacher. These two, Butterfield and Reed, worked heartily together and did much in laying the foundations on which the sub-

sequent prosperities of the Baptist cause in this city have risen. Two churches so near together, both weak, were manifestly not meeting, nor did they seem likely to meet the prospective demands which were upon the Baptists of the city, in the new future that was already opening to it; and these brethren had the wisdom to see it. Accordingly, Jan. 11, 1869, a meeting was held by members of the two Churches for the purpose of forming an organization which should bring the two then existing Churches together as one. Twelve brethren, of whom seven remain to-day and five have gone to their rest, then united and formed this present Church, to be known as "The Baptist Church of the City of Grand Rapids." The two Churches dissolved and their members, to the number of 250, united with the new organization, and so there was again but one Baptist Church in the city.

In September of the same year, 1869, the Church extended a call to the present pastor. The call was accepted, and he entered on his duties here the first Sunday in January, 1870. The Church numbered 260 members. The tide of prosperity in the city was then just setting in from the previous prostration of business which the war had occasioned. Prospects were more than fair. They were quite exhilarating. The city was growing rapidly. It was making for itself a name in the east, for enterprise, which few of the smaller cities in the west enjoyed.

The house of worship on Division street was small, and too strait as soon as the churches had united. Provision had been made, at the time of the union, for the building of a suitable house. About the middle of the year 1870 steps were taken in this direction. The first thing to be decided was a site upon which the new house should be built. This was satisfactorily decided. The lot on which the house of the First Church was standing was enlarged by purchasing land in the rear. This spot was already hallowed in the affections of many of the Church; and the unanimity with which this selection was made was felt to be most auspicious. Plans for building the house were canvassed; \$40,000 was thought to be the sum that should be expended. The general plans, however, which the society on the whole, preferred, were thought might perhaps involve the sum of \$50,000, which did not seem to be extravagant or beyond its ability. But when the "plans and specifications" were obtained the architect informed them that the expense of the house would be \$60,000. This was felt, by several members of the Building Committee and of the Trustees, to be clearly beyond the ability of the society, and to involve a hazard which the members were slow to incur. The matter was thoroughly discussed. The plans seemed about perfect; an expense, in procuring them, had already been incurred of \$1,550. It was found impossible to change them with any satisfaction. The house, it was said, will last for a generation, and it is really no better than the prospective needs of the society require; and in expectation that liberal aid would be given the society by the citizens gener-

ally, if its house of worship should be an ornament to the city. These were among the reasons which led to the final adoption of the plans. The contract was let for the building of the house at \$60,000 and the old church building which then stood upon the site. But this was not done until pledges to the amount of \$30,000 had been made.

In the fall of 1871 ground was broken and the foundations put in. In May following the corner-stone was laid, with appropriate ceremonies. Leave of absence was granted, about this time, to the pastor, for the period of seven months' absence, and he left in June for a trip abroad, during which time the Church was acceptably supplied by Rev. Butler Morley.

In the fall of 1873 the hard times came on ; business was at a stand-still ; men were failing ; money was scarce and hard to be got. Financial confidence was everywhere at a discount. Before the walls were up and the house enclosed, we reached a point at which the work must have stopped, had it not been for the ladies of the society, who had been earnestly at work raising money to furnish the church when it should be completed. They came generously forward and put \$3,500 into the hands of the Building Committee. Many do not and never will know the struggles of those days ; the darkness and doubt which hung over them ; the burden that threatened to crush the few who stood underneath it. Then the contractor failed, and the whole enterprise, in its unfinished and embarrassed condition, was thrown upon the society. But through dint of great energy and the sacrifices of a few, and the blessing of God, the house was enclosed, the lower part was finished and furnished, and Dec. 23, 1873, it was dedicated, and regular worship was begun in it. On this occasion the sum of \$13,000 was pledged. A number of leading citizens outside the society showed, by substantial proofs, their appreciation of what had been done.

For nearly four years public worship was confined to the lecture-room of the church, when, with a heavy debt still due, another effort was made, which resulted in finishing the house and furnishing it, and finished it for worship on the last Sunday in April, 1877. To this last effort and its success the Church is much indebted to the zeal of the Rev. Dr. Smith, a former pastor, who still resides in the city. The entire cost to the society had been about \$90,000, of which about \$20,000 remained as a debt at that date. The attempt to raise this on the day of the proposed dedication was not successful. Since they entered the audience-room the congregations have been large and attentive, increasing in numbers, in intelligence and in ability ; with a heart and a hope that has never forsaken them, and which they take as a pledge that the debt upon them will, in due time, be paid, and this incumbrance to their larger prosperity be removed. There is to-day a spirit and a purpose on the part of the officers and many of the members of the society such as has not been witnessed for years, to meet

and conquer indebtedness, and this needs only to be heartily seconded by all to carry the society out into the open sea of prosperity.

During the 10 years of Dr. Graves' pastorate, he preached 760 sermons, attended 179 funerals and celebrated 175 marriages. He baptized into the fellowship of this Church 214, received by letter from other Churches 271, received on experience 31, making a total increase of 516. During the same time there have been dismissed, to join other Churches, 120, there have died from the number 49, and been dropped or excluded 46, making a total loss in membership of 215. The net gain, therefore, has been 301, making the present membership 561. The pastoral visits made, which have been largely among the poor, the sick and the strangers, have amounted to something over 2,700.

The Sabbath-school, from 1870 to 1880, has experienced a corresponding growth and increase of efficiency. Dea. R. B. Loomis was superintendent in 1870. R. W. Butterfield, Dea. M. H. Walker, Dea. J. C. Buchanan and M. S. Crosby, have successively filled the office and contributed to the success which the school has attained. The Sabbath-school numbered, 10 years ago, about 350. The number at present is 675, with an average attendance of 400. Connected with the school are four Bible classes. In all, there are 43 teachers and nine other officers. The school has raised by collections, during the 10 years, about \$5,000, most of which sum has been paid toward the debt on the church. In April, 1877, the school pledged \$1,860 in liquidation of the church bonds, \$1,348.56 of which have already been paid. In a body of young men and women of such energy and purpose as this has displayed, the Church may well see great promise for the future.

There is also an efficient mission-school, under the superintendence of A. A. Stearns, which numbers 114 pupils and 11 officers and teachers; total, 125.

The Church and society, during the 10 years ending in 1880, raised, in round numbers, the following sums: For building and furnishing the church edifice, \$60,000; for current expenses, \$40,000; for outside benevolence, \$3,000; for poor fund, \$500; total, \$103,500; showing an average of more than \$10,000 a year.

The Baptist Chapel.—This building, located on Charles street, was completed in September, 1881. Its trustees have adhered firmly to the resolution not to build, or finish the work already begun, any faster than funds were available for the purpose. The lot on which the building stands was donated by John Calkins. With the exception of a few donations ranging from \$5 to \$50, and, we understand, one of \$100, the greater part of the money for building purposes was raised in small sums, contributions from persons immediately connected with the enterprise, or by means of entertainments, socials, ice-cream parties, etc. The building was contracted for at about \$800.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The history of this Church, in the valley of the Grand river, extends far beyond the pioneer era of the county, and possibly connects itself with that of the first French missionaries and explorers. During the first and second decades of the 19th century, Rev. Gabriel Richards and other priests from Detroit visited the Indian villages, but not until 1833 was anything approaching a permanent establishment attempted. In that year Rev. Frederic Baraga arrived, and, selecting a tract of land on the west bank of the river, opposite the head of Island No. 4 (classed in modern maps as Island No. 3), located the Catholic Mission. This, according to a plat made by John Almy in 1838, was located south of section line 26, and contained about 65 acres. Here he caused a frame building to be erected, which was used as a chapel, and immediately north of it built a small dwelling house. The history of the Church, from this period to the present time, is taken from a sketch prepared by John Hart. His relation of facts corresponds with notes recently taken, and contains much that is of historical value.

About June 3, 1833, Bishop La Fevre sent the Rev. Frederic Baraga to this region to establish a mission among the inhabitants, they being composed chiefly of Indians of the Ottawa tribe and occasionally a Canadian trapper or half-breed. The village of this tribe was situated on the west side of the river, about where the Michigan Southern round-house is located now, and here the labors of this pious missionary father began. Suffering hardships of all kinds, performing acts of charity and kindness among the copper-colored children of the forest, and attending to the work of the Father, the time of the first missionary was spent. The first church, or at least the first building owned by the Catholics of this section, was a large frame building, with dormer windows,, which had been used by Toussaint Campau as a storehouse for furs, peltries, etc., and which stood nearly on the present site of the Barnard House. This building, which was transferred to Father Baraga, and afterward, for some reason, taken back, stands on Waterloo street, the first building south of Arthur Wood's carriage-shop. It was originally painted a yellow color, but time has long since removed all trace of that decoration. Services were held in this building for about a year and a half, when, it being taken from him, Father Baraga returned to the Indian village, and with the assistance of some friendly Indians, bought lumber from a saw-mill that was situated on a creek that empties into Grand river, above where the Wonderly Company mills now stand, and built a kind of hut, in which he held the services and performed the ceremonies for a long time, suffering frequently from cold and hunger.

The Government granted a plat of 60 acres on the west side of the river near the Indian village, for the benefit of the mission. This ground was sold by the bishop in 1847 to Mr. George Mills,

for the sum of \$4,000. During the years 1833-'6 the population of the "city" of Grand Rapids varied about as follows: 1833, population about 100; 1834, 800, and in 1835 the population had decreased to only 60 families, while in 1836 100 families constituted the population. About 1837 the late Louis Campau, in fulfillment of a vow made to that effect, built a church (with some slight contributions from a few others) on the corner of Monroe and Division streets, where the Porter block now stands, which was to have been deeded to the bishop the day the church was dedicated, the bishop having to come from Detroit on horseback to dedicate it. From some cause unknown to the mitre, the transfer was never made, and soon afterward, some misunderstanding having arisen between Campau and the rest of the congregation, Rev. Vizoski, who was then pastor of this parish, removed his vestments in the midst of the services, and taking the necessary articles for the completion of the service, started with his congregation for his own little church in the Indian village, crossing the river in canoes near where the railroad bridge now stands, and there finished the mass. The Campau church was never used afterward by the Catholics, but was sold to the Congregationalists in 1841, and was occupied by that society until its removal, some years since, to make room for the Porter block, which now occupies the "old Congregational church corner," as it is still called by many old settlers. After this event Father Vizoski and his little flock held services sometimes in the little chapel of the Indian village, and sometimes in a small, red school-house, which stood somewhere on Division street, between Bronson and Bridge, and not unfrequently in private houses.

In this manner Father Vizoski got along until after the sale of the west-side property to Mr. Mills, and with part of the money received in that transaction, the property on the corner of Monroe and Ottawa streets, where the magnificent block of Aldrich, Godfrey & White now stands, was purchased from Mr. George Godfrey, together with his house (the finest in town then) for the then exorbitant price of \$1,500. The bare ground was sold a few years since for business purposes, and brought \$56,000. The corner-stone of the "old stone church" was laid on the 10th of June, 1849. Robert Hilton, C. B. White and Wm. Davidson were the builders. Jan. 14, 1850, the church was partially and the priest's house totally destroyed by fire. The fire was undoubtedly ignited by sparks left in the ashes, although a few were to be found who did not hesitate to say they believed it to be the work of an incendiary. It proved to be a most disastrous fire in its results; the aged mother and dear sister of Rev. Father Kilroy, the assistant priest, both perished in the flames. Many persons said they saw Miss Kilroy outside the building, but it was supposed she returned to assist her mother, who was unable from sickness to leave her bed, and was overtaken by the fierce element and offered up as a holocaust on the altar of filial love. All the records of baptisms, marriages and deaths, and in fact, all the records of the Church, both financial and otherwise, were destroyed

in this terrible fire. This was a great loss to the Church, as the books and papers included the records from 1833 until 1850, nearly 20 years. After this crushing event, the small congregation of Catholics were down-hearted, and Father Viszoski was at a loss to know where he was to find a place to hold his services and shelter for himself, when Mr. Maximus Ringnette, who lived then in the building which is now the Grand River House, on Waterloo street, offered him not only an asylum for himself, but the largest room in the house to hold services in. This most generous offer was accepted by the Reverend Father, and for 11 months services were held there until, after many trials, the stone church on Monroe street was finished and dedicated.

The following is a list of clergymen who have been connected with St. Andrew's Church, and before St. Andrew's church was built, with the mission: Rev. Frederic Baraga, 1833 until 1835. He was assisted part of the time by Rev. Andrew Viszoski, who succeeded him in 1835. The first assistant of which we can find any record, that Father Viszoski had, was an Irish priest named Pierce, who was here for a short time only in 1837. Father Pierce was succeeded in 1837 by Father Mills, and he in turn was succeeded by Rev. Father Boehm, a Belgian, in 1838. Father Boehm remained for about a year, and was succeeded in 1839 by Rev. Father Lang. The next to come was Father Kilroy, in 1847. He remained until that most terribly disastrous fire, by which his mother and sister were so fatally burned. In 1850, Father Kilroy being removed to Detroit, Rev. Father De Kunick was sent to fill his place, and remained here until 1853, when Viszoski died. In 1853 Rev. Father Van Pammel came as an assistant to Father De Kunick. In 1854 Father De Kunick was removed to a mission in the Upper Peninsula, and Father Van Pammel succeeded to the pastoral charge of the congregation, and Rev. Father Van Erb came as his assistant. In 1856 Father Van Pammel built the old St. Mary's German church on the west side, and Father Van Erb succeeded him as pastor of St. Andrew's, and in 1857 Father Montard came as his assistant. In 1858 Rev. Hugh O'Quigley, D. D., succeeded Father Van Erb, and Father F. X. Poureet succeeded Father Montard as his assistant. Rev. Father Brady succeeded Father O'Quigley and Father Montard both in 1859, being his own assistant. In 1862 Rev. Joseph Kindemens succeeded Father Brady. He was in turn succeeded in 1865 by Father B. J. Wormers. It was during Father Wormers' pastorate that St. Andrew's bell was purchased. It was, and still remains, the best bell in the city. In 1868 Rev. J. C. Pulcher came as successor to Father Wormers, and remained the pastor of St. Andrew's until he built St. James' church, on the west side, and removed there as its pastor. He was succeeded in the pastoral charge of St. Andrew's by Rev. P. J. McManus, in June, 1872. Soon after Father McManus came here he began the construction of the beautiful school building which now stands on the corner of Sheldon and Maple streets, opposite the new church. This building was fitted

up as a school-house on the two lower floors, and the upper floor was fitted up to use temporarily as a church. During the winter of 1873 Father McManus entered into negotiations with Hon. Moses V. Aldrich for the old church property, on the corner of Monroe and Ottawa streets, and it was finally sold to that gentleman for the handsome sum of \$56,000. On the 27th of the following March the chapel in the school building was dedicated by the Rt. Rev. Casper H. Borgess, Bishop of Detroit, and the regular services of St. Andrew's congregation were held there until Dec. 19, 1876, when the new church was completed. As soon as the old church on Monroe street was vacated, the work of tearing it down and removing the material to the site of the new church building was begun, and ere the frosts of winter came, the stone was all laid in the foundations of the church which, to-day, is one of the finest in Michigan; while on the site of the old church, which had stood for 20 years, a landmark to Christians, pointing the way to Heaven, the foundation walls of the magnificent "Aldrich" block were begun. The new church of St. Andrew's was dedicated Dec. 19, 1876, by Bishop Borgess.

St. Mary's Church. In 1855 the German Catholic population of the city had reached such proportions as to suggest the propriety of demanding the appointment of a German priest. In September of that year 16 German families purchased two lots at the corner of Broadway and First streets, for \$800, and entered upon the construction of a frame church building. This was a structure 60 x 28 feet, erected at a cost of \$2,800. The members of the building committee were: L. Martin, A. Theile, T. Kruse, J. Kunnen, Wm. Hake and J. Naegele. In this work the small congregation of Germans was ably assisted by Rev. E. Van Pammell, then pastor of St. Andrew's. After the dedication of the old St. Mary's church Rev. Mr. Van Pammell celebrated the first mass. Rev. M. M. Marco was appointed pastor in September, 1857. During his pastorate lots were bought for school buildings, and the parochial house erected west of the frame church. Rev. Fred. Algyre was appointed pastor in May, 1861. He was succeeded by Rev. Henry Beerhorst in January, 1864, who remained until April, 1870. This priest bought two lots on Turner and First streets, on which he purposed erecting a large church. To him also is due the merit of introducing the Sisters of Notre Dame into the schools of the parish. In May, 1870, Rev. T. G. Ehrenstrasser was appointed pastor. Shortly after his arrival he determined to carry out the church-building design of his predecessor, and was so successful that within three years, May 25, 1873, Bishop Borgess presided over the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the present beautiful church of St. Mary. Little over another year had passed, when the same bishop dedicated the building to public worship in presence of 5,000 people (Oct. 18, 1874).

The church is pure Gothic in its external and internal architectural style, 142 feet in length and 60 feet wide. The building is constructed of white brick, with sand-stone facings. The tower alone is unfinished, the original design comprising a spire reaching a height of over 200 feet. There are five entrances to the church, 15 ordinary stained-glass windows, two large transept and five sanctuary windows. Of the latter the central window, in rear of the high altar, was produced at the Innsbruck factory, at a cost of \$700. The interior of the church is 52 feet in height to the base of the domes. Of these there are 16 supported by a net-work of 146 arches. There are three altars and a pulpit, each displaying a high order of art. In the tower is a peal of fine bells, the largest of which weighs 3,741 pounds. The organ is one of the most powerful in the State, having 36 stops and 1,700 pipes. The statuary, frescoes and stations of the cross evidence the highest judgment in selection, and with the church building go to form a monument to the earnest Christianity of a priest and people. The cost of this church was over \$50,000. R. Hilton & Son were the building contractors. The congregation embraces only the German Catholics of the city, numbering about 250 families. The congregation *in toto* is estimated at over 2,000. The schools are in charge of the Rev. Sisters of Notre Dame, and hold a deservedly high place in the estimation of the people.

St. James' Church. The rapid growth of the western districts of the city, and particularly the number of German and English speaking Catholics who settled there from the close of the War for the Union to the year 1869, pointed out to the Rev. James C. Pulcher, then pastor of St. Andrews, the necessity of building a church. The subject was brought before the bishop of Detroit, who erected that portion of the city comprised in the 6th, 7th and 8th wards, into a parish under the name of *St. James*, with Rev. J. C. Pulcher, pastor. Previous to the erection of this district into a separate parish, the building of the present church was begun by Father Pulcher. The foundations were built in 1869 by Thomas Berry. Patrick O'Neil was the contractor for brick-work, Smith and Grady for wood-work and ——— Wardus, for painting and frescoes. The ceremony of laying the corner-stone was presided over by Bishop Borgess July 21, 1870. During the succeeding year the builders made steady progress, and July 21, 1871, William G. Robinson, the architect, reported the entire work complete.

The style of architecture is the Romanesque, with Gothic gables and tower. There are 18 stained-glass windows, presented by members in memory of deceased relatives, and one great window purchased by the congregation. The frescoing is remarkably rich in design and workmanship, the subject in every instance being well selected. The cost of the edifice was \$38,000, which, with the value of church property, makes an aggregate valuation of about \$45,000.

The dedication of the church took place July 25, 1875, Bishop Borgess presiding. Father Pulcher was appointed pastor of the Church of "Our Lady of Help," in Detroit, in 1876, and Rev. Gustave Limpins appointed priest of St. James' parish. The new pastor was born at Ghent, Belgium, April 9, 1839, studied at the college of Louvain, and was there ordained priest. He came to the United States in 1863, was appointed pastor of the Church of "Our Lady of Help" at Detroit, where he was residing at the date of his appointment as pastor of St. James. Father Limpins died here Jan. 25, 1881, and was interred in the Catholic cemetery Jan. 27. After the decease of this pastor, Rev. J. C. Pulcher returned, Feb. 5, 1881, and resumed his pastoral duties in the parish which he established. The congregation now numbers over 2,000.

St. Adalbert's Church.—The Polish speaking people of the city, at present numbering about 120 families, began the erection of a church-building on Fourth and Davis streets, Sept. 5, 1881. The contractors were Richens and Stearns. The cost of this church is estimated to be \$3,800. It is the intention of the congregation to ask for a priest of their own nationality.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

At a session of the Ohio Conference, held in August, 1835, Grand River Mission was authorized to be formed, over which Osbond Monett was appointed missionary. The district was called Ann Arbor, with Henry Colclazer the presiding elder. In the winter of 1835-'6 the first Methodist society was organized at Grand Rapids by Mr. Monett. The Conference of Michigan created in May, 1836, held its first session at Detroit in September of that year, when Rev. Frederick A. Seaborn was appointed missionary. Old settlers remember the notoriety attained by this minister of the gospel. In 1837 the name of the mission was changed to Flint River, with Samuel P. Shaw, presiding elder, and Orren Mitchell, missionary. In 1838 Elijah H. Pilcher was assigned to the district, with James H. Trees as missionary. The first records of any quarterly meeting here show it to be held at Grandville, May 11, 1839. In September, 1839, Elijah H. Pilcher was returned to the district. Ransom R. Richards and Allen Staples were appointed to the mission in the spring of 1840, with William C. Davidson, James Ewing, Knowlton S. Pettibone, Robert I. Shoemaker and Henry Dean forming the Board of Trustees.

The Church was organized in 1836, with the following named members: Knowlton S. Pettibone, Mrs. Sliter, Mahetable Stone, Cornelia Hopkins, Esther Edwards, Mrs. Van Amburg. Mrs. Eunice Turner, Mrs. J. Turner, Mary E. Norton, Wm. Anderson and wife, Mrs. and James Ewing and Mrs. Chilson joined immediately after.

The meetings were held in private rooms, until the number of worshipers so increased as to call for greater accommodation.

The court-house was obtained for religious worship. After the election of the board, a site for a church building was purchased from Thomas R. Smith, of New York, for \$200, where the Division Street M. E. Church now stands. In 1841 the building of the first Methodist church was commenced, under the direction of Revs. E. M. Crippen and Daniel Bush, and completed in 1843, during the pastorate of Rev. Franklin Gage. This building was dedicated to the uses of worship in June, 1843, by Rev. James V. Watson. This is now a livery stable near the corner of Ionia and Fountain streets. In 1850 the Rev. F. A. Blades was appointed pastor; toward the close of his labors here, the church was found to be too small for the congregation. In 1853 the front of the building was extended 16 feet.

In 1866, during the second administration of A. J. Eldred, the necessary steps were taken to build a house suitable to the increased membership. Julius Berkey, Thomas Tradewell, and O. R. Wilmarth were appointed a building committee. These gentlemen selected from the plans, furnished by architects, that prepared by D. S. Hopkins, of Kalamazoo, and entered into contracts with the following persons: S. L. Baldwin, for brick; Wm. Laraway & Co., for cut stone; Blakely & Carew, for building stone foundation; Baxter & Maunder, for brick-laying; Geo. W. Dodge, for plastering; Thos. Tradewell & Co., for inside work; Nagri, of Detroit, and Jevne & Almine, of Chicago, for frescoing; W. D. Foster, for heating apparatus; Patterson & Son, for painting; Thos. Smith & Co., for reflectors, and Mr. Fox for varnishing. The work of enclosing and finishing towers and steeple was given to the architect. The building was finished in 1869, at a cost of \$55,000. It has a frontage of 64 feet on Division street; the total length is 110 feet, and the height from pavement to eaves 44 feet; the tower and spire reach a height of 155 feet. The entire building is white brick, with cut-stone facings, all resting on solid stone foundations, and carried out after the Romanesque style of architecture.

The pastors of the Church from the period when Grand Rapids was set off as a mission to the present time, are named as follows:

Frederick A. Seaborn.....	1836	A. J. Eldred.....	1852
O. Mitchell.....	1837	Rezin Sapp.....	1854
J. Freese.....	1838	Jeremy Boynton.....	1856
R. R. Richards.....	1839	Harrison Morgan.....	1857
A. Staples.....	"	M. A. Daugherty.....	1859
E. M. Crippen.....	1840	D. R. Latham.....	1861
Daniel Bush.....	"	William Rork.....	1862
— Cook.....	1841	J. W. Robinson.....	1863
— Stanley.....	"	Joseph Jennings.....	1865
Franklin Gage.....	1842	A. J. Eldred.....	1866
A. M. Fitch.....	1844	Geo. B. Jocelyn.....	1869
J. E. Parker.....	1846	Henry Spencer.....	1871
M. B. Camburn.....	1847	T. F. Hildreth.....	1874
Reuben Reynolds.....	1848	D. F. Barnes.....	1877
James Summerville.....	1849	A. A. Knappen.....	1879
F. A. Blades.....	1850	Isaac Crook.....	1880

The presiding elders of the M. E. Church since Grand Rapids was erected into a station have been :

	YEARS.		YEARS.
Henry Colclazer.....	1	John K. Gillet ...	2
S. P. Shaw.	1	M. B. Camburn.....	1
E. H. Pilcher	2	Harrison Morgan.....	4
J. T. Davidson.....	3	Israel Cogshall.	4
L. Chatfield.....	3	A. J. Eldred.....	4
Geo. Bradley.....	2	Rezin Sapp... ..	1
David Burns.....	4	D. F. Barnes.....	4
Henry Penfield.....	4	W. J. Aldrich.....	4

On July 1, 1881, the bonded debt on this church was \$11,000. On July 3 and 10 the entire amount, together with \$4,000 additional, were raised by the members of the society, the Sunday-school alone contributing \$2,000.

Methodist Episcopal Zion Church (col'd) was organized in 1869 with five members. Rev. David Butler was the first pastor. He remained seven years, until his successor, Rev. Thomas T. Brown, was appointed. The church building, on Fifth avenue, was dedicated in 1869. The present membership is 38. The officers of the Church and society are: Hannibal Lee, George Washington, Henry Brown, Henry Pinkney and Mordecai Brice, Trustees; T. F. Corbin, Minister Steward, with Mrs. C. Smith, Superintendent of the Sunday-school.

The church building was partially destroyed by fire Sept. 12, 1881. While the building is not entirely destroyed, it is so badly damaged as to be useless. It cannot be repaired, and the erection of a new building is necessitated. The Church organ, which was valued at \$120, and the seats, with such other appurtenances as the Church possessed, were destroyed. The loss on the building and furniture is about \$600, and is total, there being no insurance.

Methodist Episcopal Church of South Division Street was organized in June, 1880, with Rev. J. S. Valentine, first pastor appointed by Conference. When he was appointed he found a membership of 34, now increased to 56. The church building, erected in 1880-'81, at the corner of Division and Adams streets, was dedicated by Rev. C. C. McCabe, D. D., June 27, 1881. The Trustees are George W. Dillenback, James R. Duncan, Amasa Gillet, James E. Virgil and Lyman North. The Stewards are: Edward D. Brooks, Thomas R. Ellis, Mrs. Rose Dillenback, Mrs. L. Foster, and Mrs. L. Westcott.

Methodist Episcopal Church, West Side, was organized by the Rev. Amos Wakefield, in September, 1855. The first officers were: A. D. Bidwell, Moses De Long, Elijah Foot, Jonathan Cook, Baker Borden, Henry C. Stone, Frederick Rice, William Green, Jonathan Blair, Warren H. Congdon and Edward Roberts; H. C. Stone, Recording Steward; A. Wakefield, Secretary. The society first held meetings in the old court-house, then in the little church on Bridge street, where the members worshiped until 1871, when they erected

their present church edifice. The valuation of church property is \$18,000. This edifice is a large brick building on the corner of Second and Turner streets. Under the administration of Rev. Charles S. Fox, the society has made rapid advances. Six years ago a debt of \$6,000 was due on the church property; to-day that sum is reduced to a trifle. The Sunday-school is attended by about 150, and is under the superintendence of John Boyer.

THE FIRST WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH,

located on the corner of Crosby and Turner streets, was organized in December, 1872, by Rev. Harvey Stephens, with five members. The first officers were: Van N. Miller, Otis Smith, Horace Austin, Daniel Haynes, Trustees; Otis Smith and Horace Austin, Stewards; Van N. Miller, Clerk; Horace Austin, Class-leader. The vestry of the church was built before organization. The present building was erected in 1873. Pastors: Harry Stephens, J. B. Selleck, O. Tapley, H. H. Bement and C. L. Preston, the present pastor. The present officers are: Trustees—Horace Austin, Henry Karr, Chas. Hulbert, Asel Hubbard and Warren Congdon; Stewards—A. C. Van Steamburg, John Ward, A. H. Sherwood, Asel Hubbard, J. W. Sherwood; Class-Leaders—Horace Austin and John Sked. The membership is 110; assessed valuation of church property \$3,000, of which the parsonage is valued at \$800. The annual expenses sum up \$550.

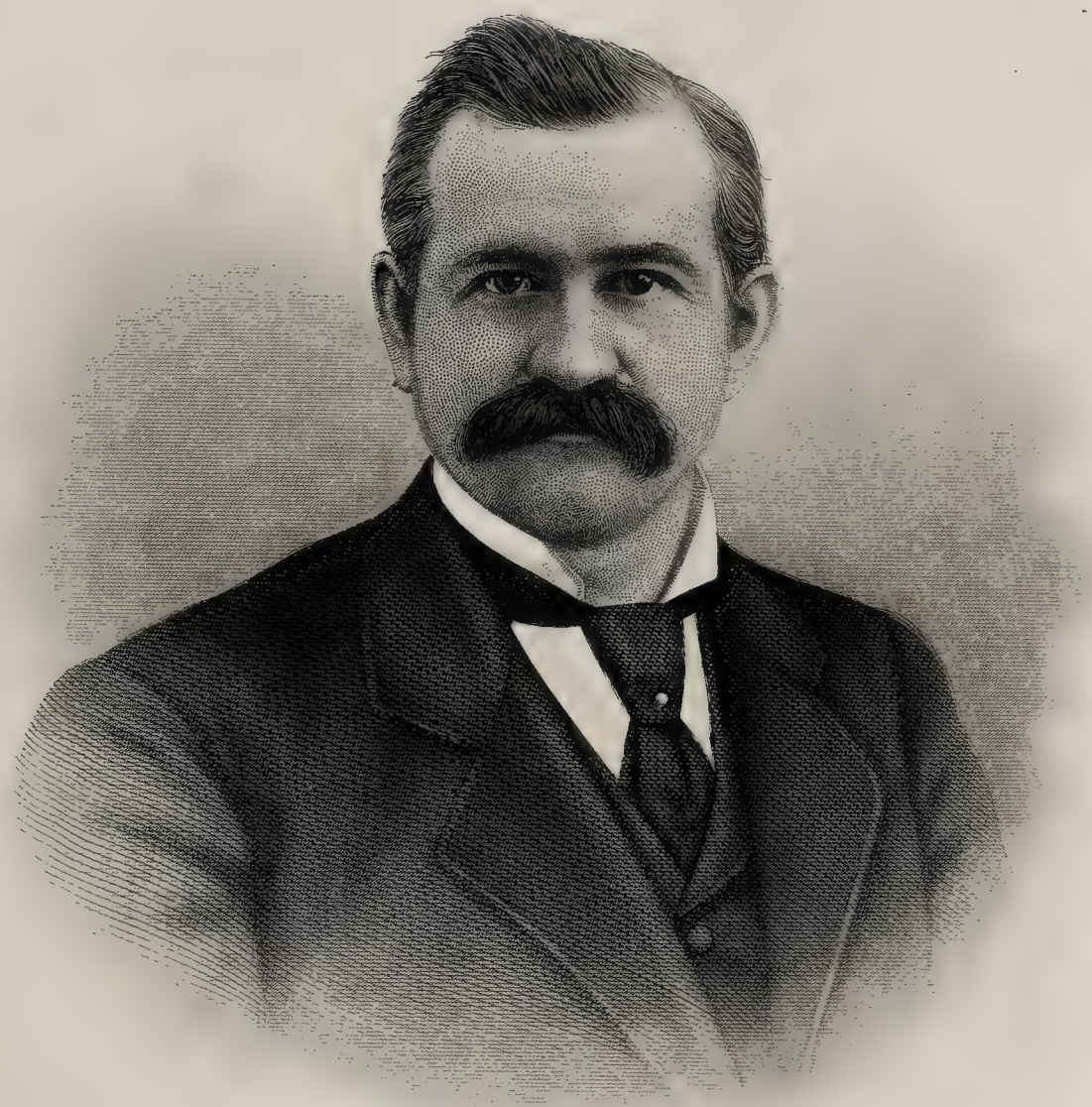
THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The Congregational society of Grand Rapids was first organized by Rev. S. Woodbury, of Kalamazoo, Sept. 18, 1836, with Geo. Sheldon, Sarah Sheldon, Ebenezer Davis, Eliza Davis, Myron Hinsdill, Emily Hinsdill, Hiram Hinsdill, Roxana Hinsdill, Sally Winsor, Emily Hopkins, David S. Leavitt, Geraldine Hinsdill, Samuel Howland, Sophia T. Howland, Kendall Woodward, Eliza Woodward, W. G. Henry, H. S. Henry, Mary Yates, Violetta Davis, H. R. Osborne and C. R. Osborne. The Presbyterian form of government was adopted at organization, with Geo. Sheldon and Samuel Howland, Elders, and Ebenezer Davis and Myron Hinsdill, Deacons. The first minister of the Church was Rev. A. D. McEvery, who entered upon pastoral duty April 10, 1837.

Public worship was held in the building subsequently known as the "National Hotel," and afterward over the stores of W. G. Henry and A. H. Smith. The Church was reorganized March 26, 1837, as "The First Congregational Church of Grand Rapids," and the articles of faith and covenant adopted. Rev. James Ballard was then employed as stated supply, March 26, 1838, and S. F. Cutler and Eben. Davis were elected Deacons, with W. G. Henry, Clerk. At this period the Church comprised 50 members, who were accustomed to meet for service in the old court-house.



J. Damm Hughes



W. J. Smiley

In 1840-'1 the building which stood where the Porter block now stands, was purchased from Louis Campau for the sum of \$3,700. This was built in 1837 for a Catholic church, but on being deserted by the congregation, was sold to the Congregational Society, and a deed given Dec. 21, 1841. A portion of the payment was collected by Rev. Mr. Ballard in the Eastern States ; but not until 1855 was the debt discharged, and then only through the energy and zeal of Rev. H. L. Hammond.

The schism which resulted in the formation of the Dutch Reformed Church, of Bridge street, took place March 11, 1840.

The first Congregational Society, in connection with the Church, was formed Jan. 10, 1842, when Stephen Hinsdill, Ebenezer Davis, W. G. Henry, Truman Kellogg, H. K. Rose, Jonathan F. Chubb, Amos Rathbun, S. A. Cook, and Luther Beebe were elected Trustees.

Rev. James Ballard, who was pastor, without stated salary, from March 26, 1839, to Dec. 29, 1847, closed his labors here with the latter date. Up to this time the Church had been a beneficiary of the American Home Missionary Society, receiving yearly about \$200.

A call was extended to Rev. Thomas Jones, March 18, 1848, which was accepted, and he was installed pastor June 15 following. He resigned Oct. 14, 1850. During his short term of service 140 members were added to the society.

The "rotary system" of electing deacons was adopted June 2, 1848, when O. H. Foote, Henry Seymour, William Haldane and A. Tracy were elected.

A call was extended to Rev. H. L. Hammond, Dec. 15, 1850, and he was installed June 18, of the next year.

Letters of dismissal for the purpose of forming a second Congregational Church were granted to Abel Page and 34 others, Dec. 2, 1853. The principles of Church polity, rules of government and articles of faith and covenant were adopted March 3, 1854. Oct. 21, 1855, letters were granted to Sarell Wood and 11 others to form the "First Presbyterian Church, of Grand Rapids," and a West-Side society.

Rev. H. L. Hammond resigned April 4, 1856, and entered the office of the *Congregational Herald*, where he continued newspaper work until 1859.

A call was extended to Rev. S. S. N. Greeley, of Great Barrington, Mass., Sept. 16, 1856, to which he did not respond personally. A second call was extended Jan. 2, 1857, to which he did respond personally, and his installation took place May 10, 1857.

Rev. Mr. Greeley was commissioned Chaplain of the 6th Michigan Cavalry, Oct. 15, 1862. After his departure for the field, Rev. W. L. Page and others filled the pulpit, until Sept. 13, 1863, when Rev. J. Morgan Smith was installed. Under Mr. Smith's pastorate, the new church was erected. The length of this beautiful edifice is 132 feet, the breadth 70 feet, and the height from water-

table to roof 45 feet ; the height from base of tower to the pinnacle of the spire is 170 feet ; the tower is 18 feet square and well proportioned. The style is known as the "Early English Pointed." The stained glass windows are well selected, and the entire building is a monument to the Christian zeal of the Congregationalists of Grand Rapids in 1867-'8.

The corner-stone of the sacred edifice was laid April 28, 1868. The officers of the Church at that time included Rev. J. Morgan Smith, Pastor ; Wm. Haldane, Samuel Judd, N. L. Avery and Henry Seymour, Deacons ; H. J. Hollister, Treasurer ; James B. Willson, Clerk. The officers of the society were :—N. L. Avery, Solomon L. Withey, M. L. Sweet, James Gallup, H. J. Hollister, H. S. Smith, W. D. Foster, W. H. McConnell, and O. S. Camp, Trustees ; James Gallup, Sec.-Treas. ; S. L. Withey, N. L. Avery, O. S. Camp, M. L. Sweet and F. B. Gilbert, Building Committee.

The *Second Congregational Church*, on Plainfield avenue, north of depot, was organized March 22, 1870, with seven members. J. D. Boyd, Clerk ; Mrs. Pheldia Quimby, Treasurer, and Rev. Robert Hovenden, Pastor. The pastorate of the church was filled afterward mainly by E. C. Olney until in March, 1880, Rev. Henry Uiterwyk, who is pastor at present, was appointed. The members first met in a small building near the corner of Leonard and Canal streets, where they continued to worship until 1874. Then they moved the building to Plainfield avenue and Grove street, and added a transept to it. Clerk, John L. Buchanan, and Treasurer, A. W. Buchanan. The present membership is 91 ; the assessed valuation of property, \$3,500.

The Sunday-school was organized at the same time as the Church. The present officers are: Superintendent, Scott E. Curdy ; Secretary, Norman F. Tucker ; Treasurer, Minnie Clark, and Librarian, Estella Sprague. The present membership of the school is 168.

South Congregational Church.—In the winter of 1874 the Ladies' Home Missionary Society of the Park Congregational Church, of this city, were looking for a new field of mission labor. Their attention was called to the southern part of this city as a promising field ; for there was then neither Church nor Sabbath-school—save the African Church—south of the center of the city. But let no late comer be deceived in thinking the South Side was then what it is now. For six years ago there was not one-sixth the number of people between Fifth avenue and Hall street that there is to-day, and not one-third as many south of Wealthy avenue. Yet even then there were many families in which there were children whom the distance from the central churches deprived entirely of Sabbath-school instruction. To meet this want was the desire of the society referred to. The African church, on Fifth avenue, near Jefferson street, was fixed upon as the only available place for holding the school. This was rented, and on the first Sabbath in March, 1874, the South Mission Sabbath-school was organized. Mrs. L. A. Bois, then resident of this city, was elected Superin-

tendent. Eighty-six children formed the school at its first session. Of the present teachers in this school Mrs. Edward Hanchett, Mrs. E. P. Pierce, Mrs. M. J. Hess, and Mr. and Mrs. Marcus W. Bates were with the school from its beginning. Those of the Park Church who were present during the first years of the Mission are as follows: Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, Immen, McKay, Winchester, Sanford, Mosely, Misses Reed, Hanchett, Morrison, Henshaw, Nichols, Field, Messrs. C. H. Gleason and A. B. Carrier.

The school continued to increase until the church could not contain those who gathered. It was then proposed that a chapel large enough to accommodate all who might come should be built. Suitable ground was offered by F. B. Gilbert, who proposed to deed the site where this church now stands for \$600, that being half the price at which it was valued. Finally Mr. Gilbert gave, not half, but the whole of the site, and solicitation for funds with which to build a chapel was begun. Through the untiring efforts of Mrs. Montague, on behalf of the Park Church, and of Mr. Bates and Mrs. Hanchett and Pierce, on behalf of the South Mission, the sum of \$1,900 was subscribed. Building was begun in the fall of 1875, and the work was completed in the spring of 1876. That was a day of gladness and rejoicing, when from the dreary quarters on Fifth avenue, where, in the words of one then present, "the choice was between being frozen with cold or blinded with smoke," the South Mission Sabbath-school met for the first time in its new and pleasant building. Here the Sabbath-school continued to increase until it reached an average attendance of 150, the highest number ever reached, previous to some picnic, being a unit over 200. About that time the M. E. Sabbath-school was established at the fair grounds, and many children of Methodist families withdrew to join their own school. The average of the school for the three years previous to this may be placed at 125.

Since last fall, however, when the school began to hold its sessions regularly after the morning service, their numbers have steadily increased, reaching one day 195. And it may be safe to say that the average of the school from Jan. 1 to this date will exceed its average for any similar length of time.

About four years ago Rev. Mr. Brown commenced preaching in this chapel. He labored zealously to form a Church at that time, but the time was not then ripe; and after six months' earnest work, other fields of usefulness opening to him, he left this field to labor elsewhere. From then until two years and a half ago this people were without stated service. Occasionally some lay or ecclesiastical brother would supply the pulpit. For the most part the Sabbath-school and prayer-meeting, which were always kept up, were the only services held.

In December, 1877, Rev. E. C. Olney commenced a pastorate with this Church, in connection with the North Church of this city. For one year he preached to the people each Sabbath evening, and attended the prayer-meeting each week, doing pastoral

work among the families here. So much encouraged was he, and the Church which was to be, that in the autumn of his first year's labor steps were taken to organize a Church. This was done, and a Church organized Dec. 12, 1878. The Church was based on a liberal creed, so that all evangelical Christians living in this part of the city might unite in performing the work of the Christian Church. The names of those wishing to unite were presented to the council, together with the creed they intended to adopt, and on that basis the Church was recognized by the council as a Congregational Church. On the evening of that day, at a meeting held in the Park Congregational church, 43 united in joining the South Congregational Church, of Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Mr. Olney continued his labors with this people a second year, the morning and evening services alternating between this and the North Church, and Mr. Olney residing with this Church for six months of the year. During the year eight were added to the Church, and much good was done during these two years of labor. But at the close of the two years, it seemed best to him that he should enter another field of labor. Since leaving this place he has supplied the pulpit of the First Presbyterian Church of Middleton, N. Y.

The present pastor commenced work here Jan. 1, 1880. Since then 39 have been added to the Church, five have been dismissed, and one has entered into rest. The present membership is 90. Last January a new policy of two services each Sabbath and the entire time of a minister was adopted by this Church. The result seen in increased interest, and a larger attendance upon the services of the Church show the wisdom of this course.

We should do but partial justice, even in so brief a sketch, if we did not refer to the work of the Ladies' Society in accomplishing what has been done. This society was organized in October, 1877, for the purpose of extending acquaintance among the ladies and aiding in benevolent work. From then until now their work has been constant and abundant. Pastor, Ben. F. Sargent; Deacons, Joshua Henshaw, E. W. Heth, Freeman Lathrop and Marcus W. Bates; Trustees, J. L. Post, A. F. Norton, Marcus W. Bates, E. P. Pierce and F. Lathrop; Business Committee, Ben. F. Sargent, Edward Hanchett, E. P. Galer, F. Lathrop, George Cook and A. F. Norton; Clerk and Treasurer, A. F. Norton.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

St. Mark's Episcopal Church.—In the fall of 1836, 17 citizens of Grand Rapids signed an article entitled, "The Parish of St. Mark's Church." They elected Church officers, but as their ideas of statutory and ecclesiastical law were somewhat crude, the movement came to naught, and it is only a matter of record.

In 1838, 13 persons signed articles of association as "St. Mark's Church." Of these 13 persons only four survive—Henry

P. Bridge and Charles I. Walker, of Detroit, and Dr. Charles Shepard and Thomas B. Church, of Grand Rapids.

Nov. 18, 1839, the organization chose their officers, and accepted the invitation of Mrs. James M. Nelson, to meet for worship at a building on the northeast corner of Canal and Bronson streets, where is now Grennel's block.

In April, 1840, "effort was made to obtain recognition as a Church," and about the same time Charles H. Carroll and Lucius Lyon, proprietors of the "Kent plat," of the village of Grand Rapids, conveyed to the Protestant Episcopal Church a lot on the corner of Division and Bronson streets, the lot adjoining on the west being purchased by the Church, for \$100, where now is the dwelling-house of Julius Berkey.

A wooden building was erected, 37x41 in size, and the deed dated April 5, 1841. This building is now used as a blacksmith shop, and is located on the corner of North Park and North Division streets.

In 1841, Rev. Melancthon Hoyt (now Dr. Hoyt, of Dakota Territory) was called to the parish, took charge of it, and the January following asked for the acceptance of his resignation. The resignation was accepted with much regret, and expressions of strong regard for his future welfare. May 24, 1842, Rev. Francis Cuming, formerly of Rochester, N. Y., and Ann Arbor, Mich., was called to the parish, and commenced his labors as rector, in December, of that year. During Dr. Cuming's ministration the marsh, on which the church stood, was filled in and graded, the building lengthened about 20 feet, and used for nearly seven years, and finally abandoned Nov. 18, 1848.

The congregation then consecrated their present church building, which was of plain limestone, a parallelogram of the present width, and in length from the front to the side of the transept. The stone building was erected by Hilton and Winter. In 1855, it was enlarged by the addition of three transepts, and a small addition of brick in the rear for Sunday-school and vestry uses; the improvements taking place under the personal supervision and labor of the rector. In May, 1861, Dr. Cuming received leave of absence to go with the 3d Reg. Mich. Vol. Inf., to the front as its Chaplain, and the following 10th of November resigned his rectorship and ended his connection with the parish.

In July, 1863, Dr. Joseph P. Tustin assumed charge of the parish, officiating as rector until June, 1870. He was a learned man and a zealous churchman. The mission school, which had been established on the west side of the river, grew under his paternal care into St. Paul's Memorial Church, and he saw its consecration and reception of the parish into the Diocese of Michigan.

The plan of building a college, to be the property, and in the control of the parish, was projected during Doctor Tustin's ministry; and to initiate the movement, to oversee its primary stages,

and to lay its foundations in sound teachings and pious principle, the eloquent, scholarly and amiable Rev. Taylor was brought to the city. Doctor Clarkson, who retired from a chaplainship in the regular army, and made his home in Grand Rapids, was a patriarch so benignant that, although his imposing presence inspired awe, his benevolence and goodness soon won him a large circle of friends.

The Rev. Samuel Earp was the next rector, and during his labors the enlargement of the chancel and attached rooms and a new arrangement of the front porch and entrances took place.

Times were now flush; men were sanguine, and assumed obligations which, after the panic of 1873, were pronounced unwise. The extensive and expensive improvements of the church entailed an indebtedness of \$20,000, which soon pressed so heavily on the congregation that St. Mark's parish seemed to be disintegrating, dissolving, dying!

Rev. George D. E. Mortimer succeeded Rev. Mr. Earp, and closed his labors in 1880. His piety, scholarship, zeal and sacrifice, coupled with his uncompromising expounding of the whole truth, availed but little against the depressing agencies of debt and despair.

In December, 1880, Rev. Spruille Burford assumed the rectorship of the parish, and during the short incumbency of his office, has placed his strong and willing shoulders under this mountainous mass of incumbrances and paralysis, until the light of life and joy have appeared once more, and at present the congregation is thriving and prosperous.

When Mr. Burford accepted the rectorship, a sum of \$24,500 was due. Within the short period which has since elapsed, \$23,000 have been contributed toward the liquidation of this debt. In connection with St. Mark's are the organizations known as Board of Directors of St. Mark's Home, composed of 20 ladies, St. Mark's Guild, The Industrial Band, Helping Hand and the Sewing School. St. Mark's Home for aged and infirm members of the church, was built in 1873. The property of this society is valued at \$75,000, which if equally divided among its 500 members, would yield to each \$150.

The following are the churches of the denomination in the county: St. Paul's Memorial, founded on the west side, April 20, 1871; the Church of the Good Shepherd, on College avenue, Sept. 10, 1873; Grace Chapel, on LaFayette street; Cedar Springs Church, founded 1875; St. Paul's, Courtland, in 1860; Holy Trinity, Lowell, 1875; Christ's, Plainfield, 1851; Rockford Mission Church, 1874, and Sand Lake Church in 1875.

St. Paul's Memorial Church, Turner street, between Third and Fourth, was erected in 1869 under the supervision of Rev. J. P. Tustin, D. D., and was consecrated Feb. 2, 1870. It was organized into a parish July 22, 1870, at which time Rev. Sidney Beck-

with became rector. The membership at that time was 10. The Sunday-school was organized in 1869, with about a dozen pupils and two teachers. Rev. Sidney Beckwith resigned in 1879, and Rev. Eugene J. Babcock acted as minister in charge. In 1880, Rev. A. Wetherbee, became rector. The present membership is 140. The Sunday-school is composed of four officers, 10 teachers, and 106 pupils.

The Church is free from debt, and in a prosperous condition. The value of the church and lot is \$6,000.

The present officers are: Rector, Rev. A. Wetherbee; Wardens, Wm. F. Walker and Geo. S. Berry. The Vestrymen are: Alfred Crawford, Jos. Albright, M. D., James W. Hart, Charles E. Folger, and John W. Eaton. The officers of the Sunday-school comprise: Rev. A. Wetherbee, Supt.; A. W. Johnson, Asst.-Supt.; Wm. J. Turnbull, jr., Librarian; and Miss G. W. Berry, Secretary and Treasurer.

LUTHERAN AND REFORMED.

First German Evangelical Lutheran Emanuel Church was organized in 1856 with Rev. F. W. Richmann as first pastor, and 20 members. Meetings were first held on the corner of East Bridge and Ottawa streets until the present church edifice was built in 1858. Following are names of pastors since organization: F. W. Richmann, 1856-'60; William Achenbach, 1860-'63; J. L. Daib, 1863-'70; August Crull, 1871-'73; Henry Koch, 1873 to present.

The present membership is 75. The society owns the parsonage next to the church, and the entire value of the church property is set down at \$10,000. The parochial school is in charge of three teachers. This society is in a very prosperous condition with all debts paid. The expenses of Church and schools is about \$3,000 per annum. The teachers employed at the present time are: Andrew Beyer, Principal; F. W. Sellee and Miss Elizabeth Schust, of Fort Wayne, Ind. The number of pupils enrolled is 200.

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, on Mt. Vernon st., was organized in August, 1880, by Rev. Fred. Miller, of Sturgis, Mich., with 25 members. The first officer was F. Faulhauber, Clerk and Treasurer. Meetings were held in Koch's block until the new church was erected. This building cost when finished \$10,000, including lot. The membership at present is about 50. Rev. Mr. Miller has been the only pastor. The school in connection with the Church is attended by 53 children.

The First Reformed Church.—On the 12th of August, 1840, a Church was organized at the house of Hart E. Wariag, which, since greatly improved, still stands on the northeast corner of Bronson and Ionia streets. The following 12 were the original members: Samuel F. Butler and Lydia, his wife; Hezekiah R. Osborn, and Emily C., his wife; Adelaide Waring, wife of the pastor; Billius Stocking and Mary H., his wife; George Young and Eliza,

his wife; James S. Horton; Abraham Horton, and Daniel C. Stocking. The Consistory then chosen was constituted as follows: Elders, George Young and Samuel F. Butler; Deacons, H. R. Osborne and Billius Stocking. The pastor was the president.

The Church thus organized first held its services for a year in the village school-house, a small frame building on what was then the hill on the south end of the site now occupied by Ledyard's block on Ottawa street, and next, for their greater convenience, hired, at 50 cents a week, the upper part of Col. Roberts' building, still standing on the northeast corner of Fountain and Ottawa streets. There they worshiped nearly a year, next occupying for two or three months the second floor of a frame store nearly opposite the Rathbun House, on Monroe street.

There were then only two completed church edifices in the village; one was located on the site now occupied by Porter's block, corner of Monroe and Division streets, which was built for the Catholics and used by them for a few years, until sold in 1841 to the Congregationalists, who had previously worshiped in the dining-hall of the old National Hotel, northwest corner of Monroe and Ionia streets, and later in the court-house, located on the public square, now known as the park; and the other was that of St. Mark's Episcopal church, dedicated in the spring of 1841.

At the end of the first year of the labors of Mr. Waring, the membership numbered 26, and the congregation from 40 to 75.

During the second year only two were added, but the Church had won the favor of the entire community, and the congregations were so large that, in the autumn of 1841, the necessity of securing a suitable and permanent home was felt, whereupon they entered into negotiations for a church site near the northwest corner of Lyon and Ionia streets, then on the hill since graded down, for about \$150, and immediately commenced drawing stone preparatory to building; but, as no building contract had yet been made, an interested party threw out a bait to them, which they unfortunately swallowed. The Kent Company, which had, since 1833, been the rival of the Grand Rapids Company, and hoped to succeed in drawing the population northward to the village plat it had laid out north of Bronson street, below the hill, to which it had given the name of "Kent," offered to donate a large lot on the southwest corner of Bridge and Ottawa streets, for a church site. Economy induced the Consistory, Jan. 3, 1841, to accept this offer, and to build, as soon as possible, on the grounds thus donated by Messrs. Carroll & Lyon, worth then probably \$100.

The plan of the church edifice was at once drawn up; its dimensions were to be "38 feet wide, 50 feet long, 10 feet clear in the basement, 20 feet in the main body;" Kendall Woodward was appointed chief architect; I. L. Wheeler, master mason; Elders George Young and Col. S. F. Butler, who was then one of the Village Trustees, also one of the County Coroners, were chosen as a building committee.

The material for this stone structure was taken from the bed of the river. Ground was broken for the basement April 25, and the corner-stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies.

In the autumn of that year the basement, being completed, was occupied by the Church. To obtain aid, Elder Young was sent East, and he returned with \$946.93—\$100 of which he had obtained by relating that Mrs. H. E. Waring had helped row across the river on the way to hold prayer-meetings in Walker. This fund, however, was consumed in paying off old debts and expenses, and the main room remained as it was, the windows being boarded up.

Union meetings were held with the Methodists, who as yet had only an unfinished church building and no stationed preacher. The pastor was assisted by Rev. Larmon Chatfield, a Methodist preacher. Later, Rev. Andrew B. Taylor, who had for nearly a year been laboring as missionary, at Allegan, Mich., aided Mr. Waring in the protracted meetings held for six weeks.

Dissension crept into the society, and the pastor resigned Aug. 1, 1843, the number of the membership then being 38, the audience from 100 to 150, and a Sabbath-school of 50 scholars.

The following month, Rev. Dr. Taylor, Secretary of the Board, visited the Church, and informed the Consistory that Rev. A. B. Taylor had been commissioned to labor here as missionary for the term of six months. Mr. Taylor was an acceptable preacher and hard worker, and won the esteem of the Church and community; but several causes had conspired to hinder the progress of the Church.

The only change made in the Consistory until 1848 was the election of Elihu N. Faxon to succeed Deacon Osborn when he moved to New York in 1844.

In March, 1848, Mr. Taylor, seeing no signs of promise for the future of the Church, resigned, when Dr. Penney was asked to supply the Church; but he declined. No successor being secured the Church, having a membership of 33, gradually disintegrated. At this result none could be more grieved than Elder Young, who with his wife had made such great and continuous sacrifices for its establishment. Both he and Elder Butler, and also Deacon Osborn had for some time given \$100 yearly to its support in those times of poverty. And now all seemed to have been in vain.

Practically the First Reformed Church is now dead; and yet during the ensuing 12 years, until its revival in 1860, there is an interesting history concerning it.

Elder Young interested the Holland emigration under Dr. A. C. Van Raalte, and in 1851 he organized the Holland Church in the basement of the old stone church, which they used until they built the brick church, now Van Driele's warehouse, on Bostwick street, in 1854, the Second Church having thus for more than five years used the property of the First Church, absolutely free of rent or expense of any kind, Elders Young and Butler meanwhile keeping up the property at their own expense.

In 1856 Elder S. F. Butler died, faithful to the end, and Elder Young was evidently extremely despondent, for he wrote to the Classis that he was about to sell the church, as he considered the prospects of resuscitating the organization very unfavorable.

The Second Reformed Church had, in 1854, obtained its first pastor, Rev. H. G. Klijn. He preached for a time in the basement of the old church, but at once urged building for themselves, and in that same year they erected the brick church edifice on Bostwick street, adjoining their parsonage.

The Second Church remained vacant until the arrival of Mr. Van de Wall, and it was therefore agreed that he should preach in English in the morning for the First Church, and in the Holland language in the afternoon for the Second. By this arrangement the congregation was large, and Elder Young was filled with sanguine expectations, because several young Hollanders now took an interest in the First Church; but it was soon found an unsatisfactory arrangement, and Mr. Van de Wall, being appointed to assist Rev. John Van Vleck, Principal at Holland Academy, moved to Holland, Mich., in September.

The church was completed and dedicated June 9, 1861, 19 years and one month after the placing of the corner-stone. Early in 1862, Marcus P. Brown left the Congregational Church and attached himself to this society. Reading services were held until Pastor John Mason Ferris came in June. About the beginning of his second year the congregation vacated the old church-building and advertised it for sale, and moved into the old meeting-house, northeast corner Division and Park streets, where service was held until the end of 1866. During the war several regiments were encamped here, and in the summer of 1863, the auditorium was rented to the United States for hospital purposes, and became a scene of suffering and frequent death. Later the basement was occupied as a store-room and furniture factory for about six months, next as a ward school for about two years at \$12 per month, a stated income hailed with joy by Mr. Brown, the Treasurer, in those days of financial weakness. Later still a mission Sabbath-school was held there by others.

Rev. Ferris resigned July 1, 1865, and was succeeded by Rev. H. E. Decker. The old stone church was repaired in 1866, under the superintendence of John A. S. Verdier. Mr. Decker withdrew from the Church in September, 1867. Rev. C. Van der Veen was appointed pastor in March, 1868. Elder Young deceased in 1870. In December, 1870, Mr. Van der Veen resigned. Rev. Jacob Van der Muelen succeeded him, and continued as supply until April 28, 1872. The church was destroyed by fire, May 3, 1872.

In May, 1862, the present house of worship was bought of the Baptists for \$7,000.

Rev. Mr. Moerdyk was called to the pastorate Aug. 25, and was installed Oct. 28, 1873. This gentleman is still incumbent. The church has been remodeled and enlarged, and was dedicated Sept.

11, 1881. The Elders are: Marcus P. Brown, Wm. Arnott, H. H. Van der Stoop and John Grootemaat. The Deacons are: J. A. S. Verdier, J. Van der Sluis, J. Snitsder and H. Vedders.

The Sunday-school officers are: J. A. S. Verdier, Superintendent; H. D. C. Vandsmus, Secretary and Treasurer; Augustus Bartholomew, Librarian; H. H. Vanderstoop, Chorister; and Miss Julia E. Foren, Organist. There are 160 members belonging to the society, and 250 to the Sunday-school.

The Second Dutch Reformed Church was organized in 1850, with about 20 members. Rev. Klyn was the first pastor. The congregation first met in the building on the southeast corner of Bridge and Ottawa streets. The pastors who served the Church are as follows: Rev. Klyn, 1850 to 1857; Rev. Houbold, 1859 to 1860; Rev. Van der Meulen, 1861 to 1873, and Rev. N. H. Dosker, 1873 to present.

In 1854, the congregation erected a brick church on the west side of Bostwick street, between Fountain and Lyon streets. This building was occupied until 1869, when the present church was built, nearly opposite. It is of brick and stone, 120 x 60, and cost about \$40,000 including the furniture. The present officers are: Rev. N. H. Dosker, Pastor; Elders, J. Kohe, F. Lanting, J. Vander Velder, E. Welmers, and C. Verschoor; Deacons, P. Steketee, D. Lankerter, W. Moerdyk, C. Witman and D. Doornink. The society claims about 600 communicants. The Sunday-school in connection has 500 members.

The Christian Reformed Church was organized in 1870, by Rev. Kloppenburg, with 40 members. This organization was perfected in the church on the corner of Lyon and Division streets. The present building was erected in 1872, on North Division street. This, with the parsonage on the same lot, cost \$6,700. Rev. Mr. Kloppenburg was pastor until 1875, when he was succeeded by Rev. C. Vorst, the present incumbent. The Elders are: C. Lindhont and William Von Dike; the Deacons, B. Younker and C. Schriver, and Clerk, John Oom. There are 400 members belonging to this Church at the present time.

The Holland Christian Reformed Church was organized March 1, 1857, by Rev. H. G. Klein, who is now a resident of Iowa. Fifty families formed the original congregation. The first officers were: Elders, G. Haan, John Geson and John Gelock; Deacons, Henry Moenman, Adrian Plums, C. Verburg and B. De Graaf. The congregation first met in the second story of Gunn's store on week days, then in Collins' Hall on Sunday. In the summer of 1867, the congregation erected a frame church on the corner of Allan and Ionia streets, which was used until the erection of a brick church building, on Spring street. This cost \$4,000. The parochial school on Williams street, which has an average attendance of 100 scholars, is in connection with this Church. The pastors have been H. G. Klein, W. H. Van Leumen, R. D. Duiker, G. E. Boer, John Kremer and John H. Vos—the present pastor,

who assumed charge in August, 1881. The present officers are: Elders, J. Geson, J. Gelock, C. Verburg and C. Dykstra; Deacons, A. Karreman, B. Vorinsma, P. Van Houten, C. Boerendam and C. Krygen.

Some years ago, a congregation was established at Kallochsville, again at Jennisonville, then the East Street Church, and next Alpine Avenue Church.

PRESBYTERIAN.

The First Presbyterian Church was organized Oct. 26, 1855, with the following officers: Rev. C. Smith, Pastor; Elders, Sarell Wood, John Terhune, jr., George W. Perkins, Elihu Faxton and Henry Seymour; Trustees, John Terhune, George W. Perkins, E. Morris Ball, Boardman Noble, Sarell Wood, E. A. Faxton and A. H. Botsford. The other members were: Edward P. Camp, Martha Camp, Henry C. Marvin, Sarah Ferguson, Adelaide Waring, Margaret Nevins, Alson Adams, Amelia D. Farnham, Suphena R. Farnham, Mary A. Henman, Sarah M. Smith, Susan W. McIntyre, David Beebe, Sarah Beebe, Lydia Beebe, Harriet Hyde, Mary Ann Reid and Kate Terhune. The first building committee were: Sarell Wood, Boardman Noble and Benjamin Allen. The first place of meeting was at the site of the present "Novelty Works."

The present church, 90x108 feet, was erected in 1856, on the corner of First and Scribner streets. Value of the Church property, \$18,000; present membership, 158; present Board of Elders, Theodore F. Richards, James Dale, Adam Thomson, William B. Bennett, S. H. Ocker and Geo. McGinnis; Trustees, Geo. McGinnis, James Dale, Stephen Ocker, E. J. Hoppin, Theodore F. Richards, Harry Widdicomb and James Patterson. Pastors, from the first—Rev. Courtney Smith, 1855 to May, 1861; J. N. Ball, May, 1862, to November, 1862; Augustus Marsh, 1862 to January, 1866; J. Marsh, January, 1866, to November, 1866; E. B. Miner, November, 1866, to March, 1868; H. H. Northrop, March, 1868, to April, 1869, and from October, 1870, to 1873; William A. Fleming, January, 1874, to April, 1878; James Barnett, July, 1879, to July, 1881; H. P. Welton, the present pastor.

Westminster Presbyterian Church.—When this society was first organized, July 17, 1861, it was an eastern auxiliary society of the First Presbyterian Church, organized in 1855, on the west side, with Rev. Courtney Smith its first pastor and organizer. He remained in charge about five years, when he left for Courtland, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., where he now resides. He was followed by Rev. K. S. Goodman, who remained as pastor some six years. Rev. C. M. Temple took charge in 1872, and officiated three years. Rev. F. G. Kendall was the next pastor. He remained three and one-half years. Rev. D. E. Bierce, who remained 15 months, removed to his old home at Racine, Wis.

The society first met in the Swedenborgian church, northwest corner of North Division and Lyon streets. During Mr. Goodman's administration, a brick church was built on the southwest corner of Lyon and Division streets, now occupied by the Government building. This building was purchased by the Government for \$14,000, and the congregation immediately erected a chapel on the corner of Island and Lagrave streets, and also built a foundation for a future church. The congregation is at present without a pastor, but will soon call to its fold an able man from the eastern shore of Michigan. The Church has a small indebtedness, which will soon be paid. A beautiful building has been designed, and will soon occupy the site of the present chapel. The membership of the Church at the present time is 250.

THE SWEDENBORGIAN CHURCH.

This society bases its worship on the teachings of Christ as understood by Emanuel Swedenborg. It was organized here in 1849, by Henry Weller, with Dr. Charles Shepard, Henry Dean, Robert Shoemaker, Robert Hilton, Geo. Coggeshall, J. W. Sligh, Trustees. The association first worshiped in a building on Canal street, rented of Ives & Luce, at \$50 per year. Previous to this the receivers and readers of Swedenborg's doctrine organized a society and held meetings in Irving Hall. The frame building, corner of Lyon and Division streets, was dedicated April 4, 1852. The cost of the house was \$1,600. Lucius Lyon donated the lot. The society meets annually to elect trustees. The last election resulted in the choice of Dr. Charles Shepard, President; Alpha Child, Vice-President; Lyman D. Norris, Geo. W. Thayer, Wm. N. Cook and Robt. J. Shoemaker, Board of Trustees. The Church at present is not in active operation. At intervals a missionary visits the city and delivers a course of lectures. The pastors since Mr. Weller's time have been George Nelson Smith and Rev. Mr. Goodner. Lucius Lyon was among the first receivers of the doctrine here.

THE UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

There was occasional preaching of Universalism for two or three years previous to April, 1858, when regular services were first held in Luce's Hall, Rev. H. L. Hayward, pastor, and under his ministry, which continued but one year, an organization was effected. From 1859 to 1862 the society was without a pastor. In the spring of 1862, the services of Rev. A. W. Mason were secured; and during his ministrations a Sunday-school was organized. He resigned in 1864, from which time until 1868 only occasional preaching was had, although the regular sessions of the Sunday-school were maintained. Meanwhile the people were not inactive, for through their zeal the present church edifice on Pearl street was erected. It was ready for dedication in November, 1868, at which time Rev. L. J.

Fletcher became the pastor. Under his successful ministry it soon became necessary to enlarge the building to its present seating capacity of 700. The society was reorganized, and a Church now numbering about 100 members was instituted, the following being adopted as the "Confession of Faith:"

I.—We believe that the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments contain a revelation of the character of God, and of the duty, interest and final destiny of mankind.

II.—We believe there is one God, whose nature is Love, revealed in one Lord Jesus Christ, by one Holy Spirit of Grace, who will finally restore the whole family of mankind to holiness and happiness.

III.—We believe that holiness and true happiness are inseparably connected, and that believers ought to be careful to maintain order and practice good works, for these things are good and profitable unto men.

Mr. Fletcher, removing to Buffalo, N. Y., in June, 1870, was succeeded in the following December by Rev. W. C. Brooks, whose pastorate continued to January, 1872. In February of that year, Rev. Richmond Fisk, D. D., commenced a pastorate, which terminated in November, 1874. In October, 1875, Rev. Charles Fluh-rer, the present pastor, entered upon his labors. The society, composed of many influential citizens, owns a church property valued at \$20,000, and is in a flourishing condition. The membership of the Sunday-school at present is 200, with Charles G. Garfield, Superintendent.

CONGREGATIONAL EMANU EL, OR JEWISH SYNAGOGUE.

A few Jewish residents of the city organized as a benevolent society in 1857, and purchased a burial ground, at present the southwest corner part of Oak-Hill Cemetery. In 1872, the Congregational Emanu El was organized, chartered, and the first services held in Pierce's Hall, on Canal street, holding there for two years. The first officers were: Julius Houseman, President; D. M. Amberg, Secretary, and W. Weinstein, the first Rabbi. He remained two years; then E. Gerechter followed as minister, remaining six years, and the place of service was changed to Armory block, where services are at present held. A contract has been let for a stone synagogue to be built on the southwest corner of Ransom and Fountain streets, and to be completed in June, 1881, at a cost of about \$15,000. Aug. 1, 1881, Mr. Marx Moses took charge as minister. The present membership is 40, one member standing for a whole family. The present officers are: President, Sidney A. Hart; Secretary, Aaron Zunder; Trustees, Joseph Houseman, A. Heyman, and Michael Rosenfield.

CEMETERIES OF THE CITY.

The first regular cemetery was that in the 8th ward, on the west side. It was fenced in by order of Rev. Andrew Vizoiski in 1836, and continued to be a Catholic Indian burial place until 1853. In

1861 the ancient mound and graves were subjected to the plow-share and soon disappeared.

The first cemetery in Grand Rapids (for white people) was on lands near what is now the southwest corner of Cherry street and Madison avenue, on Jefferson Morrison's lot. Several burials were made there, among them that of the first wife of Jonathan F. Chubb. Afterward the site of the present Fulton street cemetery was selected, and the remains removed to that location. Robert M. Barr and an Irishman named James Archibald assisted at the removal.

A man named Digby Baker, popularly known as "Big Baker," of powerful build, a giant almost, while at work for Alvin Wansey, splitting rails, was suddenly taken sick and died. He was buried in that first cemetery a short time before the removal was determined upon. When his grave was opened, "Jim" Archibald remarked that they would "have a lift for a stame injin," and getting down at the end of the coffin postured himself for a tremendous effort, when lo! it came up like a feather, with such ease as to nearly throw "Jim" against the opposite bank. The coffin was opened and found to contain—nothing! There were but two or three physicians in town at that time, and the general opinion was that one of them had an unusually large skeleton somewhere in his outfit.

Zenas Winsor's first wife, Darius Winsor's mother, and Doctor Platt's daughter were among the number interred there.

Fulton Street Cemetery.—An indenture made July 9, 1838, between James Ballard and Emeline Ballard and the President and Trustees of the village of Grand Rapids, provided that the following described property should become the property of the village in consideration of the payment of \$300: A part of the northwest quarter of section 29, town 7 north, of range 11 west, beginning at the southwest corner of said quarter section, and running north on the line between sections 29 and 30, 40 rods from the place of beginning, then east at right angles with this line 40 rods, west 24 rods, to the place of beginning, making in all six acres of land, the same to be used and reserved expressly as a cemetery for the village of Grand Rapids, and one-third of which cemetery is to be devoted to the exclusive use of the people called Roman Catholics, and the said cemetery is to be fenced immediately, and forever kept in repair at the sole expense of the village.

This deed was executed before C. I. Walker, Notary Public, July 9, 1838, in the presence of Stephen Hinsdill and W. B. Starky, and a record of the same made by Register Luther Beebe, Aug. 1, 1838. This property was conveyed by deed of warranty, dated March 23, 1836, from Geo. M. Mills to Chester Walbridge, and he in turn made a conveyance to James Ballard, Feb. 2, 1838. On June 16, of that year, Geo. M. Mills sold his interest in the equal one-half part of the northwest quarter of section 29, to Ballard. In a report made by John T. Holmes, Solicitor for the city, in August,

1852, he states, "That the city's title to the cemetery is sound, that the ground was used as a burial ground from about the time of the making of the 'Kent Plat;' and although some of the bodies were removed, there yet remain many of the early interments."

Additions have been made to the original plat, and improvement after improvement effected. Among the additions are blocks 7, 8 and 9, platted for Thomas D. and F. B. Gilbert, in September, 1862, west of the old burial ground, and blocks 10, 11, 12 and 13, of the same cemetery, July, 1863.

The Catholic Cemetery, on Madison avenue, near the southern limits of the city, is another large burial ground. A monument is erected there to the Rev. Andreas Vizoiski, bearing Latin, French, German and English inscriptions. This cemetery, like the others, is well located. The first Catholic cemetery on the east side, was within the gore formed by Cherry street and Lake avenue.

The Valley City Cemetery grounds were purchased by the city of Grand Rapids of G. B. Rathbun and Emily Rathbun, in February, 1859. The cemetery was dedicated to the purpose of a city burial ground, Dec. 17, 1860, by Mayor Martin L. Sweet, Clerk E. M. Doubleday and Comptroller Nelson Robinson. The cemetery contains 40 acres. The first interment was made in 1859, but the grounds have been in city charge for 12 or 15 years. Only half of the grounds have been platted, and improvements are now being pushed rapidly forward. R. C. Luce is Cemetery Commissioner. No soldiers are buried here. Oak, Central, Crescent and Cedar avenues are the principal drives. A drive called the "Tour" will encircle the cemetery when completed.

Among the finest monuments are those inscribed with the names of Richardson, Carpenter, Phelps, Nason, Kendall, Mangold and Smalley. The brick vault, near the Richardson monument, is the property of Melville, of California. The city vault is capable of holding 24 caskets. It is located near the northwest corner and surrounded by many very fine burying sites.

Greenwood Cemetery, a tract of 20 acres, was deeded to the city of Grand Rapids Feb. 8, 1859, by Daniel and Sophronia Bush, of Allegan county. It was dedicated as a city cemetery by Mayor Sweet, Clerk E. M. Doubleday and Comptroller Robinson, Dec. 17, 1860. It is located in Walker township, northwest of the city limits. Only a portion of it is under improvement. What is now devoted to cemetery purposes is laid out tastefully, and well cared for. A small, neat vault, located in the hollow near the center, is the property of the Stephenson family. Numerous monuments of granite and marble adorn many of the lots. The drives are 24 feet wide, bordered by strips of lawn eight feet in width. The "tour" is 1,575 feet long on each side, aggregating 6,300 round. Three miles of beautiful driveways will form one of the features of this burial place when completed. Fred Spath, a victim of the Alpena



Wm. L. Lusk

disaster, lies in this cemetery; above his remains is a neat monument.

Oak Hill Cemetery.—This new burial ground comprises 40 acres of land near the southeastern limits of the city. The survey was made by Wright L. Coffinberry, from plans by his assistant, A. C. McKenzie. The plat shows 1,350 lots, averaging 16x32 feet. The central avenue is 40 feet wide, the circular driveways 24 feet in width, and the road round the entire property 20 feet wide. It is estimated that each lot will give space to 16 graves, giving an aggregate capacity for the interment of 21,600 persons. Extensive improvements are contemplated.

The Hebrew or Jewish Cemetery is located in the southern portion of Oak Hill. It is surrounded with a neat picket fence.

THE KENT SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTE,

noticed on page 464, holds its meetings twice every month, when papers are read, scientific matters discussed, and demonstrations of a scientific character made. The institute issues the following publications: "List of the Collections of A. O. Currier;" "List of Plants of Kent County, with notes;" "Geology of Kent County;" "Shell-bearing Mollusca of Michigan;" while ready for publication is "Archæology of Michigan." Publications of the society are exchanged with all such works of each scientific society in the United States and Europe. The field work in summer has been the exploration of Indian mounds, three of which are on the west side of the city, near the "old warehouse," 14 mounds three miles below city, on Grand river, and a number in Cascade and Plainfield townships. The researches of the institute have proven of great value to science, and given the institute an honored name in scientific circles.

The present membership is 50. The officers are: Dr. J. C. Parker, President; Prof. Mitchell, Secretary. Among the prominent members are: John Ball, A. O. Currier (deceased), W. H. De Camp, J. C. Parker, A. J. Daniels, Prof. Mitchell, E. A. Stone, E. S. Holmes, S. L. Fuller and Wright L. Coffinberry.

The collection at the disposal of the institute is large and valuable. The society itself is the senior of such organizations in this State. In 1881 the institute organized two auxiliary sections—the Microscopical and Ichthyological.

UNION BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

This association may be said to have been organized in 1847. At that early period in the history of Grand Rapids, a number of ladies banded themselves together for the purpose of relieving the unfortunate and educating the children of the poor. Notwithstanding the difficulties which oppose such enterprises, the members of the first benevolent society of Grand Rapids made the

charitable work a success, overcome every obstacle, and gradually raised their first humble institution to a "home" which holds a very important place among the charitable establishments of the State. In the following summary of a sketch prepared by one of the members of the society, its history is given.

In the fall of 1847 a few ladies of the village assembled within the school-house which then stood on a portion of the ground where is now the Ledyard block. The object of this meeting was to establish a benevolent society which would provide for the poor and sick members of the community. Mrs. Charlotte Cumming presided at the formal meeting, and when organization was perfected she was elected President, with Mrs. Lucinda Shepard, Secretary. The plan was essentially that pursued by the U. B. A. of the present time,—a union of the ladies of the different Churches to assist the ailing and necessitous, to relieve and clothe the children of poor parents, to encourage among the indigent poor a taste for industry and cleanliness. In carrying out this program the village was laid off in districts, and two visitors appointed for each division. These visitors reported cases needing aid to the society, with the general result of having such aid tendered.

In 1857 the charitable members of the old society organized the Grand Rapids Orphan Asylum, still continued the system of outside relief, and operated both systems, under separate names and one board of management. A small house was rented in 1857, furnished, and called the "Grand Rapids Asylum." This institution was located on Prospect street, and placed in charge of Mrs. Lucia Johnson as matron. Within a short time the society purchased a house on La Grave street, where its beneficent work was ably carried on for the six years following. During the war for the Union, the number of soldiers who became ill here claimed the attention of the society, and in consequence the regular order of work was partially suspended. In 1863 Mrs. Johnson, the matron of the asylum, died from the effects of pneumonia. Subsequently the few children under the guardianship of the society were provided for in another way; the house on LaGrave street was rented, with the exception of one room therein, in which the general work was continued.

A revival of interest in the work of the society marked the years immediately following 1865. In 1869 the ground at the corner of College avenue and Fountain street was purchased, and the house on LaGrave street sold. Pending the erection of a house of refuge, a small tenement, on Fountain street, was rented, and from September, 1870, to May, 1871, the work of benevolence was carried on there. It appears that during the two succeeding years various circumstances conspired to limit the usefulness of this organization. In 1873, however, the State Legislature authorized the reorganization of the society on a broader basis, and the same year the Gage property on Bostwick street was purchased, fitted up as a

"home," and inaugurated Dec. 1, 1875. This institution is supplied with a city map, a directory, a list of visiting committees and districts, a record book of applicants for employment, a record of application for domestics or laborers, record cards, newspapers, together with all the articles which go to render the working of such an institution perfect in detail.

In 1875-'6 the association sent a delegate to the convention of the State Board of Charities and Poor Superintendents. A dispensary was inaugurated in 1877, which contributes greatly to the efficiency of the home. The building and grounds of the association are paid for, partly by public contribution, but principally by a generous citizen of Grand Rapids.

The roll of the society comprises the names of 45 active members. The Board of Trustees for 1880-'81-'82 is as follows:

Dr. Charles Shepard, President; T. D. Gilbert, Treasurer; Mrs. S. L. Withey, Vice-President; William Hovey, Gains Dean, N. L. Avery, Mrs. Wealthy Morrison, Mrs. S. L. Fuller, Mrs. William Berkey, Mrs. C. Potter and Mrs. L. R. Atwater. This board controls the finances of the association. The Board of Directors, composed of 30 ladies, manage the affairs of the home. Mrs. Ellen Wilson is the able Secretary of the association, and Miss Josephine Tolford, Deputy-Treasurer. At the annual meeting, held Sept. 6, 1881, Mrs. J. M. Dudley was elected Secretary.

THE LADIES' HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

was organized in 1872, with 15 members. The first officers were Mrs. J. Wolf, President, and Mrs. B. Geis, Secretary. The ladies meet in the vestry of the synagogue. Charity to all in the city is the object of the society. The present membership—35. Present officers: Mrs. Joseph Houseman, President, and Mrs. B. Geis, Secretary.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

was organized June 25, 1866. Rev. J. Morgan Smith was the first signer of the constitution. The first officers included: M. S. Crosby, President; John T. Miller and Edwin Hoyt, jr., Vice-Presidents; J. Morgan Smith, R. S.; H. W. Slocum, Treasurer. The present officers are: Julius Berkey, President; E. F. Sweet and Rev. P. Moredike, Vice-Presidents; F. P. Rowland, Gen. Secretary; C. H. Gleason, Treasurer. Directors: Harvey J. Hollister, John G. Shields, J. H. Huggart, Edwin Hoyt, jr., L. Lowers, M. S. Crosby, J. W. Jones, N. W. Smith, F. E. Tuttle and James Gallup.

The association first opened on Canal street June 25, 1866, with meeting and reading-rooms and gymnasium. There were enrolled about 200 members the first year. The second place of meeting was on Monroe street, from which it moved into the Ledyard build-

ing when it was erected. The membership has increased to about 300. This association stands in better relation to the community than the majority of Y. M. C. associations in other cities. It has always been well supported by the Christian and other classes of this city, and also by the pastors of many of the Churches, with whom the members work unanimously. The order of entertainments comprises religious meetings, literary and musical reunions, socials and classes. Sometimes 15 religious meetings are held each week for months by this association. A musical society is now being organized for the purpose of musical instruction. Trades receptions have formed an important feature of the work, special attention being exercised in behalf of railroad men. A reading-room for their benefit is always open near the Union depot. The association has employed four general secretaries during its existence. It is now fortunate in possessing S. P. Rowland, formerly Secretary of the Boston Y. M. C. Association 15 years, and of the Philadelphia for five years. He is the senior Secretary in the work in the United States. The details of the work are managed by different committees. Men are found employment by the employment committee, and so with the railroad, musical, financial, religious and social committees: each controls a special department. J. G. Read, Librarian, has been in the employ of the association for several years. The reading-room is supplied with 125 newspapers and magazines, showing a list equal in number to that of the Boston society. There is a collection of shells displayed in the rooms of the association, valuable for its variety and extent.

B'NAI B'RITH.

Grand Rapids Lodge, No. 238, I. O. B. B.—This lodge was instituted June 6, 1875, with 20 members. Julius Houseman was elected President. The organization is under the jurisdiction of District No. 6, with headquarters at Chicago. The object of the order is to elevate the standing of Judaism, to alleviate the needy and the sick, to watch with and bury the dead, and protect our orphans and widows. The officers of the lodge are elected in January and July annually, consisting of president, vice-president, treasurer, vice-treasurer, recording secretary, financial secretary, warden, outside guardian and three trustees. The financial secretary and trustees are elected annually. The present officers include: G. A. Wolf, President; T. C. Levi, Vice-President; M. Tyroler, Recording Secretary; M. A. Heyman, Financial Secretary; M. May, Treasurer; L. Vossen, Warden; L. Mainszer, Outside Guardian; Joseph Houseman, J. Barth and T. C. Levi, Trustees.

CENTRAL W. C. T. U.

was organized April 23, 1874. The first officers of the Union were: Mrs. Spencer, President; Mrs. Henry Spring, Secretary; Mrs. E. L. Briggs, Treasurer, with an advisory committee of 15

members. In 1877-'78 five branches were established, viz.: Bridge street, 6th Ward, East street and 5th Ward. The last named has ceased to exist. The Central Union is now in a flourishing condition, as are all the branches. The present officers of the Central are: Mrs. Leonard, President; Mrs. J. Wheeler, Secretary; Mrs. Julius Berkey, Cor. Sec., and Mrs. M. P. Sapp, Treasurer. There are 42 members enrolled.

The officers of Bridge Street Union are Mrs. Canfield, President; Mrs. Taylor, Secretary, and Mrs. Cordiss, Treasurer. The number of members is 20.

The Sixth Ward Union is presided over by Mrs. P. J. Howard, with Mrs. Freeman, Secretary. There are 35 members belonging to this branch.

The East Street Union claims a membership of 27, and is presided over by Mrs. O. Kellogg, with Mrs. Orsor, Secretary.

I. O. G. T.

Valley City Lodge, No. 52, was organized Jan. 12, 1878. Its present officers are: Martin Gilbertson, W. C. T.; Carrie Plank, W. V. T.; Elmer Willey, W. S.; Jennie Dale, W. T.; Hattie Escott, W. I. G.; Fred Willey, W. O. G.; C. H. Bacon, W. M.; Annie Dale, W. F. S.

Grand Rapids Lodge, No. 814, is the pioneer lodge of the I. O. G. T. in this city. The present official list is as follows: W. D. Norton, W. C. T.; Miss Jennie Knight, W. V. T.; W. T. Hawk, W. R. C.; T. W. Dwight, W. F. S.; J. Mack, W. T.; C. F. Mitchel, W. M.; Miss Nettie Knight, W. D. M.; Miss Louisa Lowe, W. I. G.; Miss Laura Bailey, L. H. S.; Miss Lina A. Johnson, R. H. S.; Miss Lizzie Scruby, W. S. S.; A. F. Burch, W. C.; W. E. Grove, P. W. C. T.

I. O. O. F.

Walhala Lodge, No. 249, was organized Jan. 12, 1875, with 30 members. The first election of officers resulted in the choice of the following: Henry Hammel, N. G.; Joseph Rupprecht, V. G.; Edward Fleischer, R. S.; Fred Loettgert, Treasurer. The present officers are: John Fox, N. G.; Ferdinand Richel, V. G.; C. F. Mertz, R. S.; August Schmidt, Treasurer; Joseph Rupprecht, D. D. G. M.

Grand Rapids Lodge, No. 11, was organized in 1858, with a membership of seven. The first officers included: Jacob Barnes, N. G.; A. X. Carey, V. G.; S. O. Kingsbury, J. W.; George W. Griggs, Sentinel; Elias Matter, R. S., and Ebenezer Anderson, Treasurer. The present officers are: Thomas Remington, N. G.; R. A. Farrell, V. G.; —Smith, J. W.; William E. Grove, Rec. Scribe; Peter O. Voorhis, P. S.; Ebenezer Anderson, Treasurer. These, together with 94 members, form the lodge.

Grand Rapids Encampment, No. 43, was organized in 1871. Its present officers are: C. N. Armstrong, C. P.; Rev. Charles Fluhrer, Chaplain; Dorr Skeels, H. P.; James H. Partridge, Scribe; Frank Mattison, Treas.; R. A. Farrell, S. W. The present membership is 36.

Enterprise, No. 212, was organized in 1874. The present officers are: C. N. Armstrong, N. G.; J. C. Fogg, V. G.; F. P. Guibert, R. S.; James Melville, P. S.; Hiram Madden, Treasurer. This lodge numbers 46 members.

Together with the lodges named, are *Purity Lodge, No. 58, D. of R.*; *West-Side Lodge, No. 250*, organized in 1875; and the *Odd-Fellows' Mutual Benefit Association of Western Michigan*. The organization of this order here is perfect in detail, and its prosperity unquestioned.

The first lodge of Odd Fellows established here was known as *Irving Lodge No. 11*, chartered in 1846. In 1858 it was reorganized, under the name *Grand Rapids Lodge, No. 11*.

MASONIC.

Grand Rapids Chapter, No. 7, Royal Arch Masons was organized by a special dispensation issued by the M. E. Grand High Priest of the State of Michigan, March 19 1850. The following are the names of the officers at its organization: Samuel L. Bigalow, H. P.; Joshua Boyer, K.; Amos Roberts, S.; Truman H. Lyon, Treas.; F. D. A. Foster, Sec'y; Jas. P. Scott, C. of H.; H. Dean, P. S.

The following are the names of the several H. P.'s since its organization, and the years of their office: Truman H. Lyon, 1851; John Almy, 1852; John Clancy, 1853, John Almy, 1854; John Clancy, 1855; D. S. Leavitt, 1856; Wm. P. Innes, 1857; Geo. Gray, 1860; L. A. Rogers, 1861-'4; L. Moore, 1865-'7; J. W. Champ-
lin, 1868; L. H. Randall, 1869; C. H. Johnson, 1870; L. H. Randall, 1872; C. J. Kruger, 1873-5; W. K. Wheeler, 1876; J. W. Champlin, 1877; Geo. W. LaBour, 1878-81.

The officers at present are: Geo. W. LaBour, H. P.; James N. Davis, K.; W. H. Wheeler, S.; N. B. Scribner, C. of H.; F. A. Holcomb, P. S.; Geo. E. Kirk, R. A. C.; A. J. Elliot, M. 3 Vl.; J. W. McGowen, M. 2; H. M. Dumas, M. 1; E. D. Benedict, Treasurer; L. A. Rogers, Secretary; and Ira W. Evans, Tyler. The present membership of the chapter is 220.

Grand River Lodge, No. 34, was organized March 19, 1849, by a special dispensation from the Grand Master of the State of Michigan. The first officers were: Truman H. Lyon, W. M.; Ira S. Hatch, S. W.; Aaron Dikeman, J. W.; Henry Eaton, Treasurer; Wm. D. Moore, Secretary; Julius Granger, S. D.; Geo. M. Mills, J. D.; Harry Dean, Tyler,—all of whom are dead except Aaron Dikeman and Harry Dean. The present officers are—Isaac H. Parrish, W. M.; B. S. Hanchett, S. W.; DeWitt C. Blackmer, J.

W.; Eben Anderson, Treasurer; L. A. Rogers, Secretary; James Cooper, S. D.; John M. Butler, J. D.; Ira W. Evans, Tyler. The present membership is over 300.

Valley City Lodge, No. 86, was organized under dispensation, Nov. 25, 1856, with David S. Leavitt, W. M.; J. W. Sligh, S. W.; Ed. S. Earle, J. W. The charter members composed: Wm. R. Barnard, Wright L. Coffinberry, Ed. S. Earle, John T. Holmes, Wm. P. Innes, Samuel A. Judd, Ed. D. Benedict, John C. Buchanan, David S. Leavitt, Julius Leonard, Alex. V. Mann, John McConnell, Ed. McCollum, Seymour S. Porter, Adam Patterson, Benj. F. Porter, Wm. H. Reynolds, Jas. W. Sligh, Henry Spring. The charter officers, elected January, 1857, were: David S. Leavitt, W. M.; Jas. W. Sligh, S. W.; Ed. S. Earle, J. W.; Seymour S. Porter, Treasurer; Wm. H. Reynolds, Secretary; Benj. F. Porter, S. D.; Sam. A. Judd, J. D.; Henry Dean, Tyler.

The worshipful masters from organization to the present time, included: D. S. Leavitt, 1857-'8; Jas. W. Sligh, 1859; Ed. D. Benedict, 1860-'1; W. K. Wheeler, 1862-'3-'4-'5-'6-'7-'8-1870-'1; J. C. Parker, 1869; J. N. Davis, 1872-'3-'4; Wm. P. Innes, 1875; Geo. W. La Bour, 1876-'7-'8-'9-'80-'1; The officers for the year 1881, are: Geo. W. La Bour, W. M.; R. D. Swartwout, S. W.; Willis P. Sharpe, J. W.; Ed. D. Benedict, Treasurer; Jas. N. Davis, Secretary; Jas. Rawson, S. D.; Allan Bell, J. D.; Ira W. Evans, Tyler.

Tyre Council was organized July 27, 1860, with 14 charter members. The following were the first officers: E. D. Benedict, T. I. G. M.; W. P. Innes, D. I. G. M.; David A. Davitt, P. C. W.; T. H. Lyon, Treasurer; Wm. H. Reynolds, Rec.; S. A. Judd, C. of G.; L. A. Rogers, S.; H. Dean, Sentinel. The T. I. G. Masters from organization to the present time, include E. D. Benedict, David S. Leavitt, William H. Tanner, Charles H. Johnson, J. Goldsmith, jr., William J. Long, George Voorhis, and John W. Champlin. The present officers of the Council are: George Voorhis, T. I. G. M.; John Goldsmith, D. I. G. M.; John Bole, P. C. of W.; Thomas Gibbins, Treasurer; John L. Curtis, Recorder; George W. La Bour, C. of G.; Peter Gorter, Sentinel. This branch of the order comprises 56 members at present.

Humboldt Lodge, No. 276, was instituted in 1870. After an existence of 10 years, it surrendered its charter and records to Col. W. P. Innes, Grand Secretary.

North Star Lodge No. 4 (colored), was organized in January, 1872, with ten members. The first officers were: Jacob Hiwarden, W. M.; George Anderson, S. W.; J. C. Craig, J. W.; Jesse Walker, Treas. The present officers comprise: Henry Daley, W. M.; J. C. Ford, S. W.; Charles Deartson, J. W.; J. C. Craig, Treas.; George Alexander, Sec.; William Clark, S. D.; Harry Robinson, J. D.; George Wilson, S.; Daniel Johnson, S.; George Washington, T. Present membership, 28.

Masons' Mutual Benefit Association of Western Michigan was instituted in 1875 with 35 members. The officers elected July 6, 1875, were: William P. Innes, President; Crawford Angel, Vice-President; E. D. Benedict, Jacob Barth, L. A. Rogers, E. Anderson, J. M. Davis, J. B. Graves, William H. Reynolds, C. J. Kruger, Trustees; L. A. Rogers, Secretary; E. D. Benedict, Treasurer. The present officers are: W. P. Innes, President; Crawford Angel, Vice-President; Ed. D. Benedict, Secretary, and Jacob Barth, Treasurer. The Board of Trustees comprises: A. B. Botsford, John L. Curtis, James N. Davis, William Dunham, A. H. Fowle, Elias Matter, Grand Rapids; O. B. Barber, Caledonia; W. H. Fish, Sparta; R. A. Hall, Coldwater; S. J. Koon, Lisbon; E. J. Pruin, Spring Lake; M. W. Riker, Hastings; W. J. H. Saunders, Grand Haven, and A. P. Thomas, Howard City. The two classes of membership comprise 3,840 members.

Doric Lodge No. 342 (West Side) was organized Aug. 29, 1876, with 32 members. The first officers were: W. M., William K. Wheeler; S. W., N. B. Scribner; J. W., W. B. Folger; Treasurer, J. B. Folger; Secretary, C. W. Loud; J. D., D. E. Emery; S. W., Joseph Albright; T., Philip Young. This lodge claims, at present, a membership of 75, including the following named officers: W. M., W. K. Wheeler; S. W., M. L. Northrop; J. W., W. N. Quackenbush; Treasurer, J. B. Folger; Secretary, C. W. Loud; S. D., Alexander Dale; J. D., A. C. Hydom; Tyler, Philip Young.

The *De Witt Clinton Consistory, S. P. R. S.*, 32d, was organized in 1866 at Kalamazoo, and removed to Grand Rapids by permission of the "Supreme Council," where it was reorganized Aug. 15, 1878. The present officers are: John D. Jennings, 33, Illustrious Com. in Chief; Alonzo C. Whitcomb, Ill. 1st Lieut. Com.; Heman N. Moore, Ill. 2d Lieut. Com.; William P. Innes, 33, Ill. Min. of S. & G. O.; J. Q. Adams, Ill. G. Ch.; Alonzo H. Fowle, Ill. G. M. C.; E. D. Benedict, Ill. Sec. K. of S.; Jacob Barth, Ill. Treasurer; John W. Drew, Ill. G. Eng. & A.; John Goldsmith, Ill. S. B.; Fred. J. Morrison, Ill. Capt. of G.; Leonard T. Guild, Ill. G. Org.; Charles S. Robinson, Ill. G. T.

The *Rose Croix Chapter* was organized Dec. 1, 1866, at Kalamazoo, Mich., and reorganized at Grand Rapids in October, 1878. The present officers are W. P. Innes, 33, M. W. & P. M.; Charles H. Brown, 33, M. E. & P. K. S. W.; ———, M. E. & P. K. J. W.; Daniel Striker, M. E. & P. K. G. O.; R. D. Swartout, R. & P. K. Sec. & K. of S. & A.; Jacob Barth, R. & P. K. Treasurer; E. H. Fowle, R. & P. K. G. M. C.; Fred. J. Morrison, R. & P. K. Capt. of G. The chapter claims 125 members.

Cyrus Council, Prince of Jerusalem, was organized in April, 1868, and reorganized in August, 1876. The present officers include: W. P. Innes, 33, M. E. S. G. M.; Charles H. Brown, 33, S. G. W.; Eugene E. Winsor, Sec.; Jacob Barth, Treas.; Alonzo H. Fowle, M. C.; Fred. J. Morrison, M. E. The present membership is 125.

Moriah Lodge was organized in April, 1868, and reorganized in August, 1876, by E. D. Benedict, P. T. P. G. M.; Geo. Voorheis, P. D. G. M., with 30 members. The first officers were: John D. Jennings, T. P. G. M.; George Voorheis, D. G. M.; E. D. Benedict, Sec.; C. Burchard, Treas. The present officers include Charles B. Judd, T. P. G. M.; Daniel Striker, D. G. M.; N. B. Scribner, S. G. W.; Eugene E. Winsor, J. G. W.; R. D. Swarthout, Sec.; Jacob Barth, Treas.; Alonzo H. Fowle, M. C.; George E. Hubbard, G. O.; Fred. J. Morrison, C. G.; Michael Rosenfield, S.; Leonard T. Guild, G. Organist. The number of members belonging to this lodge is 134.

The Knights Templar Lodge was instituted here in November, 1856, by David S. Leavitt, E. C., with 25 charter members. The present officers are: H. M. Moore, E. C.; J. D. Utley, G.; J. C. Smith, C. G.; Rev. Charles Fluhrer, P.; H. F. Hastings, S. W.; J. D. Lacey, J. W.; Thomas Freeman, Treas.; E. D. Benedict, Recorder; John Brennan, Std. B.; S. E. Watson, Swd. B.; George E. Kirk, W.; F. A. Holcomb, S.; N. D. Scribner, A. J. Elliot, C. B. Judd, Guards. The Eminent Commanders of the order were D. S. Leavitt, E. D. Benedict, J. C. Buchanan, J. W. Champlin, George Gray, L. R. Atwater, L. H. Randall and H. M. Moore, the present E. C. The commandery now claims 152 members.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

Samaritan Lodge, K. of H., 387, was organized Oct. 10, 1876, with the following charter members: William H. DeCamp, Henry A. Formby, O. L. Goyette, W. C. Dennis, James B. Morton, William Crawford, William L. Wilson, J. B. Parker, Allen Durfee, Smith Pratt and Cyrus Pedrick. The officers elected at organization were: J. B. Parker, P. D.; W. L. Wilson, D.; Cyrus Pedrick, V. D.; Smith Pratt, A. D.; H. A. Formby, R. and F. R.; W. H. DeCamp, Treasurer; O. L. Goyette, Chaplain; William Crawford, Guide; Allen Durfee, Guard and Sentinel; J. B. Parker, Allen Durfee and Smith Pratt, Trustees. The following are the officers elected for the ensuing term by Samaritan Lodge, No. 387, K. of H., Jan. 23, 1881: Edgar A. Fletcher, Dictator; William B. Loveland, Vice Dictator; Lewis R. Lansing, Assistant Dictator; John G. Steinecke, Past Dictator; Albert H. Standish, Reporter; Henry A. Formby, Financial Reporter; James Dolbee, Treasurer; Isaac Sigler, Chaplain; A. T. Gray, Guide; Jared O. Smith, Guardian; William Ickler, Sentinel, and Dr. James M. Sligh, Medical Examiner.

Columbus Lodge, K. of H., 664, was organized May 29, 1877, with the following charter members: Moses May, Jacob I. Levi, E. Gerechter, A. C. Davis, Charles H. Dyer, H. E. Fuller, Bernhard Allen, DeForest Hunt, G. H. Outhouse, Isaac C. Levi, Abram Wilzinski, Wellington Johnson, Charles J. Hupp, Max

Treusch, S. Gutman, Nathan Rodman and W. G. Cathcart. The officers elected at organization were: C. H. Dyer, P. D.; J. I. Levi, D.; E. Gerechter, V. D.; H. E. Fuller, A. D.; A. C. Davis, R.; Moses May, F. R.; Nathan Rodman, Treasurer; W. Johnson, Chaplain; C. J. Hupp, Guide; W. G. Cathcart, Guardian; G. H. Outhouse, Sentinel; Moses May, C. H. Dyer, I. C. Levi, Trustees.

Dec. 4, 1878, Columbus Lodge surrendered its charter and consolidated with Samaritan Lodge; since which date the lodge membership has been increased by the accession of 21 members. The following is a list of the Past Dictators, belong to the lodge at the present time, with respective dates at which they were raised to the offices: J. B. Parker, Oct. 13, 1876; C. H. Dyer, May 29, 1877; W. L. Wilson, July 11, 1877; Jacob I. Levi, Jan. 10, 1878; Smith Pratt, July 3, 1878; E. Gerechter, July 11, 1878; A. B. Richmond, Dec. 18, 1878; A. H. Standish, July 2, 1879; Moses May, Jan. 7, 1880; E. J. Herrick, July 8, 1880; I. M. Wilcox, Jan. 9, 1881, and A. Steinecke, July 6, 1881.

Mystic Lodge, 689, west side, was organized July, 1877, when the following were elected first officers: W. H. Powers, P. D.; James H. Walker, Treasurer; Charles Pelton, R.; George A. Hall, F. R. The present officers of the lodge are: H. M. Reynolds, P. D.; Lyman Keeney, P.; William Cox, Treasurer; J. W. Haywood, F. R.; W. W. Hall, R. The present membership numbers 25.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF FORESTERS.

The officers of *Court Zunder*, No. 8, for 1881-'2, are: Harry Newman, C. R.; Charles Fox, V. C. R.; Eber Rice, Receiving Secretary; A. C. Parker, Treasurer; D. A. Laubenstein, Financial Secretary; Wm. Echternacht, S. W.; Seidell, J. W.; J. H. Nettle, S. B.; A. Worfell, J. B.; Dr. Laubenstein, Physician. The State High Court of the Independent Order of Foresters closed its session at Grand Rapids Aug. 10, 1881. The following officers of the State Court were elected for the ensuing term: John H. Roberts, of Grand Rapids, State High Chief Ranger; J. W. Johnson, of Lawton, State Vice High Chief Ranger; Eber Rice, of Grand Rapids, State High Secretary; Nathan Kint, of Detroit, State High Treasurer; Charles H. Hosken, of Jackson, State High Physician; Charles Trebing, of Grand Rapids, State High Marshal; F. Schulte, of Jackson, State High Counsellor; Samuel Shellfish, of Detroit, State Senior Woodward; Aaron Kaufman, of Detroit, State Junior Woodward; Charles Gillespie, of Lawton, State Senior Beadle; Mr. Steyskehl, of Detroit, State Junior Beadle; Louis Zunder, of Grand Rapids, State High Chaplain. Mr. Louis Zunder was elected High Representative from this State to the Supreme High Court of the Foresters, which meets at Terre Haute, Ind., on the second Tuesday in June, 1882.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

A lodge of Knights of Pythias was reorganized with 28 members Sept. 19, 1881. The officers elected were: H. D. C. Van Asmus, P. C.; A. S. White, C. C.; John Goldsmith, B. C.; W. S. Emery, P. W.; J. M. Wolcott, K. of R. and S.; S. P. Bennett, M. of V.; L. E. Hawkins, G. W. Munson and H. D. C. Van Asmus, Trustees. Application was made for a charter, and the officers were installed by the officers of the Grand Lodge in October, 1881.

THE RED MEN.

Henry Coole, Grand Sachem of the Independent Order of Red Men of the State of Michigan, instituted a tribe of this order at Grand Rapids, in September 1881, which started out with a charter membership of about 40. The objects and aims of the order are stated to be: "To promote the exercise and practice of the true principles of benevolence and charity, to care for and protect the widows and orphans, and to cultivate and establish friendly relations among mankind." The new tribe is officered as follows: Geo. N. Miller, Grand Sachem; H. A. Ruhlman, Senior Sagamore; John Hart, Junior Sagamore; T. W. Teeven, Chief of Records; Peter Reynders, Keeper of Wampum; L. V. Moulton, Prophet; L. Hart, Guard of Wigwam; J. Miller, Guard of Forest; Alexander Harper and H. S. Williams, Sanapes; J. Kridler, W. P. Howe, B. F. Lockwood and R. Johns, Warriors; E. Wenn, J. H. Jones, A. A. Kinney and J. H. Sheller, Hunters.

ROYAL ARCANUM.

Bryant Council, No. 182, was organized Oct. 18, 1878, by D. G. Regent, R. A. McCarty, with 17 members. The officers elected were: Regent, A. H. Standish; Past Regent, Jno. M. Hoon; Vice-Regent, J. M. Wilcox; Orator, E. M. Adams; Secretary, E. C. Allen; Collector, W. Y. Barkley; Treasurer, W. R. Adams; Chaplain, R. M. Luton; Guide, W. E. Remington; Warden, A. L. Bennett; Sentry, S. N. Watson; Trustees, H. H. Holton, J. M. Wilcox, R. K. Putman.

The Regent for 1879 was J. M. Wilcox, and for 1880, W. C. Weatherby. The officers for 1881-'2 are: Regent, A. L. Bennett; Vice-Regent, W. B. Loveland; Orator, A. J. Holt; Secretary, H. H. Holton; Collector, S. W. Watson; Treasurer, W. R. Adams; Chaplain, R. A. Baker; Guide, J. B. Barlow; Warden, C. W. Remington; Sentry, J. Waddell; Trustees, J. M. Wilcox, G. W. Gay, A. J. Holt; Rep. Grd. Cl., W. C. Weatherby; Alternate, A. J. Holt.

Dr. J. M. Sligh, District Deputy of the Royal Arcanum, organized and instituted a new lodge of the order in this city, Aug. 10, 1881, when the following officers were elected: Past Regent, Dr. C. H. Dyer; Regent, Isaac Siegler; Vice-Regent, W. H. Sheller; Orator, B. F. Sliter; Recording Secretary, F. J. Wurzburg; Collector, John H. Noreus; Treasurer, Louis Zunder; Chaplain, Edward H. Horton; Guide, Charles Yales; Warden, Ernest

Siegler ; Sentinel, E. Sundberg ; Trustees, Jacob Jacobson, Albert Rosenthal and Charles Wright ; Medical Examiners, Doctors Sligh and Church.

THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

was organized here under Department Commander Col. A. T. McReynolds. Perhaps in no other quarter of the Union is the association so influential as here in this old military center. The posts represented here are the "Custer" and "New Champlin," the latter of which was organized Sept. 10, 1881, with the following officers:—Post Commander, E. O. Stevens ; Senior Vice P. C., A. A. Milmine ; Junior Vice P. C., John Lindsey ; Quartermaster, A. S. Richards ; Surgeon, Henry Cadwell ; Chaplain, Wm. Nesbitt ; Officer of the Day, H. A. Hydorn ; Officer of the Guard, James Simonds ; Adjutant, C. L. Shattuck.

THE HOLLAND MUTUAL AID SOCIETY

is an organization, whose main object is to assist sick members by paying to them a sum of money every week during their sickness and to furnish them with watchmen if necessary, and in the second place to educate their members in literature. It was started March 4, 1874, by J. Hensen, T. Jansen, J. C. Dortmond, W. Benkers, B. J. Van Onsenoord, J. D. Stockers, J. Nisters, M. Heisma and H. Lindhout, and it was organized according to the laws of the State of Michigan, by the then officers of July 29, 1876. The first election of officers took place May 27, 1874, resulting as follows : President, J. Hensen ; Vice-President, J. C. Dortmond ; Corresponding Secretary, J. Van Osenbruggen ; Treasurer, H. Lindhout ; Trustees, M. Heisma, W. Borrendamme, C. Sonke, J. Nisters, H. Gaalken, T. Jansen, B. Sonke and J. Eike.

The following shows the election of officers of said society from that time up to 1881 :

1875.	1877.	Treas., J. M. Metz.
Pres., J. D. Stockers.	Pres., P. H. Eleveld.	Trustees, W. Brummeler.
V. Pres., J. C. Dortmond.	V. Pres., M. B. Kimm.	P. Jansen, J. Hensen.
Cor. Sec., J. Van Osenbruggen.	Cor. Sec., H. M. Buhrmann.	1880.
Fin. Sec., W. Vander Maas.	Fin. Sec., J. C. Dortmond.	Pres., S. Jansen.
Treas., J. Hensen.	Treas., J. Hensen.	Vice Pres., R. Vander Werp.
Trustees, B. Sonke, M. Eyke, W. Heisma, C. Sonke, P. Jansen, A. Qierleyn, P. H. Eleveld, P. J. Heystek.	Trustees, S. D. Zylstra, J. M. Metz, R. Kimm.	Cor. Sec., J. C. Heyboer.
1876.	1878.	Fin. Sec., S. D. Zylstra.
Pres., P. H. Eleveld.	Pres. P. H. Eleveld.	Treas., J. M. Metz.
V. Pres., T. Jan ^e n.	V. Pres., J. C. Dortmond.	Trustees, P. Van Dyk, J. Hensen, H. Van Aalderen.
Cor. Sec., J. Van Osenbruggen.	Cor. Sec., H. Van Aalderen.	1881.
Fin. Sec., J. Quiderhock.	Fin. Sec., H. Vincent.	Pres., P. H. Eleveld.
Treas., J. Hensen.	Treas., J. M. Metz.	Vice Pres., H. M. Buhrmann.
Trustees, H. M. Buhrmann, J. M. Metz, H. Van Aalderen.	Trustees, S. D. Zylstra, J. Griebert, M. B. Kimm.	Cor. Sec., H. Van Aalderen.
	1879.	Fin. Sec., W. Brummeler.
	Pres., P. H. Eleveld.	Treas., J. M. Metz.
	V. Pres., R. Kimm.	Trustees, J. Luback, P. Van Dyk, J. Hensen.
	Cor. Sec., H. Van Aalderen.	
	Fin. Sec., H. Vincent.	

During the time of its existence the society lost only two members by death. It has now a membership of 144.

ORGANIZATIONS OF RECENT DATE.

Covenant Mutual Benefit Association.—The first meeting of this society, since its reorganization and consolidation with the Covenant Mutual Benefit Association of Illinois, was held July 28, 1881, in the hall of the Grand Rapids Lodge, No. 11, I. O. O. F. There were present 125 members in person and by proxy. The report of the trustees showed that 1,890 applications for membership had been received during the preceding six months; that the present membership was 6,812, being a net gain in six months of 1,306; that there had been 23 deaths and 23 claims paid. The total amount paid beneficiaries was \$65,887.73, being an average of \$2,429.90. The death rate per 1,000 had been 3.73, or one death in every 267 members. The receipts during the six months were \$81,592.72, and the total expenses had been \$71,586.32. The net balance in the hands of the treasurer was \$19,725.91, of which \$15,000 was in U. S. Bonds and \$4,725.91 in cash. After reading the reports of the trustees, secretary, treasurer and finance committee, the following Trustees were elected for the ensuing year: Rev. Chas. Fluhrer, Dr. C. W. Prindle, P. O. Voorheis, Charles N. Armstrong, Jay L. Deming, Dr. H. S. Holden and Frederick Loettgert. The Trustees elected as officers for the year, 1881-'2, are the following persons: President, Rev. Charles Fluhrer; Vice-President, Dr. C. W. Prindle; Secretary, P. O. Voorheis; Treasurer, Frederick Loettgert.

The Lowell Club.—The organization of Lowell citizens, living at Grand Rapids, into a body known as the "Grand Rapids Lowell Club," selected the following board of officers for the initiatory term, beginning July 11, 1881: President, F. H. Hosford; Vice-President, Frank W. Hine; Secretary, George L. Stone; Treasurer, Albert W. Hine; Executive Committee, Willard Keeney, Louis E. Hunt and Fred C. Devendorf. A number of social and literary entertainments, to be held here and at Lowell, are contemplated by the society.

MISCELLANEOUS SOCIETIES.

A new boat club was organized in the upper part of the city, called the "*Neversink*," Aug. 2, 1881. The club built a boat-house on the river just below Leonard street bridge, 16x24 feet in size, and is building a barge 60 feet long, to be used for pleasure excursions.

St. George's Society.—The following officers have been elected for the six months ending Dec. 12, 1881: President, Wm. Jackson; Vice-President, George Smalley; Treasurer, Harry Cooper; Financial Secretary, Thomas Brinton; Recording Secretary, John Wood;

Physician, Dr. Hazlewood; Trustees, Alfred Cooper, S. Curtis, E. Jones; Visiting Committee, Messrs. Weeks, Lawrence, Formby, Curtis and Newman.

Sanitary Association.—The officers elected for the year 1881-'2, are: President, Right Rev. G. D. Gillespie; Vice-President, Prof. E. A. Strong; Secretary, Dr. C. H. Maxim; Treasurer, A. T. Page; Executive Committee, Rev. J. Morgan Smith, Robert Sproul, Dr. Stevens and E. B. Fisher.

Mutual Benefit Association.—The employes of C. C. Comstock organized a mutual benefit association, the object of which is specified in the name, and elected the following officers, Aug. 24, 1881: President, Fred Taylor; Vice-President, Albert Babcock; Secretary, Wm. H. Vanderheyden; Treasurer, Chauncey H. Fisher.

St. Mark's Guild, which was formed in June, 1881, by the Rev. S. Burford, for the benefit of the young people of St. Mark's Church, has done and is doing a noble work in different parts of the city through the various committees. Early in August the reverend gentleman formed another guild at the chapel of the Good Shepherd, for the purpose of doing a good work in connection with the Church in that part of the city. The grounds and buildings are to be beautified by this guild. The Sunday-school at this place is large, and the services are held every Sunday afternoon by the Rev. S. Burford, and are well attended.

We-que-ton sing.—At the recent meeting of the Wequetonsing Resort Association (Presbyterian Resort) at Harbor Springs, the following Directors were chosen for the ensuing year: L. H. Trask, W. O. Hughart, I. Montgomery, H. H. Northrop, H. M. Morey and H. H. Pope. The officers were re-elected as follows: President, I. H. Trask; Vice-President, W. O. Hughart; Secretary and Treasurer, H. H. Pope.

The Wood-Carvers.—At the semi-annual meeting of the Wood Carvers' Association the following officers were elected: President, S. Lopez; Vice-President, M. Condon; Receiving Secretary, O. Fuller; Financial Secretary, M. Heintz; Corresponding Secretary, M. Manning; Treasurer, T. Gleason; Trustees, R. Spencer, R. Fife and W. Vogelsaug; Librarian, M. Condon; Sergeant-at-Arms, H. Hehno. The association is prosperous. It has about 50 members, has permanent rooms, and meets regularly once in two weeks. It has the nucleus of a fine art library already. The association is also arranging for a benefit of about \$5 per week for members who may suffer from illness.

The organization of the *Grand Rapids Furniture Manufacturers' Association* was completed at the meeting held June 27, 1881, by the election of the following Directors: Julius Berkey, of Berkey & Gay, three years; E. H. Foote, of Chair Company, and O. L. Howard, of the Phoenix, two years; J. E. McBride, of Nelson, Matter & Co., and J. C. Moore, of the Grand Rapids Furniture Company, one year. These directors, together with the following officers chosen at a previous meeting, constitute the Executive

Board of the association: Elias Matter, President; T. F. Richards, Vice-President; J. C. Darrah, Secretary.

Land League.—At the last regular meeting of the local Land League, held June 29, 1881, the following officers were elected: President, Thos. Nestor; Vice President, P. McMahon; Secretary, E. J. Reynolds; Treasurer, Thos. Doran; Executive Committee, Thos. Welch, M. Caulfield, A. A. Brown.

The Valley City Choral Society is the name of a new musical organization with 40 members, established here in September, 1881, for the purpose of elevating and advancing the cause of music in this city. It had its origin in the desire of many good musicians to place the cause of music on a more solid footing than it has previously occupied here. It bids fair to be the most successful enterprise of such a character ever originated in Grand Rapids. There will be two classes of members, active and associate. The following officers have been chosen to serve till Jan. 1, 1882: President, Hon. T. D. Gilbert; Vice President, C. H. Gleason; Secretary, W. H. Loomis; Treasurer, J. H. P. Hughart; Board of Directors, L. P. Eddy, H. W. Nash, L. D. Follett. The President, Secretary and Treasurer are *ex officio* members of the above Board of Directors. At the first meeting of the Board of Directors, Prof. A. R. Wellenstein was selected to fill the position of Musical Director.

Among the societies failing to supply data or names are the following: St. George's, St. Joseph's, St. Patrick's, and St. Adelbert's (Polish) Benevolent societies; Lawrence Barrett Dramatic Club, Yung Maenner Band, Mohawk Club and the Workingmen's Aid Society.

MANUFACTURES.

Every characteristic of the village of 1849 is changed, or has disappeared. The march of improvement has dwarfed the past, and risen above its highest hopes. Where was the log cabin or the diminutive frame dwelling or store-house of the first settlers, are now great business blocks, showing larger proportions, and bespeaking more honest wealth than those great feudal castles of the old, dull, monarchical world. Away up and down that river are the busy mills and factories of a beautiful city, which, less than a half a century ago, swept past the rude villages of the savage allies of the British in their last efforts to destroy the young Republic. Hills have been cut down, streamlet courses changed, the swamps filled up, and the very face of old Dame Nature changed in every feature.

The manufacturing industries of Grand Rapids are generally of that class which are known throughout the Union; not a few of them hold a high reputation in Europe; all of them form a testimony to the enterprise of a people which cannot be surpassed. To-day the city is the center of the furniture trade, and in other branches of manufacture it has outgrown many of its older rivals.

Even now its manufacturing industries are in their infancy ; what their manhood will reach can only be formed in the imagination. The amazing progress made within the last few years leads one to expect something greater from the future,—a city filling half a county with its buildings, and the Union with its name. These pages show the gradual advance of place and people; but apart from this record of remarkable and magnificent progress, there is yet a record which forms in itself a true account of what private enterprise has done, and still continues to do,—that is, the review of the manufacturing industries of the city in 1880, taken from the report of G. W. Gage, a special agent appointed to collect the manufacturing statistics of Grand Rapids for the 10th United States Census.

There are 504 manufacturing establishments in Grand Rapids. The total capital invested is \$5,477,352. The total average number of laborers afforded employment is 6,742. The sum total of wages per year is \$2,287,003. The total annual value of the material consumed is \$4,791,467. The total value of product is \$9,076,486.

The total of establishments divides into occupations as follows : Alabastine, one; agricultural implements, six; brooms, one; brick yards, two; breweries, five; bottling beer, seven; bent wood, one; bakery goods, 14; brushes, one; boots and shoes 18; blacksmithing, 16; boxes, four; belting and leather, two; chemicals and extracts, six; clothing, 15; confectionery, three; coffee and spices, one; contractors and builders, 20; coopers, nine; coffins and caskets, three; cigars, 18; carpet-sweepers five; car works, one; excelsior, three; edge tools, one; electric light, one; furniture and upholstering, 29; files, four; family scales, one; fanning-mills and milk safes, one; gun-makers, one; gas works, one; gloves and mittens, one; flour and grist mills, six; gum shellac, one; galvanized iron, two; gas fitting and plumbing, five; hoop-skirts, one; hats, caps, and furs, two; jewelry and repairing, 13; lumber and saw mills, seven; lime, two; millinery, two; medicines and compounds, five; machine shops and foundries, 16; meat packers and slaughterers, 21; medical instruments, two; newspapers, 11; planing-mills, two; plaster-mills, three; picture frames, four; pianos, one; painters and glaziers, 11; photographers, 10; book and job printers, 11; potteries, two; roofers, one; stencils and dies, three; sewing machines, one; soap, two; small beer and pop, two; spoon bait, one; sash doors and blinds, seven; saddlery and harness, 10; stone cutters two; toys, one; tomb stones, three; tanneries, two; tents and awnings, one; tinware and sheet iron, 10; telephones, one; wagons and carriages, 25; wooden ware, seven; wire works, three; woolen mills, one; Waters' patent barrels, one; miscellaneous (including establishments of all kinds producing to the value of less than \$500 annually), 72.

Many of the above establishments manufacture a variety of articles, whereas for brevity's sake, only the leading product has been named.



W. C. Comstock

It will be seen at a glance that the furniture trade constitutes the leading interest of the city, and that manufactures in this line have developed to colossal proportions. The total number of establishments is 29; total capital invested, \$1,778,456; average number of hands employed, 2,782; total wages, \$961,037; value of material, \$1,256,713; value of product, \$2,792,784, or, in round numbers, \$3,000,000.

This is a magnificent showing, as will be more fully realized when it is stated that of the nine large manufacturing centers in the country three of the largest, to-wit: Philadelphia, Chicago and Cincinnati, produce each to a total of only about \$7,000,000, or a little more than double the total production of Grand Rapids, while the first contains 200, the second 114, and the third 113 establishments as against our 29. The population of these great cities averages 500,000 as against our own population of say 35,000, or 32,800 as given by the census. The difference is in the size of the establishments in the different places, those in this city being comparatively few in number but almost uniformly of vast proportions, while those in the larger cities count up rapidly and are considerable as a whole, but often dwindle down to insignificance when examined each by itself.

The great specialties of the large furniture factories are bed-room suits, in which articles Grand Rapids sets the styles and fixes the prices for the world. Fancy tables and desks and chairs of all kinds have also assumed great prominence and popularity of late. Our manufacturers meet with their heaviest competition at home. Such firms as Berkey & Gay, Nelson, Matter & Co., and the Phoenix have no rivals abroad to fear, even in that wide stretch of territory which is covered by their representatives in their respective lines of travel. The furniture manufactured in this city is sent to every part of the United States, from New York to San Francisco, and from Portland to Galveston. Consignments are often made to cities in Europe and South America. All grades of work are included, from the cheapest to the best.

The annual product of the several plaster-mills is about 75,000 tons. The capital invested is \$257,000; the average number of hands employed, 145.

The capital invested in lumber and saw-mills (not including planing-mills) is \$1,011,685; number of hands employed, 496; total wages, \$156,099; value of capital, \$410,259; value of product, \$655,976—estimate for the census year. About 50,000,000 feet of lumber is manufactured annually.

A capital of \$238,000 is invested in the manufacture of agricultural implements; over 200 men are employed; \$67,978 paid in wages; value of material, \$160,294; value of product, \$286,647.

A capital of \$270,000 is invested in foundries and machine shops: 300 men are employed; \$134,899 paid in wages; value of material, \$188,951; value of product, \$388,351.

A capital of \$86,900 is invested in meat-packing and slaughtering; 56 men employed; \$11,680 paid in wages; value of material, \$287,734; value of product, \$388,350.

A capital of \$241,500 is invested in sash, doors and blinds; number of employes, 196; wages paid, \$87,738; value of material; \$173,397; value of product, \$294,043.

In flour and grist mills \$169,500 is invested; 57 employes; wages paid, \$18,050; value of material, \$356,775; value of product, \$393,388.

The Grand Rapids Gas Company has a capital stock of \$100,000. About 17 miles of mains are laid.

The Grand Rapids Boom Company handle from 60,000,000 to 80,000,000 feet of logs annually, and has \$50,000 invested in the business.

The Grand Rapids car-shops employ a capital of \$77,500; number of hands, 160; value of products, \$158,371. These shops have in the past few months turned out the first passenger cars ever manufactured in this city.

The Grand Rapids Brush Company employs \$75,000 in capital, and about 170 hands in the manufacture of drawn hair brushes, which find ready sale in all parts of the country.

Harrison's mammoth wagon shops turn out from 3,000 to 4,000 farm wagons per year. A single corporation engaged in tanning leather employs \$200,000 in that and kindred lines of business. The manufacture of carpet-sweepers employs a capital of nearly \$50,000, and gives employment to over 100 hands.

The census inquiry developed the fact that in nearly all branches of business, and with mechanics and artisans in particular, a rapid recovery was going on from the terrible shock of the panic. The greatest depression was found to exist among carpenters, painters, glaziers and coopers. All of these classes and the entire manufacturing interest—notably those branches working in metals and lumber—are in a greatly improved condition over that of the census year; and could the figures shown be for the year 1880, exclusively, a marked increase would appear over those given, which are in part for 1880 and in part for 1879-'80.

It should be taken into consideration in an estimate of the average wages paid to mechanics and laborers, that of the total number of employes, 6,742, about 1,000 are either females or persons under 21 years of age. This shows the condition of the working classes in Grand Rapids to be one of comparative affluence, and establishes for us a very flattering position when a comparison is instituted between this and other cities. It is doubtful if another city can be found in the United States that produces more, in proportion to population, than does Grand Rapids.

With such sure foundations for prosperity it is not too much to say that the people who have done all this will, in the near future, confine the waters of the river and cover two-thirds of its channel with business blocks and factories; the eastern ridge will disappear

and a broad, wide, level city will spread out where now are the highland suburbs.

FURNITURE.

The Art and Ebony Furniture Factory of Wm. A. Berkey & Koskul was established in February, 1881. The factory occupies a portion of the Mechanics' block, and gives employment to 35 men. Frederic Koskul is one of the best designers known at Grand Rapids, and therefore one of the leaders in the art of the furniture designer in the world. Their center tables, cabinets, book-cases and pedestals meet with a ready sale throughout the Union.

The Ford Furniture Company.—A new association or corporation for the manufacture of furniture, known as the Ford Furniture Company, was organized July 11, 1881. The incorporators—also directors—are Messrs. Wm. Winegar, Jas. H. Ford, Geo. R. Ford, Chas. B. Hooker and Geo. J. Shaw. The capital stock is \$25,000, divided into 1,000 shares. The company uses the Winegar building on Prescott street as a factory, and at present will make a specialty of the manufacture of all sorts of tables. It succeeds to a successful business already started by the Messrs. Ford at Rockford. The officers of the company are: President, Wm. Winegar; Vice-President, Geo. J. Shaw; Secretary and Treasurer, Chas. B. Hooker.

The Kent Furniture Manufacturing Company.—This enterprising firm was organized Jan. 7, 1880, and immediately began business in the old Wonderly saw-mill; to this they have added extensive buildings, one of which is 60 x 70 feet, two-stories high; one 100 x 105 feet, three-stories high; one 40 x 60 feet, two-stories high, and a four-story building 100 x 64 feet. These buildings and the lumber yards occupy over six acres of ground. Cottage furniture is the principal produce of this factory. The engine which drives the machinery is of 175-horse power, and supplied with steam from three large boilers. This firm employs about 100 men, and is doing a large business. They also run a saw-mill in connection with the factory. The present officers are: J. H. Wonderly, President; J. P. Creque, Vice-President; R. N. Wolcott, Treasurer.

The McCord & Bradfield Furniture Co. was incorporated in 1879 by T. M. McCord, Elizabeth Bradfield and F. R. Luce. This firm make the manufacture of hard-wood bedsteads and tables a specialty. The main factory is 100x75 feet, four stories, with ware-rooms 90x40 feet, and four-stories high. The company employ 75 men. The present officers are: R. C. Luce, President; Chas. Shepard, Vice-President; and T. M. McCord, Secretary and Treasurer.

Nelson, Matter & Co.—This is one of the most prominent furniture-manufacturing companies in the world. It was established in 1855 by E. W. and S. A. Winchester. In 1856 C. C. Comstock purchased their interests, and in 1863 James M. and Ezra T. Nel-

son purchased a half interest from Mr. Comstock. The business was then carried on under the firm name of Comstock, Nelson & Co. In 1865 Comstock sold one-half of his interest to T. A. Comstock and the balance to Manly G. Colson and James A. Pugh. The firm name was changed to Nelson, Comstock & Co. April 16, 1870, E. Matter purchased T. A. Comstock's interest, and the company adopted at once the firm name it now bears. James A. Pugh died Sept. 5, 1870, and M. G. Colson died Oct. 16, 1871. The interests of their heirs remained with the firm until March 18, 1872, when S. S. Gay purchased Colson's interest, and soon afterward the firm purchased the Pugh interest. June 10, 1878, James G. MacBride and Jay D. Utley were admitted partners in the firm, the name remaining the same. March 1, 1880, S. S. Gay retired. The firm now consists of Jas. M. Nelson, Ezra T. Nelson, E. Matter, James G. MacBride and Jay D. Utley.

In January, 1879, this company established a branch store in New York city. The factory is located on Lyon street, and is a handsome five-story brick structure, including basement, 160x70 feet, with engine and boiler rooms, 44x36 feet. Attached in the rear is a dry kiln 24x70 feet. Their warerooms on Lyon street are 160x68 feet, five-stories together with the basement; and on Canal street they also have a store 80x54 feet, three stories with basement. This immense space not being sufficient for their constantly increasing business, they have rented a room of C. C. Rood, 22x80 feet, on Canal street, and the house of R. E. Butterworth, on Huron street, 80x70 feet, three-stories high. The buildings of this firm are supplied with steam elevators, heated by steam, and lighted by gas. There are three entrances to the main floor of the factory: one from Lyon street, one from Lock street, and one from the river. Each entrance is supplied with an iron track, with a turn-table in the center of the building, so that materials can be brought in from three sides. The factory is connected with the store-rooms and ware-rooms by means of bridges. Their lumber-yards are located between Ottawa and Kent streets, where 1,000,000 feet of lumber are kept. They have also a large dry kiln and sheds situated in the lumber-yard.

The New England Furniture Co.—This company was organized in April, 1880, by Edward F. Ward, Elias Skinner, Orin A. Ward, Wm. Emery and Hero M. Amsden. Geo. B. Lewis was added to the firm in 1881. The factory of this firm is a four-story building, 108x45 feet, and is supplied with the latest improved machinery. The company manufacture different kinds of furniture, but make chamber suits a specialty. There are 35 men employed in the factory, exclusive of clerks and those employed in the paint-shops. Water-power is used, but they are also supplied with boilers and engines, so that in case the water fails the work can go on.

The Oriel Cabinet Co. was incorporated in October, 1880, by Berkey & Gay and Geo. G. Clay. The buildings are large, and

machinery new. The manufacture of cabinet ware is made a specialty.

The Phoenix Furniture Co.—This large and prosperous company was incorporated in May, 1872, with the following officers: Wm. A. Berkey, President; Wm. A. Howard, Vice-President; F. M. McQuorter, Secretary; and W. D. Tolford, Treasurer. The factory was located on Ottawa street until 1873. The present four-story brick structure was erected, the main building in 1873, and the addition in 1880. The dimensions of this building are 368x74 feet. The warehouse adjoining is a frame structure, 48x223 feet, four-stories high. There is also a saw-mill belonging to the company, on the ground, 112x40 feet. The machinery used in this factory is all modern, and is driven by a 225-horse-power engine, which is supplied with steam by five boilers, each five feet in diameter. The company employ 600 hands in all, and manufacture very fine furniture. This firm also runs a photograph gallery on the top of the building, in which they photograph the different styles of furniture.

Stockwell, Belknap & Co.—This business was first established in 1869, by Wheeler, Borden & Co., as a sash, door and blind factory, and was located on Front street. The name was afterward changed to A. D. Borden & Co. In 1876, A. E. Stockwell purchased Borden's interest, and the company assumed the firm name of A. E. Stockwell & Co., until 1879, when Messrs. Andrew Byrne and J. C. Darragh became interested in the business, and in October of that year, the firm name was known as Stockwell, Byrne & Co. They then added a furniture department to the former business. A. Belknap purchased the interest of Andrew Byrne, in December, 1880, when the firm name was changed to that of Stockwell, Belknap & Co. They make the manufacture of chamber suits a specialty. They have a large and increasing trade in the East, West and South. The motive power for the machinery is steam, generated in two large boilers, and the engine used is of 120-horse power. Over 90 men are constantly employed. The machinery is of the latest and most approved pattern. The main factory is 132x72 feet, and the ware rooms 100x50 feet; engine and boiler room 40x50 feet.

Stow & Haight, manufacturers of tables, South Front street. This business they established in June, 1879. The company occupied a portion of the Stockwell building on West Third street until recently. In July, 1881, they bought the old Hub factory, and some land adjoining on South Front street, where they have erected new buildings, and remodeled the old one. The new building is 40 x 100 feet, three-stories high, the other building being 30 x 40 feet, with boiler and engine-room, besides their dry kiln, which is 20 x 36 feet in size. Their trade is very large, and is rapidly increasing. They have the patronage of the best dealers in the West.

The Sligh Furniture Co. was incorporated in 1880 by L. E. Hawkins and others, with a capital stock of \$40,000. The main

building is a three-story frame structure, 110x100 feet; ware-rooms, 60x48 feet; engine and boiler rooms, 40x37 feet. The machinery is of the latest improved kind, driven by a 75-horse-power engine. 80 men are employed in this factory. The company manufacture walnut bureaus and ash and walnut chamber suits.

The Widdicomb Furniture Company. — This now large and extensive business was established in 1865. The business increased rapidly, and in 1873 a stock company was organized with William Widdicomb, President; Theodore F. Richards, Vice-President; Harry Widdicomb, Treasurer and Secretary. The main factory was erected in 1879, and is a five-story brick, 104x104 feet. The old factory, which they still occupy, is a four-story frame building, 90x68 feet. They have in addition two warehouses, one 160x64 feet, four-stories high, and another, 150x60 feet, three-stories high. This factory occupies 140,000 square feet of floor surface. The machinery is all modern, and is valued at \$50,000, including the boilers and engine. The engine is a 250-horse power, and is supplied with steam from two large boilers. Six million feet of lumber are used annually, and 340 men employed. A specialty of maple and white ash chamber suits is made. The company own lumber yards in Kent, Allegan and Ottawa counties.

The Wolverine Chair and Furniture Company, located on Front street, near the west end of Pearl street bridge, was organized March 10, 1880. At the present time this company are engaged wholly in the manufacture of fine cane-seat chairs and frames for upholstering. The company has just entered upon the second year of its existence, having been organized in March, 1880, as a stock company. Their facilities for manufacturing are excellent, being located in a large and commodious building, 50x150 feet on the ground, and three-stories-and-basement high, propelled by water-power, equipped with a complete outfit of new machinery of the most approved kind, and employing none but skilled workmen. They are manufacturing a supply of goods in their line, which find ready sale in all parts of the country. The officers of the company are: Wm. H. Powers, President; B. R. Pierce, Vice-President; C. W. Prindle, Secretary, and Jos. H. Walker, Treasurer. Board of Directors: Wm. H. Powers, B. R. Pierce, C. W. Prindle, Jos. H. Walker, A. B. Watson, Wm. T. Powers and D. H. Powers. The company will soon increase its capital stock as their rapidly growing business now demands it. This is destined to be one of the largest manufacturing concerns in the city of Grand Rapids. It commenced business on the proper basis, by commencing small and building up legitimately as its increasing trade demands, and being composed mainly of well-known business men, who have the entire confidence of the community, they must surely succeed in making the business all they desire.

MANUFACTURERS OF WOOD.

Blount's Box Factory.—This business was commenced a few years ago by E. S. Cory and Frederick R. Blount, who were in partnership till Jan. 1, 1881. At that time Mr. Cory retired from the firm and Mr. Blount assumed management of the business. In 1878, the firm erected a new factory 100 x 100, with engine-house and office attached. On Sept. 30, 1881, the factory was destroyed by fire, but Mr. Blount immediately began the erection of a new factory on South Front street, near the G. R. & I. R. R. track, which has lately been completed and put in running order. Mr. Blount formerly used up 4,500,000 feet of lumber per year, but has now a capacity of 7,000,000 feet annually. He employs about 25 men in the business.

Clay & Locke Manufacturing Co. was established on Canal street in 1864, by D. P. Clay, who first commenced making wooden bowls. Mr. H. Locke came into the firm in 1866, and has made and invented most of the machinery in use, among them being machines for making potato rollers and butter machines. In 1868 he invented a machine for making clothes-pins. The factory was burned Aug. 21, 1874, when almost the entire machinery was destroyed or rendered unfit for use. On Jan. 1, 1875, the office was moved to the corner of Shawmut avenue and Winter street, where the shop was built, and where business has since been carried on. In 1876 the manufacture of boys' wagons was added to the business. In February, 1880, the present company was formed, with a capital stock of \$50,000. D. P. Clay was chosen President; H. Locke, Vice-President; W. H. Sharpnack, Treasurer, and H. D. Kingsbury, Secretary. The main building is 100x30 feet, three-stories high, with engine and boiler room 40x40; storehouse, 24x140. They manufacture goods out of beech and maple woods, which are shipped in by railroad. The manufactory use about 1,000,000 feet of beech and maple logs annually. The sum of \$60,000 is invested in the business. The sales average \$35,000 a year.

C. C. Comstock's Pail Factory.—This large and well-known factory was erected in 1856, by C. C. Comstock, as a planing mill, and sash, door and blind factory, the department of pails and tubs being added in 1863. The factory is a three-story brick, 220x55 feet. The building and grounds occupy 26 lots, on North Canal street. The machinery in this manufactory is of the best modern improved, and its capacity is 1,000 tubs and 3,000 pails daily, besides a large quantity of doors, sash and blinds. To operate this large establishment requires 120 men. Mr. Comstock's trade is obtained without the aid of any traveling salesmen, and at the present time (1881) can hardly fill his orders. Mr. Comstock is also engaged in the lumber trade. He owns and operates two saw-mills, employing about 80 men in this business.

C. S. Corey & Co's. Planing Mill and Box Factory, established about 1874, by Dr. Wiesel, of Williamsport, Penn., who operated

them two or three years, until succeeded by J. H. Rice & Co., who operated them until June 1, 1881, when the concern, with the lots adjoining, were purchased by E. S. & George E. Corey. The main building is 100x80 feet in size, one-story high. The lumber sheds are 150x40, with platform all around each, under cover. This industry is on the line of the G. R. & I. R. R., and has over 600 feet of side track for special business. The company manufacture and deal in dressed lumber, sash, doors, blinds, moldings and battens; packing boxes are made a specialty. The firm handle from 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 feet of lumber per year, and expect to use over 3,000,000 feet of lumber in boxes next year (1882). The lumber is brought from Northern Michigan, by G. R. & I. R. R. The company give employment to 16 men. The total investment is about \$13,000, while the annual sales amount to at least \$60,000. They ship by car-load to all points South and East—mostly to Ohio and New Orleans. On Oct. 1, 1881, Radley Owen bought an interest in the firm business.

The Grand Rapids Chair Co., of which C. C. Comstock is President and principal stockholder, was incorporated in 1870, with Henry Fralick as President, and C. C. Comstock as Vice-President. The factory is a four-story brick building, 304x50 feet, and was erected in 1873. Since that time there has been an engine and boiler room added, 56x56 feet. The company has also erected a saw-mill adjoining, which prepares the timber for use. The steam for driving the machinery is generated in six large boilers, and is applied through a 200-horse power engine. In this immense manufactory, and connected with it, are employed 400 men, who manufacture about 1,500 chairs daily. The caning of these chairs is done mostly by the boys at the Reform School, at Lansing, about 400 in number.

The Grand Rapids Stave Company.—This business was established some years ago by J. W. Converse, and after various changes in its management, passed into the hands of the present company in 1878. The capital stock of the company is \$10,500, and the officers are as follows: Geo. W. Hewes, President; John Whitcomb, Vice-President; and James Hunt, Secretary and Treasurer. The factory is located on South Front street, where the company occupy a main building, 40x100, three stories high, with shed attached, 500 feet in length. The company have their cooper-shops in operation, where 40 men find constant employment. They manufacture staves, headings, hoops and barrels, making a specialty of flour-barrel stock. Sales are made mostly in the Western States, with exception of 1,000 barrels per day to home trade. Annual sales, \$100,000; valuation of property, \$15,000.

The Michigan Barrel Co.—Among the many institutions which have served to extend the fame of Grand Rapids as a manufacturing city, specially deserving of mention, is the Michigan Barrel Company. The company was organized in 1869, with a capital of \$300,000, and is the largest institution of its character in the United

States, consuming annually in the production of its wares from six to eight million feet of logs, and giving constant employment to 300 men. This company's large and increasing trade extends to all the principal cities of the United States, as well as Canada. The factory is 100x300 feet in size, three working floors, finely located on the banks of Grand river. The site embraces 15 acres, which is entirely occupied by the company's factory, brick office, warehouses, dry-kilns and yards. The factory is supplied with a large amount of machinery, the running of which requires a 300-horse-power engine. This business was established in 1869. Col. Geo. G. Briggs, of whom we shall make further mention elsewhere in this work, is Secretary and Treasurer, and General Superintendent of the works. They manufacture measures, sieves, riddle-rims, tobacco-drums, grease, bail and salt-boxes, and all kinds of rim and bent work, and make a specialty of Waters' improved barrel.

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS.

Arthur Wood's Carriage Factory was established in 1867. In May, 1878, he patented the "Wood Buggy." The factory employs 14 men.

The Harrison Wagon Works in Walker township, adjoining the city on the north, were established in 1852, at Schoolcraft, Mich., by William Harrison. There he remained only a few years, then removed to Kalamazoo, where he was engaged in business about seven years. In 1856 he came to Grand Rapids, and first started in business on South Front street, near Bridge street. He erected a large stone building 40 x 80, three-stories high, with a foundation four feet thick. This was the largest building of the kind then in Michigan. There he manufactured the "Harrison Wagon," and also some carriages, employing only about 10 men. He remained there, engaged in this business, until the spring of 1880, purchased his present ground containing 30 acres, where the factory is located, together with eight acres within the city limits, acquired in November, 1878. He commenced erecting buildings in August, 1879. The main buildings are of brick, veneered, 250 x 40, two-stories high, and one 450 x 40, two-stories high. Another building, 200 x 48, is used in the manufacture and storage of the wagons. In addition to these is a brick office; three frame buildings 185 x 16, one-story high, used for storage and warerooms. One hundred and fifty men are employed in the business. Manufacture only the Harrison: use about 1,000,000 feet per year. About 3,000 wagons were manufactured in 1881, which found a ready market throughout the States. Mr. Harrison thinks his wagon "is the lightest-running wagon made." Diplomas have been taken at different county, district and State fairs, including the San Joaquin Valley Agricultural Fair, of California.

Harry T. Ledyard's Carriage Works were founded in 1880. The annual product is about 150 vehicles, the manufacture of which gives employment to six men.

Henry Fiebig's Wagon and Buggy Factory was established in 1858 by Henry Fiebig in company with Robert Rasch. The firm was Rasch & Fiebig. For four years this company continued in business, when the partnership was dissolved. Soon afterward Mr. Fiebig started into business, and remained there for six years, when the building was burned. In 1865 he formed a partnership with Julius Rathman, which continued until 1877. Since that time he has conducted the manufacture of wagons and carriages and a general repair-shop; put up a brick building in connection with J. Rathman, and employs about seven men.

Julius Rathman's Wagon and Carriage Factory was established in 1865, when he, in company with Henry Fiebig, commenced the manufacture of wagons and buggies; remained in business together 12 years, and in 1877 dissolved partnership. The shops were erected in 1872, and form a brick building, 47 by 80 feet, three-stories high. The cost of building is estimated at \$14,000. The works employ two blacksmiths and six wood-workers. Wagons, carriages, platform-buggies, and general wood-work, painting and blacksmithing form the business of the concern.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Grand Rapids Manufacturing Company was organized in 1878, with a capital stock of \$30,000. The officers are: N. L. Avery, President; W. D. Stevens, Vice-President; Harvey J. Hollister, Treasurer; Milo B. Stewart, Secretary; N. L. Avery, W. D. Stevens, J. W. Converse, John R. Stewart and E. H. Foote, Directors. The main building is 40x60 feet, three stories in height, with foundry, 40x100 feet, attached. The blacksmith shop is 40x60 feet; wareroom, 60x80 feet, with office attached. This industry employs 30 men in all departments. It turns out agricultural implements only, which are sold principally in Michigan, Wisconsin and Ohio. Ox yokes form an important feature of the manufacture. The works extend 350 feet on Front street, reaching back to the river, and an entire block opposite, on the west side of Front street. The assessed valuation is \$50,000; amount of annual sales, \$150,000. The machinery is driven by steam only.

G. S. Dean & Son, manufacturers of agricultural implements. This concern was established in 1842 by Stone, Dean & Co. In 1846 G. S. Dean purchased a third interest, remaining in that connection until 1852, then bought another third, and two years after bought Mr. Smith's interest (the other partner), in 1854. Then it was G. S. Dean, until 1856, and has since been G. S. Dean & Co. The company manufacture principally plows, harrows, horse-rakes, road-scrapers and castings. In 1848 the present building was erected. This is 100x62 in size, three stories and basement. The foundry is 30x50, one story. They employ 15 men on an average.

Henry S. Smith & Co.'s manufactory was established in 1860 by Henry S. Smith. He commenced to manufacture saleratus at first and soon after commenced on wooden ware, then added agricultural implements to stock, on commission for a New York house. Subsequently he entered that line of trade for himself. Cradles, snaths, hand-rakes, forks, hoes, garden-rakes, cultivators and harrows form the specialties of this concern. In 1873 Ladd J. Lewis was admitted to the firm, when it became known as H. S. Smith & Co. In addition to the articles enumerated over 3,000 dozen of axes are manufactured per year, together with clothes-wringers, window and door screens. This company operate two factories: one on Ottawa and Trowbridge streets, and one on Kent and Newberry. Sixty men are employed, and a capital of \$130,000 invested. A market is found from Maine to California, and a trade of \$250,000 per year done. Mr. Lewis conducts the office department.

Luther & Sumner, manufacturers of agricultural implements, S. Front street, established their business in 1874, on Canal street, in retail trade. In 1878 they commenced the manufacture of agricultural implements in a small building adjoining their present quarters, occupying 6,000 feet of floor. They first manufactured small cultivators, double-shovels, and employed five men. Sales increased very rapidly until June, 1880, when a fire destroyed all their property, including 1,000 cultivators. Soon afterward they erected two large frame buildings, giving 30,000 feet of floor for the business.

Wheeler & Green, manufacturers of the "Premium" fanning-mill, and State agents for the "Boss" feed-cutter, Grand Rapids, were established Jan. 1, 1869, at 44 Mill street. Their present quarters are at Taylor's tannery, corner Coldbrook and Canal streets. The size of the building is 40x150, three stories in height. Ten men are employed in the shop and on the road. Sales of manufactured and other goods amount to about \$25,000 annually. The capital invested in business is \$25,000.

LUMBER.

A. B. Long & Son, lumber manufacturers, head of Front street. This business was established in 1868. This firm purchased the Powers & Ball old mill and eight acres of land, and erected the present large manufactory in 1872, the main building of which is 50x112 feet, besides the boiler and engine rooms. In this mill two circular and one gang of 30 saws are kept constantly going. There are also four cross-cut or butting saws, as well as a lath-mill connected with this establishment. They employ 100 men, and cut an average of 10,000,000 feet of lumber annually. The boilers are six in number, three feet in diameter, and 36 feet long. The mud-drum is three feet in diameter and 24 feet long; the steam drum is two feet in diameter and 20 feet long; the engine 24 inches

in diameter, with a 34-inch stroke. The log-carriage is propelled by a Prescott steam feed, and the machinery is of the latest improved pattern. This firm is doing a large and rapidly increasing business. Their shipments are mostly east and south. The senior member, Mr. A. B. Long, established in 1858 an extensive lumber business at Osceola, Clearfield Co., Pa., under the firm name of A. B. Long & Sons. This business was discontinued in 1868, in which year the firm of A. B. Long & Sons established their present business in Grand Rapids. Business was continued in that name until 1874, when the old firm was dissolved, and the present firm of A. B. Long & Son was formed.

L. H. Withey & Company, No. 771 Canal street, manufacturers of lumber. This business was established in 1867, by L. H. Withey and Mr. Robert B. Woodcock. The mill is supplied with two circular saws, two gang edgers, and a lath-mill. The engine is of 200-horse power, which is supplied with steam from four large boilers. The capacity of the mill is 12,000,000 feet annually. One hundred men are employed in this mill and in the lumber yards adjoining. They use the late steam cylinder feed in propelling the log carriages. They are supplied with every convenience to extinguish a fire, having hydrants and hose in all parts of the establishment. Mr. Woodcock is the General Superintendent of the factory, and has everything in systematic and thorough working order.

L. M. Cutcheon's Sash, Door and Blind Factory.—L. M. Cutcheon established this business and erected a factory in 1878. He is enjoying a good trade, shipping a large portion of his product to the East. The machinery is of the latest improved pattern, and the work is first-class in every particular. Mr. Cutcheon also owns a lumber yard, at 139 West Bridge street, where he carries a stock of \$8,000 in all kinds of fine lumber, and has a good trade.

The Putman & Barnhart Lumber Company, manufacturers and dealers in lumber and shingles, office in Cody & Olney block, Pearl street, was established with its present membership in 1875, as Putman, Barnhart & Company, and in 1880 was incorporated as a stock company with a paid-up capital of \$172,000. The present officers are as follows: Willard Barnhart, President; D. D. Cody, Vice-President; Enos Putman, Treasurer, and William Scott, Secretary. The firm own mills at Long Lake, near Manton, Wexford Co., and Whitefish Lake, Montcalm Co., and about 6,500 acres of uncut pine timber. They buy lumber and shingles in lots, whenever a favorable opportunity is presented, on the D., L. & N., G. R. & I., and C. & W. M. railroads. At their different mills, the firm employ 240 men, and their shipments of lumber during 1881 will reach 30,000,000 feet, and of shingles, 25,000,000. The trade of this company extends throughout Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, and at present, large shipments to Kansas.

MACHINE SHOPS AND FOUNDRIES.

Ax and Edge-Tool Works, Chase, Hawley & Munson, proprietors. This business was established in 1875, by Chase & Hawley. In 1878, Mr. Munson was admitted as a partner. The size of the building is 60x100 feet, and three stories high. They manufacture axes, knives, agricultural and edged tools. Sales are made mostly in Michigan; but some have been shipped to Europe. The works employ about 25 men. The machinery is run by both water and steam power. Amount manufactured will average \$30,000 annually.

Buss Machine Co., manufacturers of wood-working machinery. This old and well established business was founded in 1862, by Charles Buss & Sons, at Marlboro, N. H., and the business was continued under that name until 1878, when the machinery and trade was removed to Grand Rapids. The firm rented a building on Mill, north of Bridge street, where they have since carried on business. The building was formerly 42x48 feet in size, but as business increased, more room was necessary and a large addition was made, one 55x48 feet, three stories high, also a block adjoining it on the south was brought into requisition as a foundry, the size of it being 100x35 feet. The company employed 10 men at first. In the course of a few months the force was increased to 20, and at present 50 machinists find constant employment. This company are engaged in the manufacture of wood-working machinery, and make a specialty of manufacturing machinery for turning out fine furniture. Their pail and tub machinery is regarded as the latest and best improved of the day, being built from new patterns, and extra heavy. The Buss & Sons' Improved Buzz Planer, Endless Bed Planing Machine and Shaping Machine, are among the principal machines turned out by this firm. Their sales are made throughout the West and South, and average \$40,000 annually.

Charles A. Whittemore's Machine Works, corner of Pearl and South Front streets, were established early in 1881. He began this business alone; but soon after increasing trade necessitated the employment of more men. Now four hands find steady employment. The works produce models of invention for the Patent Office, fans, saw benches, wood lathes, emery grinding machines, and drafts for machinist work. The capital invested is \$2,000. Mr. Whittemore has started in trade on a business plan, and will surely succeed.

Grand Rapids Iron Works, Butterworth & Lowe, proprietors. This business was commenced by Richard E. Butterworth, who purchased the shops and trade of Daniel Ball, and operated the business alone until 1869, when James Lowe purchased a half interest, and the firm has since remained Butterworth & Lowe. The buildings were small at first, but have been gradually enlarged. They now occupy a store-room 207x70 feet, and a foundry 130x44 feet in size. The firm manufactures castings, machinery and steam

engines. For several years they have been extensively engaged in the manufacture of logging-cars, which find a good market in the timbered regions of the Union; 45 men are employed in the works, and the valuation of the machinery is about \$50,000. Perhaps the largest piece of work turned out by this firm are the engines and boilers for the Grand Rapids Water Works. The construction of this machinery was under the personal supervision of Demetrius Turner, the designer, and the chief engineer of the water works. The engines are large, strong and well fitted for their duties, and reflect great credit on this firm.

Hartmann & Dietz, machinists and founders, established their present business in 1878. In 1872 Mr. Hartmann bought the foundry from Doran & Co., and operated it until 1878, when the present partnership was formed. June 9, 1880, the foundry and machine works were burned, nothing being saved but the machinery, which was partly damaged. The present foundry is 56x45, and one story high. The machine shop is a room on the first floor of Mr. Hartmann's building. The company manufacture castings and Barnes' patent lift pumps, and do general machine and repair work. Sales are made mostly in Grand Rapids and the Western States. Fourteen men are employed, together with the proprietors, the former having charge of the foundry, and the latter of the machine department.

The Michigan Iron Works were established eight or ten years ago, and were purchased by H. D. Wallen, jr., March 1, 1876. In 1878 he erected a large addition of brick, 44x100, three stories high, and in the fall of 1881 erected one 60x130, one story high; the main building is 50x150, and two stories high. Manufacture steam engine, saw-mill and shingle machinery, engines, boilers, logging cars and general machine work. Seventy hands are employed, at an average of two dollars per day to each man; sales average \$100,000 annually. A market is found in Northern Michigan and Minnesota, but mostly in this State. Assessed valuation of works, \$60,000. William C. Voorhees is book-keeper.

The Novelty Iron Works, H. B. Milmine & Co., proprietors, was established in 1875, and erected a building 100x60, at 44 Front street. The company make a specialty of a gang plow, which finds a ready sale in all parts of the West, even as far as California. They also manufacture general machine and foundry work, and give employment to 20 men in all departments. The assessed valuation of property is \$6,000; annual sales amount to \$10,000. The works were burned Feb. 1, 1881, and soon afterward the present building was erected.

The Valley City Iron Works, Adolph Leitelt, proprietor, were established in 1863 by A. Leitelt, on the south side of Erie street, renting a building, in which business was done until 1871, when the works were destroyed by fire. Mr. Leitelt lost almost his entire property. He rebuilt immediately on the north side of the street, which building is of brick, 74x126, three stories and a base-

ment. An office was established on the south side of the street in 1877, and in 1879 a large building was erected on the same spot. The boiler shop in connection was built in 1878, and a blacksmith shop erected about the same time, adjoining the main building. The capacity of the shop was small at first, 10 men being employed; but sales were made with such rapidity as to necessitate the employment of a larger force, so that at present 130 mechanics find steady work. Machine engines, gang mills, all kinds of mill machinery, boiler castings and brass works are manufactured. Sales are made mostly in Michigan, but frequently in all parts of the Union. Einlaw's direct-attachment gang-saw mill is being manufactured by this firm only, A. J. Einlaw, of Grand Haven, being the patentee. These works are the largest in the Grand River Valley.

The West-Side Iron Works, with Joseph Jackoboice proprietor, were established in 1860, by William A. Berkey, on Canal street. The works were carried on there some eight years, until in 1870, when they were moved into William T. Powers' shop. In 1880, purchased the Grand Rapids Savings Bank building, the present shop, at a cost of \$10,000. The building is 40x92 feet, two stories high, all of which is occupied by the works. All kinds of steam engines, mill work, and general wood-working machinery are manufactured. A specialty is made of "Jackoboice's band saw." Sales average about \$24,000 annually. Product is sold mostly in Michigan. Six men are employed in the business.

F. J. Sokup & Co., Galvanized Iron Cornice Makers. This firm commenced business in 1873, on Canal street, but on Aug. 24, 1874, were burned out. They then rented a building near the G. R. & I. R. R. track, where they have since carried on their trade. They do tin, slate and composition roofing, and all from architectural designs. The firm employ 12 men in the business, and turn out as good work as can be found in the State of Michigan, and point to the following buildings as testimony to excellent work: Marshall jail, Kalamazoo school-house, George M. Webber's residence, Ionia, and the Post-Office block, Kalamazoo. Both members of the firm are foreigners, and deserve great credit for building up such an excellent reputation in the short time they have been in the business.

CRACKER FACTORIES.

Eaton & Christenson, manufacturers of all kinds of crackers, and wholesale dealers in cigars, tobacco, confectionery and canned goods, embarked upon this enterprise in 1867, with little in point of capital to depend upon, but indomitable pluck and energy. On Nov. 25, 1867, the firm opened a bakery business in Squire's block, 91 Canal street, and commenced the manufacture of crackers on a small scale. The increase of business from year to year necessitated more space, and Oct. 1, 1880, they erected a new and spacious factory at 252 and 254 Canal street. The building is of brick, two

stories and basement, 40x40 feet in size. The building is equipped with the latest improved machinery (at a cost of \$9,000), and 100 barrels of flour are weekly made into crackers; 21 men are employed, and two traveling salesmen are constantly on the road. The crackers manufactured are sold principally in Michigan. The firm carry a stock of \$13,000, and sales are in proportion.

William Sears & Co.'s Cracker Manufactory, Kent street.—This business was established in 1860 by two brothers, William and Samual Sears, natives of Massachusetts. They commenced business in a basement on Monroe street, with only one oven, and making only bread and confectionery. The following spring they started a cracker factory on Waterloo street, where business was carried on till 1869, when they purchased a piece of ground 40x100 feet on Kent street, and erected thereon a brick factory, three stories and basement, where business has since been transacted. The firm manufacture all kinds of sweet and cracker goods, and use 60 barrels of flour per day. The factory is supplied with two large ovens, ten fans each, capable of baking a pan in from nine to eleven minutes. One self-fanning and spraying machine is used in the making of sweet goods, and also a B. F. Sturtevant exhaust fan, for the proper disposal of steam and heat. The mixing troughs are placed on the second floor, while the packing-room is located on the third floor. The firm employ 20 men in the factory, and have three traveling salesmen on the road. There are more crackers manufactured in Grand Rapids than in any other city of its size in the United States, and a finer quality of goods than any in the Northwest. This firm has taken premiums at different county, district and State fairs. They have a sales-room at 55 and 57 Lyon street, where they also handle 8,000 boxes of cheese annually, and a large stock of canned goods. William Sears is married, and has three daughters; Samuel Sears is also married, and has one son—Edward A.—who is a graduate of Bishop Whipple's Academy, at Fairview, Minn.

MILLS—FLOUR AND PLASTER.

The Crescent Mills, west end of Pearl street bridge, were erected in 1875 by Hibbard, Rose & Co. The mill proper is 30x60 feet in size, three stories with basement; the ware-room attached is 36x50 and three stories high. These, with an office two stories in height on the front, are all brick buildings. The original cost of the mills was \$65,000, including machinery; mill was fitted up with the best machinery then in market. Seven run of burrs were put in to be used for flour only. Fifty thousand barrels per year have been the average product of these mills. In 1876 the mill passed into the hands of Hibbard & Graff, who operated it until July, 1880, when John F. Graff, jr., leased the mill and machinery, and has since operated it. The machinery is driven by water-power. The flour ranks among the first brands in the State of Michigan. Mr.



Wm Hovey
"



Graff is a member of the State Millers' Association. Sales of flour are mostly made in New England, all being sold on orders, except 50 barrels per day for home consumption. The capacity of the mills is about 180 barrels per day. The company ships about eight car-loads of flour per week; 14 men find constant employment, and the mill is under the personal charge of Milan Hibbard, an efficient miller.

The Custom Mills, Joseph Rowland, proprietor, were established as feed mills in 1876, in the Earl Woolen Mill building, Mill street, opposite the Ohio House. It was operated as a feed mill two years, then as flour and feed combined. Mr. R. does both merchant and custom work. The mills occupy a brick building about 31x75 feet and three stories high. The machinery is valued at \$2,000, among which is the Canfield Turbine water-wheel, manufactured at Grand Rapids, a Smith's purifier, etc. The amount turned out is about 50 barrels per week, equally divided between custom and merchant work.

The Globe Mills were established by William Huntley, at 70 Mill street, near the east end of Bridge, in a building 50x30, two stories and a basement. Mr. Huntley operated the mills for some years. In 1873 they were purchased by Jesse Widoes, who conducted the business until December, 1876, when the mills were purchased by Isaac W. Wood, who took charge of it Jan. 1, 1877. The machinery is driven by water-power only, using the patented turbine water-wheel in connection. Mr. Wood has recently erected an elevator on the north side of the mill, with a capacity of 23,000 bushels of grain. Mr. Wood handles grain in car-load lots, which he ships to northern points. The mills have both merchant and custom work departments. Six men find constant employment. The manufactured product averages about 60 barrels per week, together with the same quantity in gristing. Sales are made mostly in Kent county and points north. Mr. Wood deals largely in grain, shipping about 500 cars per year.

The Star Flouring Mills were established in 1868, by Wellington Hibbard, Wykof & Barnard, who operated the mill about one year. Wykof sold out to John Mangold in 1869, and in 1870 Barnard sold to Simon Mangold. The firm then became Mangold, Hibbard & Co. In 1875 the John Mangold estate sold out its interest to Christopher Kusterer, and the same year Hibbard sold his interest to Voigt & Herpolsheimer, when the firm name was changed to Mangold, Kusterer & Co. In 1878 this changed to Voigt, Kusterer & Co. In 1881 Voigt & Herpolsheimer bought out the interest of Chris. Kusterer & Co., and the firm is now C. G. A. Voigt & Co. The mill building is 65x65, five stories and basement; office attached on south. It contains seven run of four-foot stones, one 16-inch stone for middlings, three sets of rollers, one Thompson's, two Gray's, and four Smith's purifiers and 17 bolts. The product averages 225 barrels per day. The machinery is driven by water-power. Wheat is purchased

mostly in this State. The industry gives employment to 22 men. The flour is sold wholly in Eastern States, except that used for home trade.

The Transit Mill Company.—The business of the Valley City Mills was purchased by a stock company in July, 1881. The company was incorporated under the title of the Transit Mill Company, and the capital stock is \$20,000, paid up. At the last stockholders' election the following directors were chosen: Messrs. O. E. Brown, James A. Hunt and A. C. Horton. These directors subsequently elected the following officers: O. E. Brown, President; James A. Hunt, Vice-President; A. C. Horton, Secretary and Treasurer. The company own the Valley City Mills, on Mill street, north of Bridge, where they manufacture some 70 barrels of flour per day, most of which is shipped direct to the New England States. The mill is a frame structure, 40x60 feet in size, four stories and a basement, with a brick office, two stories and basement. Eight run of burrs are used, and the machinery is operated both by steam and water power.

The Alabastine Company, of New York; mills, Grandville; office, Grand Rapids; was organized in 1879, by M. B. Church, the present manager. In 1880, a factory or mill was started in the old Eagle Mills, at Grand Rapids, which was soon after burned down. In 1880 the company erected their mills at Grandville. The main building is 30x40 feet in size, three story and basement, with a wing 40x40, two stories high. One storage warehouse attached is 26x200 feet in size, one story high. The business has increased very rapidly, and the business capacity has doubly increased each year. Some fifty hands are employed in the business, and 2,000 tons of this material is annually put in the market. Alabastine was invented in 1877, by Melvin Church, who has since managed the business. It is made from gypsum rock, and ground into a powder, much resembling calcimine. It is destined to take a front rank among the many materials for covering walls, and is deemed of such importance that the Michigan State Board of Health have indorsed it as better than any material of a like nature heretofore offered for sale, both in regard to its beauty and finish, and its health-preserving qualities. The office of the company is at 9 North Ionia street, where the material is stored and sold. Sales have been made all over the Union, and a large amount shipped to Europe.

F. Godfrey & Bro. (Silas F.), proprietors Plaster Co., established their present business in 1860. They built a plaster-mill in the southwestern part of the city, and their business has steadily increased until, at present, they use a steam mill and warehouse 160 by 50 feet in size; a water mill of the same size; and have another mill in Wyoming township. The company own 480 acres of land, under the surface of which is found the gypsum which is manufactured into plaster. The mills have a capacity of 200 barrels per day, and 65 men are given constant employment. Sales are made in the West and Northwest, and they have a good trade at Winne-

peg, in British America. The office of the company is located at 38 North Ionia street.

The Grand Rapids Plaster Co.—This company was organized in 1856, by William Hovey, J. W. Converse, of Boston; and Francis Fisher, of Boston, under the firm name of Hovey & Co. In 1860, it was incorporated as the Grand Rapids Plaster Company, with J. W. Converse, as President; Judge Solomon L. Withey, Vice-President; C. C. Converse, of Boston, Secretary; and William Hovey, Treasurer and General Agent. This firm manufactures calcined and land plaster. Their mills are located on the L. S. & M. S. R. R., about two miles from the city of Grand Rapids, and are known as Eagle Mills. The mill for grinding the gypsum is 26x48 feet; the stucco building, 24x56 feet; stucco warehouse, 40 by 125 feet; the shipping warehouse, 24x150 feet; and the plaster warehouse, 80x171 feet. They use an automatic condensing engine, of 250-horse power, and four run of burr stones, in crushing the gypsum. There are two tramways into the mines, one for admitting logs for pillars, and the other for elevating plaster-rock and stucco from the mine. A short distance below the entrance is a turn-table upon each tramway, and from this point the tracks diverge in every direction. This company owns over 170 acres of this land, underlaid with plaster-rock, and of this only 14 acres have been excavated, during the 25 years that the mills have been in operation. There are a number of wells on the hill immediately above the excavated portion, which are supplied with water from an excellent vein, which runs above the upper stratum of rock. The blasting is done by drilling and the discharge of Hercules powder by electricity. This firm does an extensive business, shipping their plaster to all parts of the United States.

BREWERIES.

The Cincinnati Brewery, Tusch & Bros., proprietors, 208 Grandville avenue, was established in September, 1877. At that time the brother erected a brewing-house, 30x50 feet in size, two stories high; a saloon building in front, 25x40, two stories; an ice-house and a cellar, 80x40 feet, two stories. They manufactured 1,500 barrels the first year, and employed four men. The product during the year 1881 was 3,500 barrels, employing five men. The beer finds sale in Grand Rapids and neighboring towns, and throughout Michigan. Tusch Bros. are sole manufacturers of the "Pilsener" beer. They use 500 tons of ice annually in their business.

The Coldbrook Brewery, operated by Carl, Adam & Christian Frey, was established in September, 1871, in a frame-building, 20x50. Carl and Christian Frey, just then from Germany, with two men, manufactured 500 barrels of beer the first year. The trade gradually increased until 1878, then they erected the main building, 80x40, three stories and basement. The building devoted to the bottling works in connection is 60x20, two

stories. The ice-house is 60x80. In the winter of 1880-'1, 4,000 tons of ice were put up. There are about 20 men employed in the brewery. The product is 10,000 barrels per year, for which a ready sale is found in Michigan, mostly in the Northern part.

The Eagle Brewery.—Vert & Rathmann established their present business in 1876. The brewing house was 60x20, with cellar. Three men were employed, and 2,500 barrels of beer were manufactured the first year. In 1878 the old brewery was taken down, and the present one erected, a building 40x40, with saloon in connection; one ice-house, 90x50, a second ice-house, 25x30, and one, 50x25, with two cellars, to store beer through the winter. The brewery employ six men, and use five horses and five wagons. The manufactured product is about 5,000 barrels annually, half of which is sold in Grand Rapids and the balance throughout the State.

The Kusterer Brewing Company.—This business was founded in 1847, by Christopher Kusterer, with a capital of \$800, when he brewed the small amount of four barrels at a time, doing his own brewing and delivering, since when the business has increased to its present large proportions. Mr. Kusterer operated the business until the fall of 1880, when he took passage on the "Alpine," which was lost with all on board. The business was then purchased by the present company, whose officers are as follows: Philip Kusterer, President; Adolph Lietelt, Vice-President; Charles Kusterer, Secretary and Treasurer. The brewery at the present time consists of a substantial main building, three stories in height, 50x100 feet in size, in connection with which are two ice-houses, one 60x60 and the other 25x100, capable of storing over 1,500 tons. The cellars are the largest in the city, and have a storage capacity of 3,500 barrels. The product of this brewery will average 10,000 barrels annually. The company have lately put in a large mash tub, made by Kattentidt, of Chicago, Ills., with a capacity of 125 barrels. The firm gives employment to 25 men, and the water used in making the beer is obtained from pure springs.

The Michigan Brewery, Peter Weirich, proprietor, was built in 1856. He erected two small buildings, in which business was carried on for some time. In 1858 an addition was made to the business; but in 1866 the entire brewery was torn down, and the present one erected. The brewery is 70x60 feet, three and one half stories high, with a wing 54x78 feet. He has in connection five malt floors, an ice-house, 70x100 feet, and large bottling works in connection. Mr. Weirich owns a farm in Walker township, on which are two ponds, where he freezes all the ice needed in his business. He uses spring water for the manufacture of his beer, and sells about 7,000 barrels annually. His annual trade will exceed \$50,000.

The Union Brewery was established by George Brandt at 87 South Division street in 1863, and he was in charge of business

until his death, in July, 1880. The interest then passed into the hands of the present company. The brewery is 83 x 26 feet, one and one half stories high, with two ice cellars—33 x 50 and 24 x 50 feet in size; two malt houses, 34 x 26 feet each, one and one half stories high. The company uses an ice-house, 40 x 16 feet; malt-house, 20 x 16 feet; five horses and three wagons. Ten men are employed in the business; 6,000 barrels of beer are manufactured annually. The product finds sale mostly in Michigan. The capital invested is about \$35,000. Eight hundred tons of ice are stored annually.

The Valley City Brewery was established in 1877, at 76 Page street, by John & Mathias Adrion. It is a frame building, 18 x 35 feet, one and one half stories and basement, with an ice-house, 33 x 40 feet. Three hundred barrels of beer were manufactured the first year. In 1880 they erected the main brewery, 32 x 40 feet, two stories; a new ice-house, 12 x 40 feet, for a fermenting cellar. They erected a new barn, 24 x 30 feet, for horses and wagons. The company now employs about seven men, and manufacture 2,500 barrels per year. Beer is sold all over the State of Michigan, but principally in Allegan and Kent counties. The capital invested is \$10,000. George Fehsenfeld is book-keeper and salesman. The firm uses 600 tons of ice per year.

STONE WORKS.

The Steam Stone Works were established on Campau street, by Schmidt & Hirth, in 1876, and in 1878 Anton Hirth purchased the works; in the winter of 1880-'81 they were removed to Pike street, between Campau and River streets. Mr. H. does building work for different firms in the city, county and State. During the summer of 1880, he furnished stone for A. B. Long's and D. P. Clay's residences. He employs six men (four cutters, one sawyer and a man for general labor). His work for 1881 will average \$6,000.

City Stone Works.—This industry was established by Alexander Matthewson in 1874, with shops extending from 91 to 101 Almy street. The first contract was the supply and preparation of stone for the Ledyard block; subsequently the proprietor contracted to supply stone used in D. Brown's residence; the Government building basement in 1876, and the sidewalk, coping, etc., in 1880; the stone sidewalks on Monroe, Canal and Ottawa streets; J. H. Wonderly's, Shelby's, and C. N. Shepard's dwelling-houses. The prepared stone is valued at \$12,000 annually. The works give employment throughout the year to from two to fifteen men. The patronage is extended from Kalamazoo, Big Rapids, Ionia, Mendon, Albion and towns in and adjacent to Kent county.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Brown, Clark & Co., manufacturers of brick, established the business in 1873. The firm own 20 acres of land within the city limits, on the east, and manufacture from 7,000,000 to 10,000,000

brick annually. These are shipped north and south, in car-load lots, over the G. R. & I. R. R. Ninety men are employed in the business and are under the supervision of James L. Davidson, who has also charge of the office and shipment.

Grand Rapids Brush Co. was established in 1871, by A. L. Son and William M. Clark, and was incorporated in 1873. Mr. Clark was the first Secretary and is now the only original member of the company. They leased of William T. Powers, for five years, the building now occupied by the Wolverine Furniture Company. The present factory was erected in 1878, and is a fine three-story brick building, with basement 150x92 feet in size. In this factory there are 165 employes. The brushes manufactured here are principally horse, cloth, and shoe brushes. The machinery is turned by cable water-power, but the factory is also supplied with boiler and engine, to use in case of high water. Of the many different kinds of wood used in this factory we mention rosewood, walnut, cherry, mahogany, tulip, satin, and white holly. They also use many kinds of fancy veneering. Sales are made in all States of the Union, even as far west as the Pacific slope.

Grand Rapids Sweeper Co., Chas. B. Judd, present proprietor and manager, was established in January, 1880. He manufactures the Magic and Keystone carpet sweepers. The factory is located at No. 8 Pearl street. He uses cable power from the Michigan Iron Works.

Carpet-Sweeper and Cigar Box Factory.—C. O. Allen & Son first established this trade at Kalamazoo, nine years ago. A year later the machinery was moved to Grand Rapids. In 1879 the company entered their present factory at the corner of Louis and Campau streets. Ten workmen are employed, and an average trade of \$5,000 per annum attained.

McIntyre & Goodsell, piano manufacturers, inaugurated this industry at Grand Rapids, Nov. 15, 1880. A stock company was organized Aug. 2, 1881, with Reir N. Goodsell, President; John McIntyre, Vice-President, and John D. McIntyre, Secretary-Treasurer. The capital stock is \$100,000. The factory produces seven instruments every week, gives employment to 40 hands, all skilled mechanics, and gives promise of equaling in the extent of trade many of the old piano factories of the Eastern States.

The Powers & Walker Burial-Case and Casket Factory.—This is the only factory of the kind in the State. This firm, comprising Wm. H. Powers and Jas. H. Walker, was organized in 1875, and commenced the manufacture of burial-cases in the building (since destroyed by fire) built and operated for several years by William H. Powers, in the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds, this being the first factory erected on the West Side canal. The business now carried on by this firm has grown until its buildings are of insufficient size to accommodate its requirements, although a new brick building, 23x92 feet on the ground, and four-stories high, has

been constructed this year (1881). Another will probably be added next season.

The buildings now occupied constitute an area of about 30,000 square feet of floor. The factory proper, where the machine work and putting together of the goods are done, is located on Front street, on the West Side canal, and is propelled by water-power. Directly opposite to this factory, on the other side of the stream, are the buildings in which the goods are finished, stored, packed and shipped. The buildings on each side of the street are connected by means of suspension bridges spanning the street, from the two upper stories. Upon these bridges are rails upon which cars are used to convey the goods across; by the location of the two branches of the business, one on each side of the street, the firm claim to have the advantage of being able to save a large portion of their property from destruction by fire, in case of the occurrence of fire in either branch, which has on two different occasions been fully demonstrated; their factory on the canal has been destroyed twice, but, on both occasions the fire was easily kept from destroying the other buildings. The business of the firm is not confined to this State alone, but they ship largely to Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Kansas. Both members of the firm are practical mechanics and business men.

NEW COMPANIES.

The Grand Rapids Felt Boot Company was organized Sept. 23, 1881, with a capital stock of \$50,000. The stockholders are E. G. Studley, Julius Berkey, M. R. Bissell, of Grand Rapids, and O. R. Wilmarth, of Stanton, Mich. The firm leased the building formerly used by the Grand Rapids Burial-Case Company, which they have fitted up, and will use in the manufacture of felt boots for the Northern trade.

Grand Rapids Iron Mining Company — This city has an iron mining company interested in a mine near Negaunee, Upper Peninsula, which was organized Aug. 22, 1881, with the name of the Grand Rapids Iron Mining Company. The Directors are Messrs. Isaac Phelps, Marcus W. Bates, H. P. Wyman and I. J. Whitfield, of this city, and Henry M. Atkinson, of Negaunee. The officers are: President, I. J. Whitfield; Treasurer, Dr. Isaac Phelps; Secretary, Marcus W. Bates.

The Merchants, Manufacturers and Citizens' Fire Insurance Co., Grand Rapids, Mich., propose to do business on substantially the same theories and plans as the agricultural mutual companies in this State. The minimum charter membership assets are named at \$100,000. The following officers were elected: President, W. B. Bennett; Vice-President, Dr. H. Lever; Secretary, W. D. Mansfield; Treasurer, Elias Matter; Directors, W. C. Denison, Elias Matter, H. E. Prindle, S. H. Ocker, Dr. H. Lever, H. Bissell, Charles Säch, W. D. Mansfield, W. B. Bennett, I. R. Church and W. H. Cheenev.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

This very important branch of the city history must commend itself to every one. That it necessarily contains much valuable information, and an account of a series of events more or less historical, must be acknowledged. Therefore it is considered just that anything which pertains directly to the men connected with the growth of the city should be passed lightly over in the pages of the foregoing history, so that it might be dealt with more extensively here, repetition avoided, and the more precise facts intermingled with biography.

Arthur N. Albee, firm of Albee & Rasmussen, No. 142 Kent street, son of Nelson F. and Ann M. (Shunk) Albee, was born in Mentor, Lake Co., Ohio, Dec. 6, 1857. His father was a hotel-keeper, and he was employed there until 1871, when the family came to Tyrone and his father engaged in the lumber trade. At 20 he came to this city and opened a hotel on Canal and Bridge streets, now known as the "Clarendon;" three years after, in April, 1881, he formed a partnership with Stephen Ide in a livery, sale and feed stable. They managed 14 livery horses and carriages, and are quite extensively engaged in buying and selling horses. Mr. Albee was married in Tyrone, in 1878, to Belle L., daughter of Asa and Annis Clark, born in that tp. in 1861. Her parents were pioneers of Tyrone, locating there in 1855. Mr. Albee belongs to the Good Templars, has a farm of 40 acres at Kent city, with 30 acres improved.

J. Albright, M. D., physician, surgeon and accoucheur, residence 85 Scribner street, office 34 West Bridge street, Grand Rapids, Mich. Office hours: 7 to 10 A. M., 1 to 3 P. M., 7 to 10 P. M.

William M. Alger was born in Hudson, Allegany Co., N. Y., Aug. 24, 1829. His father, William Alger, is a native of Yonkers, Westchester Co., N. Y., and has been occupied most of his life in insurance business. He lived at Yonkers until he attained to manhood when he married and went to Hudson. In 1836 removed to St. Joe Co., Ind., where he now resides, aged 87 years. He is the parent of 10 children, two of whom—William M. and Edwin B.—reside at Grand Rapids. Mr. Alger, of this sketch, obtained his education in his native city and in Indiana, and learned the carpenter's trade. He came to Grand Rapids April 1, 1849, and worked at his calling until about 1866, when he embarked in the manufacture of lumber and operated in the northern counties of Michigan, with headquarters at Grand Rapids. He was thus occupied about two years and retired from active business for a time; eventually was one of the organizers and stockholders of the Phoenix Manufacturing Company, sold out, and in July, 1880, organized the Eagle Company for the manufacture of toy express wagons, acted as its President while connected therewith; is at present Secretary and Treasurer of the American Furniture Company. He was married Aug. 23, 1858, to Mary P., daughter of George Campau, an

early settler and Indian trader of Kent county. He was a native of Detroit, of French extraction. Mr. and Mrs. A. have one son—Frank, 20 years of age.

George W. Allen was born Sept. 17, 1813, at Enfield, Hartford Co., Conn. His parents, Moses and Nancy (Kingsbury) Allen, were both natives of the same place, where his father died Jan. 28, 1816. The mother died at Grand Rapids Dec. 26, 1879, in the 88th year of her age. Upon the death of her husband, Mrs. Allen went to Painesville, Ohio, with her son, then three years old, where he was brought up and resided until 1853. He was associated with his cousins, Addison Hill and Solomon Kingsbury, in a mercantile alliance at Painesville, which existed three years, after which he operated singly. In 1853 he brought a stock of goods to Grand Rapids and conducted a mercantile business 13 years. He was appointed United States Pension Agent for Northwestern Michigan in 1866, and closed his relations with the commercial world. He held the position upward of three years. He was chosen Vice-President of the Grand Rapids Savings Bank at its establishment in 1870, which place he held until his retirement from active business life in 1879. Mr. Allen has had some experience in public life, having twice represented a constituency in the State Legislature; was elected in 1859, and again in 1865. He was Alderman of the Third ward in Grand Rapids when the city had but five wards. He is a stockholder in the City and First National Banks, and owns shares in the Grand Rapids Manufacturing Company, with which he has been connected from its organization. He was married in 1837 at Painesville, to Jeannette Noble, born in New Milford, Conn. She died in 1859, leaving two daughters and four sons. One of the former, Esther, died in 1862, in her 19th year. Two sons, George R. and Stanley N., are engaged in operating an extensive furnishing establishment on Monroe street; Arthur K. has a large steam laundry, and Henry G. is one of the firm of Eaton, Lyon & Company. Mr. Allen owns a fine house and premises at No. 37 Park street. He was married in 1864 to Mrs. Elizabeth B., widow of Capt. Benjamin B. Church.

Ebenezer Anderson, Superintendent of the Grand Rapids & Reed's Lake Street railway, was born in Scotland, in 1813. When 29 years of age he came to America, and a year later to Grand Rapids. He was a mason by trade, and followed that business for a quarter of a century, building some of the best brick blocks in the city. In 1868 he became connected with the Grand Rapids Street Railway Company, and after superintending the laying of the track from East Bridge to Leonard streets, on Canal, was made Superintendent, which position he still fills, with credit to himself and the company. The company owns nearly seven miles of railway, and employs 21 men in the business, using also about 44 horses. In the summer of 1881, a dummy engine and a tasty passenger coach were purchased, and put on Reed's Lake railway, where \$20,000 had been expended during the year. Mr. Anderson

was a member of the School Board from 1856 to 1880. He was Marshal of the city one year, and has been County Superintendent of the Poor, City Superintendent of Poor, and officiated as City Treasurer for two years. He is a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church (W. S.), and resides in a neat and comfortable residence on North Front street. He has been Treasurer of Grand River Lodge, No. 34, Masonic, ever since organization.

Crawford Angell was born in Massachusetts, April 2, 1827; is son of Daniel and Sarah (Kilton) Angell. His father was engaged in general business and went to Rhode Island about 1830, where Mr. Angell remained until the age of 18 years. In October, 1845, he came to Grand Rapids and attended school at the academy, located on what is now the city park; he was in school two years, doing chores to pay his board. He then entered the National Hotel as clerk, and remained until 1853. He then entered the office of the American Express Company as porter. He became familiar with the details of the business, and in 1855 was appointed agent for Grand Rapids, a position which included the duties of Stage Agent of the Grand Rapids and Kalamazoo line. Since May, 1880, he has been Assistant Superintendent of the American Express Company, Mich. Division, comprising Michigan and a portion of Indiana and Ohio; is one of the oldest employes in the division. In '78 and '79 Mr. Angell was Treasurer of the City of Grand Rapids, elected on the National ticket. He is a prominent Mason and has been three years Deputy Grand Master of the 9th Mich. District, including 58 lodges; was Master of Grand River Lodge three years; is a Trustee and has been Vice-President of the Masonic Mutual Benefit Association of West Michigan ever since its organization. He was married in December, 1849, to Almyra E. Bliss; they have three children—Walter C., engaged as sexton of Oak Hill Cemetery; Harry C., Cashier of the American Express Company at Grand Rapids; Laura A., wife of Robert P. Cutler. Mr. Angell was one of the organizers of the National party, and under his leadership achieved a great success.

Arthur R. Antisdel, proprietor Rathbun House, Grand Rapids, was born in Jackson Co., Mich., in 1841. His parents, John F. and Frelove (Spink) Antisdel, resided on a farm, where the subject of this sketch was reared. When 18 years of age (in 1859) he went to Detroit, and engaged as clerk of the old "Railroad Hotel," which occupied the present site of the Detroit Opera House, and was kept by his brother, J. F. Antisdel. Two years later, Mr. Antisdel entered into partnership with his brother, since which time he has been continuously identified with the hotel business. In 1862 he took charge of the Antisdel House, at Detroit; and in July, 1863, came to Grand Rapids. Being well pleased with its business activity and beautiful location, he decided to remove his business to the "Rochester of Michigan." He leased the Eagle Hotel, where he remained eight years. In 1871, in company with his brother, John F., he leased the Biddle House, Detroit, but the

following spring sold his interest to his brother, and returned to Grand Rapids, purchasing the Rathbun House, which hotel he has since operated. This building is located on the corner of Monroe and Waterloo streets, and is one of the best conducted hotels in the State. Mr. Antisdel, assisted by his genial clerks, Don J. Rogers and Michael Powers, succeed in making this house comfortable and "home-like" for all who may seek rest and shelter within its walls. Mr. Antisdel was married, in 1862, to Sarah Belman, of Detroit. They have a family of four children. The three brothers, Antisdel, are all identified with the hotel business. John F. is proprietor of the Newhall and Axtell Houses, Milwaukee, and the Merimon House, Oconomowoc, Wis.; William W., of the Antisdel House, Detroit; and our subject, of the Rathbun House, Grand Rapids.

Noyes L. Avery came to Grand Rapids in the fall of 1850, from Aurora, Cayuga Co., N. Y., where he was born Dec. 11, 1815. His father, Elias Avery, and his mother, Sally (Barber) Avery, were born in the town of Groton, New London Co., Conn. Soon after their marriage they emigrated from their native town to Aurora, N. Y. The intervening country was a wilderness, which they traversed on horseback; they were among the earliest pioneers to Aurora, and here they resided until their death. Mr. Avery, the subject of this sketch, was the youngest of seven children; he attended the common school and then the academy of his native town until he was 15 years of age. He then engaged as a clerk in the general store of A. & E. Avery, at Genoa, Cayuga Co., and served in that capacity until he attained the age of 21 years. He next went to Farmer village, Seneca Co., and pursued the same vocation for five years in the store of J. B. Avery & Co., his brother being the senior member of the firm. Mr. Avery now bought out his employers and carried on the mercantile business a few years. He accepted an advantageous offer and disposed of his stock in trade, and then purchased a farm near the village, on which he resided until 1849. Coming to Grand Rapids in 1850, Mr. Avery engaged in mining and manufacturing land-plaster for about 10 years, when he sold his plaster-beds upon favorable terms, then operated to some extent in real estate and became identified with various manufacturing enterprises in Grand Rapids. At the organization of the City National Bank he became a stockholder and soon a director, relations that continue with that institution. He has been a stockholder and director in the Grand Rapids Gas Light Company for about 21 years. From the days of Henry Clay, Mr. Avery was a Whig in politics, until the organization of the Republican party, when he identified himself with that party and has since been a radical Republican and a staunch, steadfast and liberal supporter of the Republican cause. Mr. Avery has borne his share of those public duties which devolve upon the American citizen, serving as Supervisor and Alderman of Grand Rapids, and as Postmaster for four years under the administration of President Lincoln. During the war of the Rebellion he was

one of the draft commissioners or board of enrollment for his military district, under the act of Congress for enrolling and calling out the National forces, and served during the war. Mr. Avery took an active part in sanitary work during that period, and accompanied large contributions of supplies and money to the hospitals at Washington and other points south. Always taking a zealous and active interest in the improvements, progress and welfare of his adopted city, he has aided by his sound judgment to promote her development and prosperity; he has been diligent in affairs and gathered his ear of corn at every harvest,—a man whose every-day life is radiant with kindness and generous impulses, a good citizen, a genial neighbor, a constant friend, full of quick and tender sympathies and abounding in generous and kindly deeds for the needy and afflicted. He has been connected with the Masonic fraternity for a quarter of a century and is now a Knight Templar Mason. For many years Mr. Avery has been a member and officer of the Congregational Church, and by his life exemplifies that which he professes to believe. He has one child living—Noyes F. Avery, a resident and business man of Grand Rapids. Mr. Avery's portrait appears on another page of this volume.

J. Frederic Baars, Cashier of the City National Bank, was born in Hamburg, Germany, July 8, 1820. He is son of Frederic and Margaretha (Doffertien) Baars. His father died when he was eight years old and his mother a year later, when he was placed in the care of his uncle, who attended to his education, and he graduated from a private school in Hamburg, in April, 1835. A month later he shipped as a cabin boy on an American vessel with the intention of entering upon a seafaring life. He went to Havana, and afterward to Boston, where he left the ship, and Sept. 1, went to Bristol, R. I., with the captain. One of the owners of the vessel, Captain John Norris, took him into his family, where he remained seven years and was sent to school for some time. At 19 he became secretary for Capt. Norris. At the age of 26 he was made Cashier of a bank in Bristol, at the same time acting as secretary and accountant for Capt. Norris, who owned a large cotton-mill; he also acted as agent and part owner of several vessels, engaged in the West India trade. He was married in 1842 to Lucretia Norton, daughter of Capt. Abijah Luce Norton, and niece of Miss Norris, born at Martha's Vineyard. He came to Grand Rapids in the fall of '58, and engaged as book-keeper with the Eagle Plaster Company, and after two years in their employ, in 1861, he entered that of Ledyard & Aldrich, private bankers (succeeded by Ledyard & Fralick). The City National Bank was organized by the latter firm in conjunction with other capitalists in 1865. Mr. Baars was chosen its first Cashier, and now holds the position. In May, 1864, he was elected City Treasurer, and held the position 11 years, acting one year also as Deputy Treasurer, and at the same time officiating as Treasurer of the public schools. Mr. Baars has a fine

residence at the corner of Fountain and Prospect streets. Mr. and Mrs. Baars have had eight children, as follows: Annie F., Wilhelmina D. (Mrs. P. N. Fox, of Louisville, Ky.), J. Frederic, jr., Wm. H. (died in 1880), George S. (married Marion Howard, of Holland, Mich.), Carrie S., Mary L. and Gertrude N. George S. is corresponding clerk of the bank.

Sluman S. Bailey, Collector of Internal Revenue of the 4th District of Michigan, residence Grand Rapids, was born at Somerset, Niagara Co., N. Y., Dec. 14, 1821. He is a son of Joseph S. and Sophia (Dennison) Bailey, natives of Vermont, who were among the pioneer settlers of Western New York. Sluman S. was the eldest of nine children—three daughters and six sons—and attended the district school until 19 years of age. He subsequently attended Gaines, Royalton and Yates academies, where he completed his early literary education. He then engaged in farming, and remained at that business until October, 1846, when, with wife and children, he bid adieu to old-time friends, and started with a team and covered wagon for the wilds of Michigan. They traveled from Buffalo to Detroit by water, and the remainder of the journey (to Kent county) through the heavy timber. Mr. Bailey located 120 acres of "wild" land, on sec. 13, Paris tp., and remained there 14 years, making various and substantial improvements on the farm. In the fall of 1860, he was elected Sheriff of Kent county, and removed to Grand Rapids. He served in official position a term of two years, and was then re-elected. The law provides that no man shall hold the office of Sheriff for more than four years consecutively, and Mr. Bailey acted as Revenue Inspector for two years, at the end of which time he was again elected Sheriff. During this term he was, without his knowledge, appointed by President Johnson to his present position. When Gen. Grant was elected President he resigned his commission, but was immediately re-appointed, and has since performed the duties of the office with entire satisfaction to the public. Before his removal to Grand Rapids he acted as School Inspector for several years; Justice of the Peace, for four years; and Supervisor, for seven years. He was one of the founders of the Kent County Agricultural Society, of which he was President one year, and Secretary several years. He was also a member of the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society for six years. Mr. Bailey was married in New York, Oct. 30, 1844, to Delia G., daughter of Isaac and Rebecca Starbuck, prominent members of the Society of Friends, of Western New York. Of the four children born to them, three are living—Herman S., Alice S. and Clarabel, wife of Milo B. Stewart, Secretary of the Grand Rapids Manufacturing Co. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey were mainly instrumental in organizing and sustaining a Congregational Church in Paris tp., and with their two daughters are active workers in the same denomination at Grand Rapids. Mr. Bailey has always taken a great interest in temperance, religion and politics, and as a Christian gentleman, has gained the esteem of all who know him. He is still

largely interested in agriculture on his farm near the city, a business to which he has always been greatly devoted, the attention given to it serving as recreation and relaxation from the duties of his Government office.

John Ball, a pioneer of Kent county, was born at Hebron, N. H., Nov. 12, 1794, and on a hill so high that lakes and mountains 30 miles away are in full view. His parents were natives of Hollis, in the same State, and emigrated to Hebron before the Revolutionary war, going 25 miles beyond the last settler, and then about 100 miles from Boston. He was born in a log cabin, and his earliest recollections are of the building of a frame house for the family, which is still standing, but unoccupied, as are so many of the hill houses of New England. His childhood and his early youth were passed on his father's farm, caring for the stock, chopping, hewing, mowing, etc.

Becoming dissatisfied with limited means for an education, his father reluctantly yielded to his importunities to leave home for that purpose. He went first to school to a clergyman in the next town, then to the Salisbury Academy, and fitted himself to enter Dartmouth College, in 1816, without means or definite idea from whence they were to come for his support there. But he helped on the farm in the summer vacations, and taught school in the winter; so by close economy he managed to continue his course and graduate in 1820. George P. Marsh, United States Minister to Italy, was of his class, and Rufus Choate was of the previous class.

Mr. Ball at once went to Lansingburg, N. Y., where a brother-in-law, Wm. Powers, resided (an uncle of Wm. T. Powers, of Grand Rapids), and where he commenced the study of law and taught school for his support. In the fall of 1822 he went to Darien, Georgia. The weather was stormy and their vessel was wrecked on a sand-bar five miles from the Georgia coast. For 18 hours escape seemed improbable, but they were finally discovered by a ship going down the inland passage, were rescued and taken to Darien. There he taught school and read their law, much of which related to slavery. Thus passing a winter, and observing the effects of slavery on society, he made up his mind not to make his home where it existed. He therefore returned to Lansingburg and resumed his studies.

In 1824 he was admitted as an attorney of the Supreme Court of the State, at Utica, and afterward as counsellor and solicitor in chancery, and went into partnership with Jacob C. Lansing, Esq., with whom he had read. In 1827 he was elected a Justice of Peace in that village, and he might probably have resided in Lansingburg to this day had it not been for the death of his brother-in-law, Wm. Powers, who was engaged in the manufacture of floor oil-cloth. While largely in debt he died, and, at his request, Mr. Ball assisted his wife in carrying on the business until all indebtedness had been paid, and the factory largely extended. Finding that

she could carry on the business without his aid, Mrs. Powers consented to relieve him of its future care.

In the spring of 1832 he joined a Mr. Wyeth, of Boston, on a trip to Oregon. He had some 20 men in his employ, with a view for business in the fur trade and salmon fishing. Mr. Ball's idea was to see the country, to note the climate, geology, etc.

In Western Missouri they met with Wm. Sublette, the successor of Gen. Ashley in the mountain fur trade, who was fitting out for his annual journey. It was arranged that the Wyeth party should join his, he to command while together; so they purchased horses for riding and packing. When all was arranged, it was found that the company consisted of 80 men, with 200 to 300 horses. On May 12, 1832, they left the last settlers, the Mormons, and crossed the west line of the State of Missouri in military order, all well armed. They journeyed up the Kansas, some two days, and struck for the Platte; passed Maj. Bonaville; reached the Platte Forks June 1; had to subsist mostly on buffalo meat; went through the South Pass; arrived at Green river.

Thus far they had seen no Indians; but one night, while in camp on Green river, they were surprised by a sudden shower of Indian bullets, which frightened their horses, picketed inside a hollow square, and they broke loose and escaped; some were run off by the Indians. They reached the Columbia river, where they met bands of Nez Perces and Flathead Indians, with furs and a great number of horses. Here they found also an encampment of trappers, and spent two weeks trading with the Indians, buying their furs and horses, and finding them orderly and honest. Wm. Sublette fitted out a party of trappers, under his brother Milton, to go farther West, while he returned with thousands of dollars' worth of beaver furs. Mr. Wyeth, Mr. Ball and 10 of their party joined the trappers. The second day out they encountered a band of Blackfeet Indians, and foolishly, if not wickedly, brought on an encounter which resulted in the loss of several men and wounding of others. Mr. Ball's comrades took no part in it only to care for the wounded.

Eighty miles up the Columbia the party called at Ft. Vancouver and received the hospitality of Dr. McLaughlin, the "governor," who invited them to pass the close ensuing winter at the fort, and they returned to accept the invitation. Mr. Ball's connection with the Wyeth party ended here, and its members scattered in various directions. Mr. Ball was assigned quarters in the fort and a guest's privileges at Dr. McLaughlin's table. Time was heavy on his hands and he asked for employment, but was reminded that he was a visitor. Finally the "governor" consented that he should teach his son and the other boys at the fort how to read. His host frequently visited the school-room, remarking: "Mr. Ball, you will earn the reputation of teaching the first academy in Oregon." The territory was then claimed by the British, and controlled by the fur traders, who managed the Indians with skill and tact. One purpose of Mr. Ball's trip was scientific observation, which added greatly to his en-

joyment, and alleviated the hardships and privations of the journey. He wrote an account of his observations, the natural history and features of the country he had traversed, the volcanic mountains and other geological features of Oregon, and sent it to Prof. Amos Eaton, of Troy. His letters, dispatched by the Hudson Bay Express, crossed the mountains at latitude 52°, then *via* lakes Winnipeg and Superior to Montreal and the States. This was the first account of the geology, etc., of Oregon.

In the spring, in anticipation of American emigration, he borrowed farming tools and seeds, and went up the Willamette river, where some of the trappers had gone to farming, broke horses, built a cabin, and, with the help of a neighbor to drive, broke up some prairie land, which he sowed and planted. He was the first American who held a plow in Oregon. But he waited vainly for immigrants, and by fall he was wearied of his hermit life; he made over his crop to the Hudson's Bay Company for a ship passage to California and the Sandwich Islands. In November, 1833, he reached San Francisco Bay; the site of the present city was all forest and shallow water. The Territory was then under Mexican control, and one day the Governor came aboard and dined. The vessel in two or three weeks sailed for Honolulu. Mr. Ball met there an old acquaintance, Mr. Brinsmad, who introduced him to the resident merchants and missionaries. A Mr. Hinkley invited him to a Christmas dinner, where he met, among the guests, the native king, Tamehameha II., and his staff officers, but none of the free-mannered island ladies.

After New Year's he embarked in an American whaler, homeward bound; witnessed the capture of eight or ten whales, crossed the equator and made port at Tahiti, one of the Society islands, where they refitted for "doubling" Cape Horn. They spent two weeks on the beautiful island, and set out on the long voyage, and had the usual rough weather off the Cape. They were in nearly the latitude of 60° south, and, being the month of May, the days were but four hours long. After passing the Cape a squall struck them and dismasted their ship, and they had to put into Rio Janeiro, Brazil, for repairs.

Five months on the sea made the solid land very welcome; but Mr. Ball had but two days to look about the interesting city and its surroundings, for an opportunity offered to engage as captain's clerk on board the armed schooner "Boxer," bound for Norfolk, under the command of Lient. Farragut, afterward Admiral. The voyage, in close intimacy with a man who made one of the most splendid records in the history of our country, was most memorable and happy. He pushed on to Lansingburg and took his friends by surprise, as they did not know that he had left Oregon.

He practiced law in Troy two years, and in 1836, the great year of speculation, entered into an arrangement with Messrs. Brinsmad, Leonard & Whipple to take a sum of money and operate in any land, north of the Ohio river, for their mutual benefit. They placed



John Ball

\$10,000 in his hands and he set out. He went to Detroit. Inquiry and investigation convinced him that Government land was the only safe investment, and that the Grand river country was the best field of operation. He visited the land office at Ionia. The only lands in the market were south of the river, and taking "plats" he spent the fall and winter of 1836 in selecting such lands as seemed desirable, bought and recorded in his own name, and reported to his principals. His largest purchase was a pine tract in Ottawa county, afterward the field of lumbering operations of Messrs. Brinsmad, Leonard & Whipple.

In the spring of 1837 Mr. Ball fixed his permanent home at Grand Rapids; the same fall he was elected to represent the Grand River District in the State Legislature. His constituency included Ottawa, Kent, Ionia and Clinton counties, and he spent the winter at Detroit. The next summer he was made assignee of the People's Bank—one of the "wild cats." In the fall he went East, and returned to be met with regrets that his coming back was not expected as he would otherwise have been sent to the Legislature a second time. During the following two or three years he busied himself with a small law practice, the care of the lands whose ownership he represented, and as agent for other Eastern property-holders. In 1841 Congress granted 500,000 acres to the new States for internal improvements; Michigan accepted her share of the grant, and Gov. Barry, having made Mr. Ball's acquaintance at Detroit, in 1838, requested him to make the selection for the State. He consented, purchased a full outfit for the woods and took James D. Lyon, then a boy, as camp-keeper, with Frederick Hall, for a time, as assistant, the latter being anxious to learn more of the country. He passed the spring and fall in the discharge of the duties of his appointment, and in 1843 the Legislature put these lands into market at Government price, \$1.25 per acre, payable in State dues called warrants, issued to contractors who had been building railroads for the State. They could be purchased for 40 cents on the dollar, and land therefore was worth 50 cents per acre. This condition of things attracted the tide of immigration which had mostly hitherto passed on to Illinois and Wisconsin, and multitudes called on Mr. Ball for aid and advice, and all purchased and advertised the unequalled chances to obtain fine farms with small expenditure. He aided them in finding the lands, purchased warrants for them, supplied lacking funds, etc., and kept every applicant by some means, and as the lands were taken for immediate settlement the peopling of Kent and adjoining counties was a work of marvelous rapidity. Everybody was poor, so far as available means was concerned, but what is the exhibit of Kent county to-day?

In 1844 Solomon L. Withey was admitted to the bar and formed a partnership with Mr. Ball in his law practice, to which the late Judge Martin was afterward admitted, but withdrew after two years, Messrs. Ball and Withey continuing together eight years. In 1852 he associated with James H. McKee, sharing with him all the

office business, a connection which proved in every way pleasant and satisfactory. In 1848 Mr. Ball, in conjunction with a few others, obtained a vote to raise \$2,500 to build a school-house, and the late David Burnett erected a stone building on the site of the present High-School building. Mr. Ball, as School Director, aided matters pertaining to schools for 20 years.

In 1840 Mr. Ball purchased a mortgage on the property which is now his home, on which was an unfinished house. Finishing the house he rented the same, boarding with the families who occupied it, for some years. Edward Sargeant, Esq., who was at one time a member of the law firm of Ball, Withey & Sargeant, occupied the house for two years or more.

On New Year's eve, 1850, Mr. Ball was married to Mary T. Webster, of Plymouth, N. H. They have always lived in the same place. Mr. and Mrs. Ball have had 10 children, five of whom are living, the others dying in infancy.

Mr. Ball has always been true to his early instincts and devoted much time to travel. He went to Lake Superior at an early day, to Omaha when it had not a dozen buildings, to La Crosse, Wis., to Washington during the war, and down to the front on the Rapidan. After the war, in the winter of 1866, he went South with Mr. T. D. Gilbert, to see the ex-rebels, down the Mississippi to New Orleans, thence to Mobile, Augusta, Savannah, Charleston, Columbus, Raleigh and Washington. He found the people reconciling themselves to the changes, and the negro quite different from his knowledge of him in 1822. The next fall, in company with his wife, he traveled through Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, to Chattanooga, returned *via* Knoxville, crossed the mountains to Lynchburg, thence to Washington and home. Since his trip around Cape Horn he had always desired to cross the ocean, and in April, 1871, he, with his family, visited all the principal countries of Europe, making their home mostly at Geneva, Switzerland. After more than two years' absence they returned to Grand Rapids, glad to be again at home and meet home friends, and look again on the American sky, as brighter than that of boasted Italy.

Politically, Mr. Ball has always been a Democrat. His first vote was for Gen. Jackson, when Adams and Clay were also candidates. He has never been a radical in politics or religion; he never favored a wrong measure for the furtherance of party progress, and believes that conscientiously doing right for right's sake is better than doing so from fear of punishment or hopes of reward.

We present Mr. Ball's portrait elsewhere in this volume.

Marcus W. Bates was born in Geauga Co., Ohio, April 26, 1840, and is son of Abner C. and Laura W. Bates, of Allegan Co., Mich. He attended the district schools near Cleveland, and was a student at Excelsior, Minnesota, in 1858-'59. He enlisted in the war for the Union in '62, enrolling in Co. B, 21st Mich. Inf. He was appointed 1st Lieut. of Co. C, in 1864, and was acting Captain until the close of the war. He was in active service at the battles

of Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Savannah, Bentonville, and in numberless minor skirmishes. In 1865 he engaged in insurance business at Grand Rapids with E. G. D. Holden, and the firm organized the Grand Rapids Savings Bank in 1868. Mr. Bates served as Cashier five years. In 1873 he embarked in business with the Grandville Plaster Company, and acted as Secretary and Treasurer five years, also as Secretary of the Michigan & Ohio Plaster Company one year. In July, 1880, he established his present insurance business enterprise with Wm. R. Foster. He was married in 1861 to Mary E. Bisbee, of Allegan county. They have one son and two daughters. Mr. Bates is identified with the Republican party.

John J. Belknap, City Clerk of Grand Rapids, was born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., in 1850, and is a son of James A. and Mary A. (Butler) Belknap, natives of the "Empire State." When John J. was three years of age, his parents removed to Grand Rapids, where he was reared to manhood. He received a good common-school education, and when 13 years of age, entered the Grand Rapids *Daily Enquirer* office, where he commenced to learn the printer's trade. A year later he removed to Greenville, where he labored two years. Then he returned to the "Valley City," and entered the employ of A. B. Turner, in the *Eagle* office, remaining with him, at different times, for a number of years. He subsequently worked for W. D. Dennis & Co., with whom he remained until the spring of 1879, when he was elected a member of the Board of Review and Equalization of the city, serving as such two years. In the spring of 1881 he received the nomination of City Clerk from the Democratic party, and was triumphantly elected over the Republican candidate (in a Republican "stronghold") by a majority of nearly 1,000 votes, receiving 353 more votes than any man on the ticket. This commendation from the voters of Grand Rapids was an entire surprise to Mr. Belknap, but showed his undoubted popularity, and their confidence in his ability to make a good public officer. Mr. Belknap was united in marriage on "Thanksgiving Day" of 1873 to Frances M. Page, of Ionia, Michigan. Mrs. Belknap is a member of the Disciples Church of Ionia.

Franz Berles, groceryman, Nos. 57 and 59 W. Bridge street, and son of Adam and Terressa Berles, was born in Germany in 1828. He came to this country in 1844, and engaged as a printer in Detroit two years. He then learned the harness-making trade, at which he worked in that city until 1853, and then came to Grand Rapids, where he worked at his trade one year longer, then opened a grocery store, where he is at present. He keeps a full line of groceries, flour and feed, etc.; he also has a sample room adjoining. He carries a stock of \$3,000, and does an annual business of \$30,000 to \$35,000. He was married in Detroit, to Regine Green, born in Germany in 1830. They have eight children--Frank, John, Elizabeth, Annie, Terressa, Josephine, Caroline and Abbie. Mr. B. owns his present place of business, 50x75 feet in

size. He is a member of the Old Settlers' Association and St. Joseph's Society; also the Family's Protective Society, of Michigan, and is a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

Loomis K. Bishop, Register of Deeds, was born at Watertown, Jefferson Co., N. Y., Oct. 5, 1836; is son of John and Laura (Kellogg) Bishop. His father was a native of New Hampshire, and his mother of New York. When he was nine years old, in 1845, his parents settled in Cannon, and were among the first inhabitants. Mr. Bishop attended the common schools of Cannon until 16, when he was sent to the select school at Fallassburg, and afterward to the High School at Grand Rapids. He engaged in teaching several terms, and at 21 went to Salt Lake City, during the time of the Mormon war, and served as clerk in the Quartermaster's department. He enlisted July 3, 1862, as 1st Lieutenant of Co. H, 21st Inf., and was promoted to the captaincy of the company Feb. 3, 1863. He was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel Sept. 20, 1863, and March 18, 1865, Brevet-Colonel of U. S. Vol., and mustered out of service June 8, 1865, after which he engaged in mercantile pursuits in New York, returning to Michigan the following year. He bought the family homestead in Cannon and lived on it till 1876, on his election to his office as Register. He was re-elected in 1878 and in 1880. He has always been active in politics and was Treasurer and Supervisor of Cannon. His majority on election to his present office in 1880 was about 4,600. He was married in 1862 to Ellen A., daughter of Harry Smith, of Henderson, N. Y. They have one son and one daughter.

William I. Blakely, an honored pioneer of Grand Rapids, was born in Huntsville, Otsego Co., N. Y., June 29, 1810; is son of Joseph and Lucy (Goodrich) Blakely, natives of Hartford, Conn., of English extraction. Mr. Blakely passed his childhood and youth until the age of 16 on his father's farm and diligently acquired a good education. Among his first teachers was Millard Fillmore, afterward President of the United States. He commenced an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade, which he finished in four years, meanwhile attending the Aurora Academy three months each year, subsequently graduating. He worked about two years in Canada at his trade, returning to his father's, 14 miles from the city of Buffalo. In 1836 he went to Chicago in the interests of Mr. Fillmore, and while there aided in building the first store on Clark street. In the spring of 1837 he came to Grand Rapids, and carried on the business of carpenter, joiner and house builder until 1840. In that year he was elected Constable, and canvassed the country in the interests of the Whig party and the election of President Harrison. In 1841 he was appointed U. S. Deputy Marshal, and served four years. In 1842 he was nominated for Sheriff by the Whigs but was defeated, although he received more than a full party vote. In 1867-'68 and 1871 he acted as Supervisor of the Third ward, and during the Rebellion as enrolling officer of the First and Third wards. For the last 10 years Mr.

Blakely has been engaged in the care of his private interests in the city. He was married Dec. 29, 1842, to Mary L. Green, of Paris. Of four children born to them but one is living—Wm. Jesse Blakely—who resides in the city. Mr. Blakely has been a member of the Old Residents' Association since its organization, and was one of the committee appointed by the President of the society to supervise the general history of Kent county, at the city of Grand Rapids, compiled for this work.

Henry M. Bliven, wholesale and retail dealer in oysters, fish and canned goods, 117 Monroe street, is a native of Connecticut, where he was born in 1838. His father was Pardon Bliven, a sea captain. Henry M. was reared and educated at Willimantic, Conn., and when seven years of age entered a cotton factory as an employe. When 17 years of age he was placed in charge of the factory as overseer. His father died when he was six years old, leaving a widow and eight children, and our subject was bound as an apprentice, by his guardian, to the carpenter trade, at Norwich, Conn., where he remained four years, thoroughly learning the trade. Previous to the war he removed to Macon, Ga., and there engaged in the sash, door and blind business. During the war, he removed to Elmira, N. Y., where he followed the same business for three years. When the drafting of troops commenced, building ceased, which so injured his business as to induce him to remove to Norwich. Soon after, he was offered a good position in the United States Armory, at Springfield, Mass., which he accepted, and remained there till failing health forced him to resign. He then went to Minneapolis, Minn., and was there engaged in the building and contracting business quite heavily. The stringent times of 1873, and a strong desire to visit his native State and the scenes of childhood induced him to visit Connecticut once more. He returned in 1874, and a year later started for St. Paul, Minn., again. He got as far as Grand Rapids, and, liking the location and business air of the latter place, he decided to locate, and has since resided here. He finally embarked in his present business, in which he has made a decided success. He handles all kinds of fresh and salt fish, the Farrand brand of oysters, and his trade extends all over the Northwest, doing a business of \$50,000 annually. This is the largest wholesale fish house in Western Michigan. Mr. Bliven is a member of I. O. O. F. Lodge, No. 11. He was married in 1860, to Eliza Geer. Of their five children, three are living—Harry, Clarence and Burdett. Mr. Bliven was formerly a Whig, but since 1854 has been a member of the Republican party. Mr. Bliven is also a member of the Y. M. C. A., of Grand Rapids. In business matters Mr. Bliven is termed the "Booth of Grand Rapids," referring to his oyster and fish trade.

Frederick R. Blount, proprietor of Blount's Box Factory, was born near Evansville, Ind., June 16, 1855. His parents are Henry F. and Martha (Baird) Blount, the former of whom is a native of

New York. Mr. Blount was reared in the city of Evansville, and educated at Barre Academy, Barre, Vt. After leaving school, he returned home and entered the Evansville National Bank as clerk, remaining in that position for three years. In 1875 he came to Grand Rapids, and soon after formed a co-partnership with E. S. Cory, in his present business. On June 1, 1881, the firm was dissolved, Mr. Blount continuing the business, a sketch of which will be found on another page. Mr. Blount is yet a young man, but by energy, perseverance and an indomitable will has placed himself in the front rank among the manufacturers of the "Pittsburg of the West." Although his factory was destroyed by fire, Sept. 30, 1881, yet he has rebuilt, and with renewed hope is seeking to build up a larger and more profitable trade. He was married in 1878, to Isabella, daughter Ezra T. Nelson, of Nelson, Matter & Co. Factory is on G. R. & I. R. R., Front and Court streets.

Rev. G. E. Boer, Professor in the Theological School attached to the Holland Christian Reformed Church, was born in Holland, March 1, 1832. He attended school early in life, and from 1846 to 1851 assisted his parents on a farm. At the end of this time he entered the seminary at Kampen, where he remained four years. He was ordained as minister in 1865, and was first located at Sapperneer, where he remained till September, 1868. He then removed to Niezyl, where he had charge of the congregation until Aug. 26, 1873, when he removed his family to Grand Rapids, Mich. He became pastor of the Holland Christian Reformed Church, officiating as such until March 12, 1876, when he took charge of the Theological Seminary attached. Nine students have already been prepared for the ministry, and the same number are now studying. Rev. Boer was married Sept. 6, 1865, to Jessie Holtrop, a native of Leek, Pro. of Gronigen, Holland. Of the eight children sent to bless this union seven are still living—Bert H., Jessie, Henry, Winnie, Gerard, Willie and Lena. One son, Gerard, was born July 14, 1874, and died Aug. 14, following.

Eugene Boise, M. D., was born Nov. 29, 1846, at Wellington, Lorain Co., Ohio; is son of Eli Boise, M. D., and Lydia M. (Kellogg) Boise. He entered Oberlin College, and graduated in 1867. The fall of the same year he commenced attending medical lectures at Ann Arbor and graduated from the medical department in 1869. He went to New York for a course of study at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and took his degree in 1870. He entered the Charity Hospital on Blackwell's Island, and upward of a year after was put in charge of the fever hospital, on the same island; remained five months and went to Europe for further medical research in the Continental hospitals, spending a year, most of which was passed at London and Vienna. On his return to America he located at Grand Rapids (in the fall of 1872). He is a member of the Grand Rapids State and American Medical Societies; is a member of the United States Board of Examining Surgeons for pensions. He was

married in the fall of 1875 to Eva A., daughter of A. Lamont Chubb, of this city. They have one child—a son. Dr. Boise is one of the best-read, most competent physicians in the city of Grand Rapids; is highly esteemed for his qualifications, and ranks well as an enterprising, energetic business man.

Francis J. Boxheimer (deceased), son of Charles and Catherine Boxheimer, was born on the Rhine, Germany, in 1830. He came to the United States in 1849, and settled in Ann Arbor, where he had a brother holding a Professor's chair in the University. Dissatisfied with the country he returned to Germany two years after, but in a few months came back and settled in Grand Rapids. He engaged in a saw-mill for a short time, and in the management of the Bridge Street House, when he returned to Europe for his health. He came back to Grand Rapids and opened a store on Canal street, trading in feed, flour, grain, produce, butter, fruits and German Rhine wine. After a year in business he bought the Bridge Street Hotel, in 1865, which he managed eight years, when he took a saw, lath and shingle mill, on which he held a mortgage; also a tract of 370 acres of land with about 25 small houses, and including a lake of 40 acres. He rented the hotel to Bonney and Persons, of Buffalo, N. Y., for five years, and engaged extensively in the lumber trade. He also owned the Hempel House and Sandusky House, and a bowling alley. During the depression in business matters he lost about \$32,000, sold his mill interests and returned to Grand Rapids; released the lessees of the Bridge Street House and re-opened a prosperous business. His health failed in October, 1879, and after a year's illness he died, April 14, 1880. He was married Aug. 3, 1858, to Mary A. Schickel, born in Tiffin, Seneca Co., Ohio, in 1836. They have six children living—Augusta L., Charles F., Mary L., Catherine E., John E. and Abbie C. The family are Roman Catholics. After the death of her husband Mrs. B. established a feed barn, sale and livery stable, at 157 Kent street. Her father died May 10, 1879; her mother in October, 1878, and left her a fine residence.

Jeremiah W. Boynton, President and Manager of the West Side Street Railway Company, was born in Jackson Co., Mich., Sept. 17, 1837. His father was Jeremiah Boynton, a well-to-do farmer of Jackson county. The subject of this sketch received but limited educational advantages, spending the greater part of his boyhood days working on the farm. In 1847 he came North to Grand Rapids, and soon after purchased a farm in Grand Rapids tp., where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits for two years. He then formed a partnership with J. P. Creque, in the furniture business, and remained with him for 10 years. During this time Reed's Lake, southeast of the city, had become a famous resort for the people of Grand Rapids, and Mr. Boynton was one of the first to conceive the idea of a railway to that point. When a company was formed in 1875 for that purpose, he was made Manager, and under his efficient supervision the road was soon built and equipped.

In 1878 he built the West Side railway, two miles long, of which he is President and Manager. J. W. Boynton received a good practical training when young, and during his life has proven to be a man among many. He never trifles with this or that, but "Go ahead and get there as soon as possible" has always been his motto. In building the railways above mentioned, he has overcome what seemed to be insurmountable barriers, but proved to be only mole hills to our subject. His enterprise and perseverance, together with his frank and genial nature, has secured for him the confidence and respect of the better class of citizens in the county. He has lately introduced 10 Herdic coaches, to be used in connection with his railway enterprise. Mr. Boynton is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and Past Grand Master of I. O. O. F. Lodge, No. 11. Politically he is a Democrat. He was married in 1859, to Agnes T. Noel, a native of Pennsylvania. They have two children—Mary and Lillie.

Aruna Bradford, confectioner and baker, Grand Rapids, was born in Canton tp., Wayne Co., Mich., June 11, 1827. He is a son of Moses and Elizabeth (Arnold) Bradford; the former was born at Canterbury, Conn., in 1803, and the latter in Farmington tp., Monroe Co., N. Y., in 1805. His Grandfather Bradford was born in Vermont in 1776, and his grandmother, Mary (Delop) Bradford, was born at Canterbury, Conn., in 1778. Mr. Bradford was reared amid rural scenes, and obtained his early education in the common schools. In 1852 he came to Kent county, purchasing a farm in Grattan and one in Sparta tp., and in 1856 permanently located here. He was engaged in the mercantile trade for some years, and in the spring of 1871 established himself in the bakery business at No. 20 Monroe street, where he has built up a large and profitable trade. Mr. Bradford was married, in 1855, to Matilda M. Kinney, a native of Lima, Ind. Four children were sent to seal this alliance, three of whom are living—Lizzie M., wife of Rowland Metheany; Kittie M. and Addie May. Mr. Bradford is a conscientious indorser of the principles set forth by the Democratic party.

J. George Brandt (deceased) was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, Dec. 21, 1834. His parents were John and Mary (Hurt) Brandt. Mr. Brandt resided in his native land until 18 years of age, receiving a good common-school education. In 1852 he decided to visit America, and, if pleased with the people and the manner of doing business, to make it his future home. He had learned the brewing business in the "Faderland," but upon arrival at New York, went immediately to Ann Arbor, Mich., residing on a farm near the city with an uncle, until 1855. At the latter date, he came to Grand Rapids, and soon after engaged his services to Christopher Kusterer, in the brewing trade. He remained there six years, and at the end of that time, having saved a little capital, and a vast amount of experience, decided to embark in business for himself. He established Brandt's Brewery, on South Division

street, in 1863, which he operated until his death. Mr. Brandt was considered a very healthy man, but was much troubled by a nervous sick headache for six years previous to his death. He had been unwell for 14 days, and on the morning of July 11, 1880, had a stroke of apoplexy, which resulted in his instantaneous death. Mr. Brandt was a man possessing excellent business qualifications, and his untimely death was mourned by all. In 1879 he purchased a fine residence on the southeast corner of Lagrave and Oak streets, where his widow and family now reside. After Mr. Brandt's death, Mrs. Brandt sold a third interest in the brewing business to Julius Peterson, who now has the supervision of the business. A sketch of this business will be found in the section on manufacturing industries. Mr. Brandt was married Oct. 20, 1844, to Elizabeth B. Fluhrer, a native of Bavaria. Eight children were born to them—George W., who is learning the brewing trade; Adolph H., Carolina C., Ernest J. and Frank W. Louisa C., Mary E. and Dora B. are deceased. Mrs. Brandt is a member of the German Evangelical Lutheran Church, on whose service Mr. Brandt was a regular attendant.

Albert Praetorius, the clerk at the brewery, was born in Prussia, Nov. 19, 1843. He came to America in 1868, and since 1871 has occupied his present position, and had almost the entire management of the business.

Henry Bremer, Comptroller of Grand Rapids, was born in Germany, Nov. 28, 1806, and is a son of Joseph and Maria (Lohmeier) Bremer, natives of that country. Mr. Bremer was reared among the vine-clad hills of the "Vaterland," and was subsequently sent to a college at Petershagen, from which he graduated with high honors, in 1839. Soon after graduation, he resolved to make America his future home, and the same year started for "the land of the free." He first located at Lancaster, Ohio, where he remained two years. He then removed to Detroit, Mich., and for several years was a teacher in the German schools of that city. Becoming tired of the monotony of a professional life, and wishing to engage in mercantile transactions, he established himself in the soap and candle business, in which he continued for two years. Michigan, at that time, was rapidly settling with the Eastern and foreign element, and Mr. Bremer foresaw great expectations in the near future for the Wolverine State, and especially the western part. He therefore closed out his business, and made a trip to Grand Rapids, then as now the center of the latter region. Being well pleased with the location of the future "Pittsburg of the West," he resolved to locate, and to that end engaged in the same business as in Detroit. The two articles manufactured were in good demand, especially candles, as kerosene had come but little in common use; therefore the trade in these staples proved quite brisk. At the end of five years, Mr. Bremer purchased a stock of groceries, on the corner of Canal and Lyons streets, where he did an extensive business until the fall of 1860. The following

spring he was elected Marshal of the city, on the Republican ticket, and served in that capacity one year. He then purchased a meat market, which he operated until 1872. In that year he accepted the nomination for County Treasurer, on the Republican ticket, and was triumphantly elected over the Liberal candidate. He served the people faithfully for a term of four years. In 1879 he was elected to his present position, and re-elected in 1881. Coming to America a poor boy, with nothing except health, and a strong right arm, he has overcome all barriers, and won positions of honor and trust. Henry Bremer is too well known to the people of Kent county to need any eulogy, but the biographer will simply state that as a German citizen none stand higher in Western Michigan; a beaming face, and cheerful, warm, loving heart, together with his undoubted integrity, place him high on the social and intellectual ladder among the citizens of Kent county. Mr. Bremer was the first to sign the Unaltered Augsburg Confession of the German Evangelical Lutheran Church of Grand Rapids, and has served as one of its efficient officers since the date of organization. He was married in November, 1844, to Maria Ackerman, a native of Germany, who came to America when quite young.

Col. George G. Briggs was born in Wayne Co., Mich., Jan. 25, 1838. When but a child his father died, and while yet a youth he entered a mercantile house at Battle Creek, where he remained three years, and subsequently attended, for a short time, Olivet College. He then removed to Galesburg, Ill., where he remained five years, and returning to Battle Creek, entered into partnership with Mr. Averill, in the mercantile business, under the firm name of Averill, Briggs & Co. In 1862, during the Rebellion, he raised a company of cavalry, of which he was appointed 1st Lieut. This company became a part of the 7th Mich. Cav., which left Grand Rapids for the Army of the Potomac, under command of Col. W. D. Mann. Before leaving he paid his friends at Galesburg a parting visit, and while there was presented with a sword by the citizens of that town, as a token of their high esteem. He served with his regiment during the war, that regiment forming a part of the famous Michigan Cavalry Brigade which, under the command of the daring and lamented Custer, fought and distinguished itself in 63 battles. Lieut. Briggs soon became noted for his gallantry and courage, and promotion followed from grade to grade, until in 1864 he became Colonel of his regiment. His regiment was successively under the command of Gens. Custer, Kilpatrick, Merritt, and the present Lieutenant General of the United States army. During the six days immediately preceding the surrender of Lee, Col. Briggs had three horses shot from under him, but miraculously escaped injury. In attestation of his gallantry, a recommendation that he be brevetted for gallant conduct was signed by Col. Stagg, Gen. Deven, Gen. Merritt and Gen. Sheridan. On the morning of the 9th the position obtained by Briggs enabled him to be the first officer to

recognize the bearers of the flag of truce which so suddenly terminated a four years' war. He accompanied the bearers to Gen. Custer, the nearest general officer, who directed his chief-of-staff and Col. Briggs to return with the bearers and his message to Lee's headquarters. There the Colonel made the acquaintance of Gen. Longstreet, and other distinguished men, with whom a cessation of hostilities was agreed upon until four o'clock in the afternoon, when the surrender of the Confederate army was announced.

In a few days after the war terminated, Col. Briggs and his regiment was sent to the Western frontier, where they served faithfully, guarding heavily freighted stage lines and teams, and protecting the resident of the frontier. In October, 1865, Col. Briggs marched a part of his command over the mountains to Salt Lake City, and having taken command of the cavalry forces at Fort Douglas, remained there until he was mustered out of service. He returned to the East, by San Francisco and Panama, arriving at New York after three weeks' voyage from Aspinwall. On his arrival in Detroit he was presented with a fine gold watch, by the officers of his regiment.

In May, 1866, Col. Briggs removed to Grand Rapids, and engaged in the dry-goods business with J. W. Pierce, under the firm name of Pierce & Briggs. From this business he withdrew in 1870, and engaged in manufacturing as a stockholder and treasurer of the Michigan Barrel, Rim and Bent-ware Manufacturing Co., to which he has since devoted his time. In May, 1866, he married Miss Julia R. Pierce, youngest daughter of his partner in business at that time. In politics the Colonel has been active. In the campaign of 1868, he was a delegate to the National Convention at Chicago, that nominated Grant and Colfax. He was appointed one of the secretaries; and as an officer of the convention, was one of the committee that went to Washington to notify Gen. Grant of his nomination. The same year he was elected to the Michigan Legislature by a large majority. Since serving his term of two years he decided to withdraw from politics, although urgently requested to accept other positions. The Colonel is one of the self-made men of Michigan. He began his career an orphan youth, dependent entirely upon himself; and by energy and close attention to business, has gained wealth and position among his fellow citizens. In May, 1881, he was made President of the police and fire commissioners of Grand Rapids. Mr. Briggs' portrait is given elsewhere in this volume.

Abijah E. Brooks, of Putnam & Brooks, wholesale and retail confectioners and dealers in fruits, was born at Wendell, Mass., Aug. 16, 1842. He resided there until eight years of age, and then accompanied his parents to Orange, Mass., where he was reared and educated. He worked on a farm until 1873, when he came to Grand Rapids, and, in connection with his brother, Henry E., purchased Joseph D. Putnam's interest in the firm of Putnam & Brooks. He has since devoted his time and attention to the business of the firm, and the success which they have achieved is

truly astonishing. Mr. Brooks is a member of the Universalist Society of Grand Rapids and also of the Knights of Honor. He was married, June 10, 1868, to Julia E. Ward, a native of Orange, Mass. They have three children—Sadie H., Marcus D. and J. Winfield. Mr. Brooks is yet a young man, but by energy and perseverance has succeeded in building up a trade in his line of business second to none in the State of Michigan.

Marcus P. Brown, firm of M. P. Brown & Co., No. 20 Pearl st., was born at Philadelphia Dec. 23, 1818. He is son of Wm. P. and Sarah (McCammon) Brown. In 1821 his parents made an overland journey to Tuscaloosa, Ala., setting out June 1, and arriving about the first of October. His father went there for the purpose of establishing a steam saw-mill, flour-mills, and a mercantile enterprise. He was in company with Elijah Pledger and they made their enterprise very successful; they ran the first steamboat from Mobile to Tuscaloosa, loaded with merchandise. Mr. Brown attended school until 18, when he engaged in mercantile business with his father, which he operated until July 8, 1858, when he came to Grand Rapids and in company with Geo. C. Fitch engaged in the manufacture of wagons and carriages at No. —, Division st., where Mr. Fitch is still engaged in the same business. In 1865 he formed a partnership with the Hon. W. D. Foster and opened business in saddlery, hardware, and carriage goods, No. 29 Canal st. They were burned out in 1871 and re-established themselves on Pearl st., opposite Codey & Ball's grocery house, where they remained until the re-building of the store where Mr. Brown now does business—No. 20 Pearl st. Mr. Foster died in 1873, and Sherwood Hall, a nephew, was admitted to partnership in 1874. They carry a stock valued at about \$25,000, comprising a full line of saddlery, hardware, carriage and wagon goods; do an annual business amounting to about \$100,000. Mr. Brown was married in Tuscaloosa, in 1853, to Frances D. Fitch, sister of George C. Fitch, born in Putney, Vt., in 1819. They had one daughter—Abbie M., born in Tuscaloosa in 1855. Mr. Brown owns a residence at 38 South Lafayette st., his present home, a house and lot at 143 Fountain st., and a house and lot in Penny's addition.

John A. Brummeler, groceryman, 126 Monroe street, was born in Holland in 1840; is son of John D. and Wilhelmina (Vierdag) Brummeler. At the age of 14 years he engaged as clerk in a grocery; in 1865 he came to Grand Rapids and was employed as a harness-maker while learning the English language, where he was occupied 18 months, when he entered the employ of L. D'Ooge, as clerk in a grocery. About three and a half years after he, in company with Jacob Vandenburg, purchased the establishment, and nine months after sold to his partner, and with Martin Witters bought out Dykema Bros.; a year later Wm. Brink bought his partner's interest, and they did business together seven years. They were burned out June 12, 1871, with a loss of \$1,000; insurance, \$600. In 187

they moved to 126 Monroe street. In March, 1878, he bought Mr. Brink's interest; carries a full assortment of groceries and deals extensively in garden seeds in bulk. His stock averages a value of \$5,000, and his yearly transactions reach about \$40,000; operates three delivery wagons. He was married at Grand Rapids, April 10, 1867, to Jacoba, daughter of Jacob Semyn, a native of Holland, born in 1844. They have six children—John D., Adrian A., Winnie, Jennie, Jessie and Sarah. They are members of the Dutch Reformed Church.

John C. Buchanan, dentist, was born at Ithaca, Tompkins Co., N. Y., May 15, 1824; he is son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Stewart) Buchanan. His father was born in Pennsylvania and was a gunsmith by trade, which business he pursued until his death; he came to Grand Rapids in 1842 and died in 1854. Dr. Buchanan's mother was a native of New York, of Scotch origin, of the old Presbyterian stock in the north part of Ireland. She died in Pennsylvania, in 1837. Dr. Buchanan was educated chiefly in Pennsylvania, but attended school in Grand Rapids, and taught one session in Plainfield. He carried on the gunsmith business until 1861, when he entered the 8th Reg. M. V. I. He was mustered into the U. S. service in September, and commissioned First Lieutenant of Co. D, at Detroit, whence the regiment proceeded to Washington and Annapolis, where they had quarters in the naval school buildings. They embarked on the "Vanderbilt" in Sherman's Expedition to South Carolina. The regiment took part in the capture of Hilton Head, the first victory on the Atlantic coast. They were employed during the winter picketing the islands along the coast at Beaufort, Port Royal Island, and embarked June 1 for James Island, South Carolina. The history of the attack and the result to the 8th Michigan is recorded in history as one of the most disastrous of the war. The engagement took place June 16, 1862. The regiment then came north and joined the 9th Corps of Burnside's army, at Newport News. It proceeded up the Potomac, encamped at Fredericksburg, marched to Raccoon Ford, on the Rapidan; was two days in the fight at second Bull Run and reached Centerville at the next break of day (Sunday). On Monday it went into the fight at Chantilly, where General Stevens was killed, and General Kearney, later in the day. They then marched to Alexandria to join in the Maryland campaign, under General McClellan. Sept. 1, 1862, Dr. Buchanan was promoted to the position of Captain of Co. D; was at South Mountain and Antietam, where he was shot in the right arm just below the shoulder, and was sent home to recover. November 1 he rejoined his command and took part in the battle of Fredericksburg, returning to Newport News, whence the regiment was ordered to Green River, Ky. From Green River embarked for Vicksburg, in 1863. After the surrender it took part in the pursuit of General Johnston, and the siege of Jackson. August 6 it sailed for the North, landed at Cairo and went thence by rail to Newport, Kentucky, to engage in the campaign at East Tennessee; crossed Cumberland

Gap and was at the siege of Knoxville by Longstreet. The regiment re-enlisted in the veteran service and returned home on furlough in the spring of 1864. It proceeded to Annapolis after a few weeks, and in May Dr. Buchanan was honorably discharged for disability. He returned to Grand Rapids and soon after commenced the study of dentistry in Watertown, N. Y., and in 1866 began the practice of his profession. Dr. B. is a member of the Baptist Church, with which he united in 1843; was married in March, 1854, to Sophia H., daughter of Rev. Abel Bingham, a missionary who spent 33 years among the Indians. They have three sons and one daughter—Claude S. (recently graduated from the University of Michigan), Bingham S., Russel R. and Angie S. Mary Angie died at three, and Clara Angie at less than one year of age. Dr. Buchanan lives at 218 Fulton street, which has been his residence since 1844.

Henry M. Buhrmann was born in Amsterdam, Netherlands, Holland, in 1837, and came to Grand Rapids in 1871. He was engaged eight years as editor of "De Vrijheids Banier," a Holland weekly paper, published in this city. Mr. Buhrmann published the first Holland books in the United States. They include the Constitution of the United States, the Constitution of Michigan, and the History of the Treaty of Utrecht. He is at present engaged in the successful prosecution of insurance and real estate business.

Charles Buss, of the Buss Machine Works, 36 and 38 Mill street, was born at Marlboro, N. H., Sept. 21, 1820. His parents were John and Levisa (Converse) Buss. When 14 years of age, Mr. Buss went to Keene, N. H., and apprenticed himself to J. A. Fay & Co., now of Cincinnati, O., to learn the machinist trade. He remained in their employ five years, and subsequently had charge of a woolen-mill and machine shop for two years. Some time after he erected a shop at his native place (Marlboro), where he remained in business until April, 1878. At the latter date he was induced to come to Grand Rapids and establish his present business. He removed 84 tons of patterns, models, tools and machinery a distance of over 1,500 miles. Since starting in business at Grand Rapids, Mr. Buss has admitted his boys as partners in the business. Charles Buss is possessed of an inventive mind, and when 15 years of age invented a patent rotary revolver. This was before Colt obtained his patents, and was probably the first of the kind in the world. He also patented a pistol in connection with a portemonnaie, and on May 6, 1856, patented the Buss hand vise. In 1854 he patented an eight-shot revolver, and after manufacturing several thousands, sold his stock and interest to a party at Lowell, Mass. Mr. Buss was married in February, 1845, to Jane A. Woodard, a native of Marlboro, N. H. Five children have been given them, four sons and one daughter, the sons, George F., Charles H., Edward P. and Wendell R., being partners with their father in the business. The daughter, Florence A., is aged 16 years. Mr. Buss has

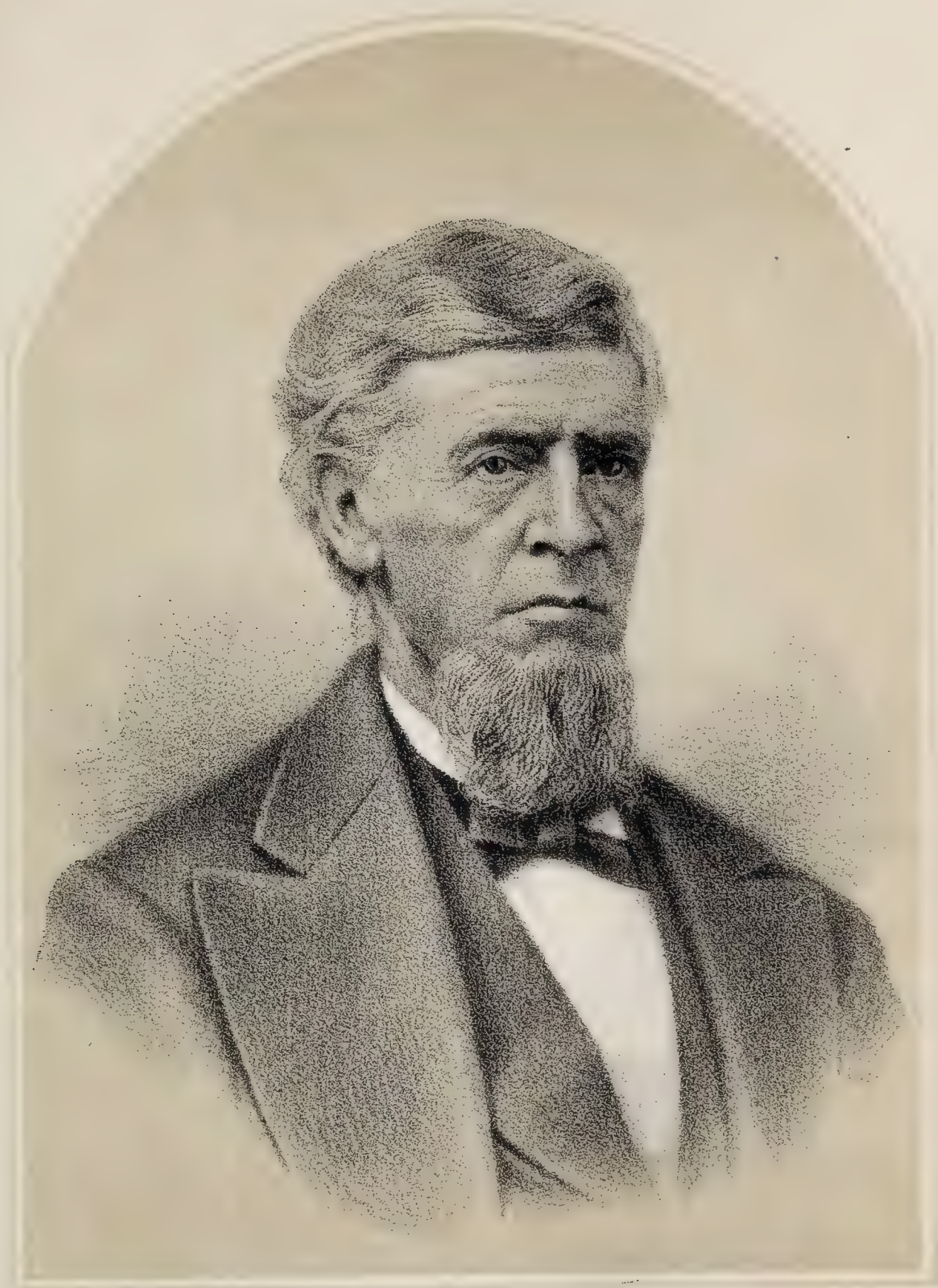
been a member of the I. O. O. F. fraternity for many years, and was formerly a Whig, but since 1854 has been a member of the Republican party. One son and wife and daughter are members of the Congregational Church.

R. W. Butterfield, of Grand Rapids, was born in the village of Elbridge, Onondaga Co., N. Y., April 23, 1844. His father, Isaac Butterfield, now a resident of Grand Rapids, is a Baptist clergyman by profession, and as such is well known throughout the East and West. He has now practically retired from the clergy. He is a native of Vermont and married Miss Sarah Templeton, of Massachusetts, and had two children—R. W., the subject of this sketch, and Sarah, now wife of E. J. Smith, a farmer in Iowa. R. W. prepared for college at Davenport, Iowa, and entered the junior class of Princeton College, N. J., in 1864, and graduated with honors from the classical course in 1866. He entered the University Law School at Ann Arbor, in 1866, and a portion of his time during the next two years was spent in the office of Moore & Griffin, of Detroit. He received his degree of L. B. at Ann Arbor, in 1868, when he entered the office of John W. Champlain, Esq., and in 1869 became his partner, under the firm name of Champlain & Butterfield. This arrangement continued until March 1, 1868, when Mr. John C. Fitz Gerald entered the firm, and the title changed to Champlain, Butterfield & Fitz Gerald. In 1876 Mr. Butterfield retired, and in 1878 became senior member of the firm of Butterfield & Withey until Jan. 1, 1881, since which time he has practiced his profession alone. Mr. Butterfield was married in 1876, to Miss Leonora I. Drake, daughter of Moses Drake, of Fort Wayne, Ind. They have one son, Roger C., and a daughter, Mary.

R. E. E. Butterworth, of Butterworth & Lowe, was born in 1806, at Port Antonio, on the Island of Jamaica, British West Indies. His father, a captain in the British army, was the commandant of Fort George. Mr. Butterworth was educated in England, and, choosing the business of a civil engineer, placed himself under the tuition of William Nicholson, of Manchester. Mr. Butterworth recalls the construction, in 1830, of George Stephenson's locomotive, the "Rocket," and was among the first who rode upon it on the trial trip, on the line of the Liverpool & Manchester railway. For several years Mr. Butterworth was engaged at Manchester in the manufacture of cotton, but was induced to settle in the United States, and arrived at Grand Rapids in June, 1843. He soon after purchased a tract of land on the west bank of the river, about two miles below the village, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1850. In 1849 he made a geological survey of his land, and discovered large and valuable beds of gypsum underlying a great portion of his property. He immediately proceeded to quarry the rock, and to erect a mill, with machinery to grind it for land plaster. He operated the mill until 1856, when he sold the land and works to a Boston party for \$30,000, and re-

moved to Grand Rapids. He bought the Grand Rapids Iron Works, where he has since been engaged in business. In 1857 he built the propeller, "Mary Ann Ryerson," and completed her as a steam-tug, with all the necessary engines and machinery. In 1875 he made the pumping engines and machinery for the Grand Rapids Water Works. Mr. Butterworth has been engaged in different business operations, but has made the machinist trade his principal one. In 1827 he married Ann Butterworth, of Manchester, England. Two daughters were given them, both married, and living in Grand Rapids. In 1872 he suffered the loss of his wife—his companion of 45 years. Having been afflicted with deafness, owing to the accidental fall of a great shower of water on his head, he has been, in some degree, shut out from the enjoyment of social intercourse, and has learned to depend much on reading. Endowed with a good memory, he has, by constant use, improved this faculty, and now, at the age of 75 years, its retention is remarkable. Since the death of his wife, he has visited Europe three times, and traveled extensively through Egypt, Palestine, Turkey and Greece. He has neglected nothing which might serve as a souvenir of his various travels, and has collected many curiosities in Egypt and Palestine, together with a large collection of French photographs, embracing views of ancient structures and sculpture. A member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Mr. Butterworth is liberal in his support of every moral and Christian organization.

Calkins Bros.—Charles W., Henry W. and William H., dealers in all kinds of sporting goods, 97 Ottawa street, established their present business in 1875. They had previously been engaged in the grocery business at 25 Monroe street, where they started in business in 1872, and operated until 1875, when the stock was closed out, and the present business was established. This firm handles only the very best quality of goods, and enjoys the largest trade of any firm of this kind in the city. Henry W. Calkins was born in this city Sept. 10, 1848, as was his brother, Wm. H., the two being twins. They are the sons of C. P. Calkins, who located in Grand Rapids in 1836. Both brothers were reared here and educated in the public schools of the city. In 1863 Henry W. entered the employ of L. H. Randall, grocer, and remained until 1866. He then went to Chicago, where he was engaged in business with Hinsdale, Sibley & Endicott, wholesale grocers, until 1872, when he returned to Grand Rapids. When the Grand Rapids Guards were organized in June, 1872, H. W. became a charter member. He was finally elected Corporal and Sergeant, and, April 12, 1875, was made 2d Lieut. On Aug. 7, 1875, he was promoted to the rank of 1st Lieut; re-elected Jan. 10, 1876, Jan. 15, 1877, Jan. 15, 1878, and on Jan. 13, 1879, was made Captain, being re-elected each succeeding year. In October, 1881, the Guards attended the Yorktown Centennial Celebration. William H. was employed as clerk with A. Roberts & Son for some years, but formed one of the present firm in 1872. He was mar-



W. G. Stone

ried Dec. 5, 1878, to Ella Canan, a native of St. Clair, Michigan. They have been blest with one child, Marjory. Both brothers are Democratic in politics. The members of this firm have grown up in this city, and are well known throughout the county for their strict integrity, genial and courteous manners and good business qualities.

Charles P. Calkins, one of the pioneer attorneys of Kent county, was born Jan. 24, 1803, at Hinesburgh, Chittenden Co., Vt. His father, Charles, and his mother, Eliza (Farrand) Calkins, were both natives of Connecticut, "the land of steady habits," and he by occupation was a mechanic. Charles P. was the third child of the family. He had two brothers—Nathaniel, the oldest, who came West with his father, and an infant who died when quite small. Charles had one sister, who also came West. She married Mr. Schuyler Fabrique, and settled in Southern Indiana, where she died in 1833. Charles P. with his father came to Kalamazoo, where he read law, and his father worked at his trade. In the fall of 1834 Charles went to Ann Arbor, where he completed his law studies, and was admitted to the bar in 1835. In 1836 he came to Grand Rapids and formed a law partnership with Benjamin G. Bridge. This partnership continued until the summer of 1839, when Mr. Bridge's death caused the dissolution of the firm. Mr. Calkins continued practice alone, until about 1853, when Mr. John T. Holmes, who had been his student, became his partner. This arrangement existed until 1856, when, upon the election of Mr. Holmes to the office of Justice of the Peace, the partnership ceased. Mr. Calkins again conducted his business alone until 1879, when he retired from business. Mr. Calkins, during his business career, has devoted his entire time to the practice of his profession, and has in no way sought public office; but, in 1845, was elected Justice of the Peace in Grand Rapids city, which, as a matter of duty, he reluctantly accepted. He was Master of Chancery and Injunction Master of the Circuit Court through Western Michigan in 1848-'9, and City Recorder during Johnson's administration in 1850. Mr. Calkins was married Dec. 23, 1839, in Grand Rapids, to Mrs. Mary A. Hinsdale, daughter of Hiram and Rocylana (Walbridge) Hinsdale. Mr. Hinsdale was an early settler and pioneer landlord, having built the first hotel in Grand Rapids, in which connection his name is elsewhere mentioned in this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Calkins have four sons and three daughters living—Charles W., loans and insurance, Clara L., now wife of Joseph C. Herkmer, a jeweler of Grand Rapids; Irwin, Henry W., and Wm. H., merchants; Anna R., Cora, and George J., salesman. Charles W. was born June 19, 1842, and is the oldest of the family. He remained at home until the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1861, when he enlisted in the Mich. Engineer Reg. under Gen. Wm. P. Ennis. He served six months as private, six months as Regimental Sergeant-Major, and two years 1st Lient. and Regimental Adjutant. After the close of the war he went to Nashville, Tenn., and held a position as General Agent for

the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad Company, when he came to Kalamazoo, Mich., and was Cashier of the Kalamazoo Division of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway. In 1871 he came to Grand Rapids and entered the grocery trade with his brothers, Henry W. and William H., under the firm name of Calkins Brothers. In 1875 he retired from the grocery trade and established his present business, loans and insurance, in which from the start he has been very successful. He married Sept. 21, 1869, at Nashville, Tenn., Miss Mary L. Scovel, daughter of H. G. Scovel, a prominent property holder of that city. They have two daughters—Anna and Effie.

Andrew S. Campau was born July 15, 1839. He is a son of Antoine Campau, one of the earliest settlers in Kent county; came here in 1835, and is remembered as a fur trader among the Indians. His sons were trained from their earliest years to all the details of the business and understood the Indian dialects as well as their native tongue. The senior Campau established his residence at 583 Division street in 1841, where his son, Andrew S., now lives. The latter was born in this city in a house located on Monroe street, almost opposite the Rathbun House. He was educated in the schools of that day and was occupied in the fur trade. In 1857 he set out for a trip to California, went to New York and took passage on the steamer "Herman" of the Bremen line, via Cape Horn. They encountered a severe storm and were disabled off the coast of Chile. They stopped for repairs and were, with a little delay, soon enabled to proceed. The trip occupied seven months, and was shortened by a passage through the straits of Magellan. They landed at San Francisco and spent two days before going into the mines. Mr. Campau passed two years in the gold diggings of Sacramento county and then went to the plains of Utah and Nevada, in the employ of the Government as a scout, to protect the whites from the Piutes and Shoshones at the period of the Lawson murder and Mountain Meadow massacre. He passed two years of peril and adventure and then went to the upper coast of California, where he remained until 1869, when he returned to Grand Rapids and re-engaged in the fur trade with the Indians—the only individuals similarly occupied in Kent county. He was married May 2, 1876, to Mary E. Blackwell, of Kent City; they have two children—Antoine and Frank.

Denis L. Campau was born at Detroit, Mich., Oct. 6, 1833. His father, Antoine Campau, settled in Grand Rapids tp. in 1835, when he was but two years old. He obtained his education in the pioneer schools of that period and became a salesman in the clothing house of J. M. Stanley, his brother-in-law and a pioneer merchant of this city. He was thus employed until 1852 when he went to California and engaged in mining in Sacramento county, also in Montana, and in the celebrated Comstock lodes in Nevada. He followed mining until his return to Grand Rapids in 1875. He met with the usual experiences and adventures incident to a mi-

ner's life and accumulated a comfortable fortune, which he has invested in property in his boyhood's home—the city of Grand Rapids. He was married Oct. 9, 1879, to Frances Martindale, of Bloomington, Ill. He is a member of the Old Settlers' Association.

Frank L. Carpenter, of Grand Rapids city, was born in Washtenaw Co., Mich., in the town of Sharon, Nov. 26, 1852. His father, Benjamin Carpenter, was a native of Saratoga Co., N. Y., and a farmer by occupation. He came to Michigan in the year 1848 and settled in Lansing, Mich., where he dealt in real estate. He had three sons and two daughters; Frank L. was the youngest. He received his early schooling in the public schools of Lansing, and in 1870 entered the State Agricultural College and graduated from that institution in 1873. He then taught several terms of school in Ottawa county, and in 1875 came to Grand Rapids and studied law with Champlain & Fitzgerald. He continued with them one year. In 1876 he entered the County Clerk's office under Clerk Chipman, where he spent one year, and at the same time continued his study of law. He was admitted to the bar of Kent county in the spring of 1877, and in the fall of that year entered the law school of the Michigan University, and in the fall of 1878 graduated from that institution. He then returned to Grand Rapids and commenced the practice of his profession. His office is in Court block on Lyon street.

Edwin D. Caswell, firm of Caswell Bros., 39 Ionia street, son of David and Laura J. (Hollister) Caswell, was born at Grand Rapids Dec. 25, 1853. He attended school until 13 years of age, when he engaged in the flouring mills in different parts of the city, until April, 1877, he, with his brother, Hiram C., embarked in a wholesale and retail flour and feed business; they carry a stock of \$2,000, with annual sales of \$30,000, with constant increase. His parents were early pioneers and settled in this county in 1846. His father died in 1861; mother is still living.

John W. Champlin, a member of the bar of Grand Rapids, and for 26 years a resident of Kent county, was born Feb. 17, 1831, at Kensington, Ulster Co., N. Y. His father, Jeffrey C. Champlin, was a farmer by occupation, and moved from Kensington to Harpersfield, Delaware Co., and settled on a farm, where he remained until the year 1854, when he came to Michigan and settled in Walker tp., Kent Co. Here he lived until his death, which occurred in 1873. Jeffrey C. Champlin had six children, of whom two only are now living—John W. and Mary E., widow of Thomas R. Maynard, living in Walker tp. John W. remained with his father until 21 years of age, and enjoyed such school advantages as the county at that time afforded. At 13 years of age he attended grammar schools of Stamford, and then entered Rhinebeck Academy, Dutchess Co., N. Y. He then returned to Stamford and entered the seminary, and afterward transferred his studies to Harpersfield Academy. After completing his course there he went to

Franklin Seminary and took a course in Civil Engineering. After this was accomplished, he assisted in making a topographical survey of Delaware county for Mr. Jay Gould, who was at that time a resident of the county. From these surveys Mr. Gould made a county map which circulated freely throughout the county and State. In October, 1854, he came to Grand Rapids and entered the law office of his uncle, Gen. S. G. Champlin, junior partner of the law office of Patterson & Champlin. He read law with them until June, 1855, when he was admitted to the bar and commenced practice. In 1855 he was employed by the city of Grand Rapids to draft a new city charter, which he did, and said charter was adopted by the State Legislature in 1857. This was made the foundation of the present charter of the city. Mr. Champlin has continued in the practice of law in Grand Rapids, and at present is the senior partner of the firm of Champlin & More.

Frank Chickering, wholesale dealer in lumber and shingles, office, room 26, Pierce block, was born at Milford, N. H., in 1841. His father, Charles Chickering, was a boot and shoe manufacturer of that city. Lived at his native place till 10 years of age, when he removed to another part of the State. In 1872 he removed from Pennsylvania to Grand Rapids, and soon after was engaged in logging on the streams in the pine country north of Kent county. He subsequently accepted a position as traveling salesman for the Phoenix Furniture Company, and remained in their employ three years. He then (in 1877) established his present business, in which he has made a decided success. He handles about 24,000,000 feet of lumber and shingles per year, or about 1,700 car loads, averaging 140 cars per month. Sales are made all over the Union, while a large amount is shipped to the A., T. & S. Fe railroad, at Topeka, Kansas. Mr. Chickering owns a saw-mill at Fife Lake, Grand Traverse Co., Mich., with a daily capacity of 50,000 feet. He owns 2,500 acres of pine land, and employs about 75 men in all branches of his business. He is a member of Valley City Lodge (Masonic), No. 34, and of the I. O. O. F. fraternity in Pennsylvania. Mr. Chickering was married, in 1867, to Sarah Richards, a native of the Keystone State. They have two children—Maud M. and George.

John C. Christenson, of Eaton & Christenson, cracker manufacturers, was born in Denmark, Jan. 10, 1838, and is a son of Christon Hanson and Margerite Madson. He received a fair education in his native land, and when 19 years of age came to America, first locating at Grand Rapids. He went to school in Cannon and Courtland tps., and worked on a farm until the Rebellion. He then enlisted for the Union, in the 21st Reg. Mich. Vol. Inf., serving under Rosecranz, in the Army of the Cumberland, and with Sherman in the Army of the Tennessee. He was honorably discharged June 8, 1865. Soon after his arrival at Grand Rapids, he engaged in the meat business with Gidding & Van Every, remaining with them 17 months. He then sold his interest, and formed a partner-

ship with Homer Eaton, in the baking business, but which has since developed into the manufacture of all grades of crackers. Mr. Christenson says: "I have always been a Republican, and never will be anything else." He was married July 5, 1866, to Mary E. Wood, a native of New York. Eight children have been born to them, one of whom survives--Margerita Anna. Mrs. Christenson and daughter are members of the Second Street M. E. Church (W. S.) and Mr. C. is a regular attendant.

Melvin B. Church, manager of the Alabastine Co., office Grand Rapids, was born at Talmadge, Ottawa Co., Mich., Nov. 29, 1849. His father, Bethuel Church, went to Ottawa county in 1836, and was the first Supervisor elected in that county. The subject of this sketch grew to manhood in Michigan, receiving his education in the public schools of Lamont and Grand Rapids. When 18 years of age engaged in business, and in 1874 invented the material known as Alabastine. The following year he obtained a patent on its manufacture, and since that time has devoted his entire time and attention to its introduction, meeting with strenuous opposition, but always coming out the victor. A brief sketch of this manufactured material has already been given. Mr. Church was married in 1875, to Lizzie, daughter of the Hon. John Haire, an old pioneer and prominent business man of Georgetown, Ottawa Co., Mich. They have two sons--Melvin Clay and Clifford C.

Hon. Thomas Brownell Church was born Sept. 15, 1821, at Dighton, Bristol Co., Mass.; is son of Gamaliel and Mary (Almy) Church. His mother died when he was a babe and he was brought up by a widowed aunt at Dighton, residing at intervals with a sister, Mrs. Harriet Balies Brownell, of Providence, R. I., who, with himself, are the only remaining ones of his father's family of seven children. The senior Church was a fisherman and shipbuilder, and later a dealer in ship stores at Providence. Mr. Church, of this sketch, was a frail child, and though early showing evidence of a high order of intellectual ability, received for a time only simple home instruction from his aunt and such as he gathered from the books to which he had access. At 10 he was sent to a Quaker school, where he made good progress. At 12 he was sent to sea for his health and spent some time coasting from Boston to the West Indies. He made a rapid preparation for college and matriculated at Washington, now Trinity, College, at Hartford, Conn. He remained until '37 when failing health compelled him to spend a year in Virginia. In 1838 he returned to Providence, and in 1839 accompanied his uncle, John Almy, a pioneer founder of this city, to Michigan on a surveying tour. The same year he entered the law office of Lieut.-Gov. James Wright Gordon, of Marshall, where he fitted for his profession, and in 1843 entered upon its practice at Grand Rapids. He has served two years as Pros. Att'y of Kent county under appointment by Gov. John S. Barry. (Kent county at that time included a large portion of the western part of the State.) He was a delegate to the second Con-

stitutional Convention of Michigan; in 1851 he represented the district of Kent and Ottawa counties in the Legislature; in 1855 he again represented Kent county; in 1852 he was elected Mayor of Grand Rapids and led the forlorn hope of the Democratic party as Congressional nominee of the western and northern counties of Michigan in '52, '58, '60 and '62. He labored earnestly and effectively as a War Democrat and promoted enlistments in the Federal army. He has since been engaged in the practice of his professional business and has been connected with some of the most celebrated cases on the civil and criminal court registers. His first important case was a murder trial in Muskegon—the People vs. Miller—in '44. The next of importance was in a trial for arson—People against George Mills. He was attorney for the prosecution in the celebrated Vanderpool case, securing a conviction in the first trial; on the second the jury disagreed, and the third trial proved the inefficiency of the code to cope with the ingenious interpretations of its conditions by sagacious lawyers. The discharge of Vanderpool is and always will be a stupendous phenomenon in the records of jurisprudence of the Peninsular State. Mr. Church has been City Attorney, and was for four years editor of the *Grand River Democrat and Enquirer*. He was married in 1841 to Mary E., daughter of Col. John Stuart, of Marshall, a pioneer of Calhoun county and prominent business man of his time. They have had two sons: Fred. S. Church is well known as an artist on the most prominent illustrated journals and periodicals in the East, and has been for years engaged on Scribner's Monthly, St. Nicholas and illustrated publications; on Harper's Monthly and Weekly, etc., and is at present illustrating Longfellow's Poems. John Thomas Church, second son, was the child of his ancestors and inherited their love for a seafaring life, and at 14 began his career on Lake Michigan. At 16 he sailed from New York on a four-years' voyage, and in his third year out, off the coast of Ireland, met with an accident which resulted in his death, Dec. 26, 1869.

Erastus Clark (deceased) was born in Canada Nov. 3, 1803, son of Moses and Patty (Bell) Clark, natives of Connecticut and New York. He came to this county in June, 1836, and settled in Walker tp., where he purchased 80 acres of land in a wild state. His brother bought 80 acres north of Taber on sec. 2; he resided there till 1866, then sold out and moved into the tp. of Grand Rapids. He was a farmer by occupation. He was married in Canada to Hannah Phillips, a native of Pennsylvania, July 14, 1817. They have five children—William S., Betsy, wife of K. J. Brown, Cyrus B., Charles H., Hannah M., wife of Marcus Taber, of Walker. The former died March 14, 1880; the latter is still living and although 68 years of age is remarkably active.

Cyrus B. Clark, a native of Canada, where he was born Aug. 30, 1836, is a son of Erastus and Hannah (Phillips) Clark, natives, the former of Canada, the latter of Pennsylvania. They

were among the early pioneers of Kent county, coming here in 1836 or '37. He was married in Kent on Oct. 3, 1858, to Helen A., daughter of William and Debora Anderson, natives of Canada and Nova Scotia respectively. She was born in 1835. Her parents settled in this county in 1840 or 1842. They have had four children, three of whom are living—Luella H., J. A. and Gracie H. The deceased was William. Mr. Clark is engaged in manufacturing pumps, corner of Lewis and Campau streets; located here four years ago; has been in the business 14 years in Grand Rapids. Residence, corner Scribner and Eighth streets.

Fred S. Clark, County Clerk, was born at Joliet, Ill., June, 1848; is son of Calvin S. and Harriet (Pratt) Clark. In 1861 his parents moved to Kalamazoo, and in 1863 Mr. Clark returned to his native place and entered the employ of Morgan and McAllister, wholesale and retail grocers. On the dissolution of the firm he found himself out of business and for a time busied himself chopping cord wood until February, 1865, he came to Grand Rapids in search of more suitable employment. Nothing offering he went to Kalamazoo in May and engaged as driver with the American and United States Express Cos., afterward becoming head clerk for the U. S. Express Co., in same office. He returned to Joliet in 1867, and was employed two years as a carpenter and joiner, and in 1869 came back to this city. He rented a farm in Paris in partnership with A. J. Root, and opened a grange store at Bowen Station, where he failed in business but settled with his creditors on a basis of 100 cents on a dollar. Mr. Clark was Postmaster and Agent for the M. C. R. R. while managing the store. In July, 1875, he was appointed Dep. Clerk of Kent county, and in 1876 was elected County Clerk by a flattering majority; was re-elected in '78, and again in '80, receiving the largest vote ever given for any one candidate for office since the organization of the county; received a majority of over 4,000. Mr. Clark's successful campaign in opposition to a popular candidate was all the more gratifying in that the contest was with a "foeman worthy of his steel." His character is unblemished, his public record honorable, his temperament equable and cheerful; he is popular socially, a tested friend, a genial companion, and carries the dignity of his position with manly grace and independence. He was married Dec. 12, 1872, to Edna, daughter of Philonzo Bowen, a pioneer of Paris. They have one child—Blanche L., born Feb. 15, 1881.

William M. Clark, of the Grand Rapids Brush Co., was born in Litchfield county, Conn., Jan. 26, 1829. He was brought up on a farm until 15 years of age, when he engaged as a clerk in a country store near by. In 1846 he went to New Haven and engaged as clerk, remaining in that capacity until 1850, when he engaged in business in that city for himself. In 1861 his health failed and he retired. In 1862 he went into the war as a sutler, remaining there

until its close. In February, 1866, he came to Grand Rapids and engaged for two years in the boot and shoe trade. In 1871 he engaged in the manufacture of brushes in company with others, at Grand Rapids, and is still in that business, acting as a traveling salesman for the firm. He was married Oct. 18, 1852, to Miss Cornelia C. Peck, by whom he has had 5 children; of these but one is living, a daughter, Frances L.

Samuel D. Clay, attorney, was born in Piermont, Grafton Co., N. H., May 6, 1838; his father, John Clay, was a farmer and mechanic, and destined his son to the pursuit of agriculture. The latter received an academic education at Oxford, N. H., and in 1858 began the study of law with an uncle, L. Clay, a prominent attorney of Maine, with whom he spent the previous year as office boy. After three years study he was admitted to practice at the State bar at Augusta, in the spring of 1861. He opened an office at Gardiner, Me., where he operated until 1868, when he transferred his business to this city; he has built up a considerable practice and is rapidly acquiring an extended reputation as a criminal lawyer. He was married in 1861, at Gardiner, to Mary E., daughter of John Webb. She died in March, 1876, at Grand Rapids, leaving two daughters—Annie Phebe and Mary Maud. Mr. Clay was married again in 1876 to Frances A. Rutherford, M. D.

John J. Closs, livery man, corner Spring and Fulton streets, was born in Rose, Wayne Co., N. Y., in 1845; is a son of Caleb and Lydia (Jones) Closs. He attended common schools until the age of 15 years, when he came to Adrian, Mich., and attended the Union school two years, afterward going to the Academy at Sodus, Wayne Co., and the Seminary at Fulton, Oswego Co., N. Y. He then went into the hardware business at Rose with Lucien H. Dudley, a relation which continued two years and proved successful, but he was obliged to withdraw on account of illness and sold his interest to his partner. He engaged as traveling agent for the Howe Sewing-Machine Co., of Syracuse, N. Y., In 1871 he operated as general agent, with headquarters at Detroit and Grand Rapids. July 3, 1877, he engaged in his present business in the Morton House stables, and April 17, 1879, located as above stated, where he keeps a livery, boarding and sale stable and hack line; owns 25 horses, boards 35 and runs three hacks. He was married at Grand Rapids, May 11, 1876, to Catherine E. (Bigelow) widow of Vine Welch, born in 1846, in Penn Yan, Yates Co., N. Y. Mr. Closs is a member of the Odd Fellows, Lodge No. 11, and 43d Encampment. He has served two and one-half years as Deputy under Isaac Haynes, Sheriff.

Wright L. Coffinberry, Superintendent of the Poor, was born at Lancaster, O., April 5, 1807. His father, George L. Coffinberry, was born in Berkeley Co., Va. He was a farmer and cut the first road from Wheeling, W. Va., to Zanesville, O., and drove the first team over it. He went to Chillicothe, O., in its earliest days, and four years later removed to Lancaster, at a period when

It was first laid out. His mother, Elizabeth (Little) Coffinberry, was a native of Berkeley Co., Va. The parents fixed their residence at Mansfield, O., in 1809, when their son was two years old. He received a common-school education, and at 18 years of age left the farm to learn the trade of millwright and carpenter, which calling he followed 13 years, winning a good repute as a mechanic. At the solicitation of the Civil Engineers' Corps of Ohio he enrolled himself in that body in 1836, and has seen much active service as civil engineer in the States of Ohio and Michigan. In 1844 he went to St. Joseph, Mich., and in 1846 came to Grand Rapids, where he operated a watch and clock repair shop four years. In 1850 he was elected first City Surveyor, and three years later was engaged by the Government as surveyor of lands in Michigan. In 1854 he was again elected City Surveyor and held the position three years. He has made about 150 additions to the city. In 1859 he surveyed a State road from Grand Rapids to Northport, in the extreme north of Leelanaw county, the construction of which cost a month's travel on foot, carrying a knapsack. In 1860 he fulfilled a contract to construct a road 40 miles north of Newaygo, cutting and bridging it. In 1861 he enlisted and raised a company of 100 men at Grand Rapids (Co. C, 1st Reg. Mich. Eng's and Mech's); served as Captain one and one-half years during the war of the Rebellion, when he resigned. His collection of plans and drawings and curious remains of his career in his profession is novel, and affords matter for much entertainment. Jan. 9, 1881, he qualified for his present position. He was married Aug. 18, 1831, near Mansfield, O., to Jane Beach, born in Pennsylvania and reared in Ohio. Aug. 18, 1881, they celebrated their golden wedding. They have had four children—Eunice, who died in 1844; Andrew B., married and residing in the city; Rebecca J. and Julia F. Mr. Coffinberry has had an experience covering a list of vicissitudes equal to that of most men who live to-day as representatives of the old pioneer period. He began the work of temperance here many years ago, and has labored unremittingly in its interests. He has been connected with the Odd-Fellows and Masonic Orders for several years. During his early residence in Grand Rapids he was a member of the Lyceum. This was superseded by the Lyceum of Natural History. During the war the latter ran rather low and resulted in the Kent Scientific Institute, which is still in existence, and is an important institution of the city; of this he has always been an active member, serving at different periods as the president of all these societies, and for the past five or six years he has been chairman of the committee on archæology; he has made many explorations in that line, collecting many valuable relics in archæology.

Hon. Charles C. Comstock, President of the Grand Rapids Chair Co., and sole proprietor of Comstock's extensive pail factory, at Grand Rapids, was born at Sullivan, Cheshire Co., N. H., on the 5th of March, 1818. He attended the common schools of his native

town during the winter months, and labored on his father's farm during the summers, until 18 years of age. By his suggestion his father was induced to change his location, which proved a profitable change, and by his timely aid the father's new farm became very valuable. In 1842 Mr. Comstock directed his attention to the lumber business; he built a saw-mill, and soon owned several. In 1853 he emigrated to Grand Rapids, a town, at that time, of only about 3,000 inhabitants. Here he engaged in the same business, and, with his partners, as E. F. Ward & Co., brought to Grand Rapids the first machinery ever used in this city, in the manufacture, for the wholesale market, of doors, sash and blinds. In 1857 he purchased the furniture factory and business of E. W. and S. A. Winchester, when, by partnership complications, and the suspension of the banks in that year, he was compelled to make an assignment. Rallying, however, from the blow, by the native energy of his character, he, in the next four years, paid his debts in full, and those of the parties with whom he had been connected; and, in 1862, inaugurated the first successful wholesale furniture trade entered upon at Grand Rapids. In 1863 he sold a half interest in this business to James M. and Ezra T. Nelson. In the fall of the same year he formed a partnership with Mr. Bowles, in the manufacture of pails; and during the following year bought his partner's interest in that business. In 1865 Mr. Comstock sold his interest in the furniture business to his son and two others. Since then he has formed no partnerships. He is still engaged in the lumber business, and in the manufacture of pails, tubs, sashes and doors. His factory consumes 10,000,000 feet of lumber annually. He also owns several hundred acres of farm lands. In 1863-'64 he was Mayor of Grand Rapids. In 1870, was nominated for Governor of the State by the Democratic party; and, in 1873, for Member of Congress, as the people's candidate. In 1840, in his native town, he married Miss Mary M. Winchester, a devoted Christian, who was called from this world in 1863. In 1865 he married Mrs. Cornelia Davis, of Grand Rapids. By her he had two children. In July, 1865, he was called to mourn the loss of his eldest daughter, her husband, Albert A. Stone, and their little son, who were victims of the awful wreck of the steamer "Brother Jonathan," which went down in a gale off the coast of California. Mr. Comstock's only son, Tieson A., died in 1870. He was a young man of superior business talents, and beloved by all who knew him; he was married, in 1865, to Miss Ellen, daughter of Hon. A. B. Turner, of Grand Rapids. No record of Mr. Comstock's life would do him justice that did not make mention of his princely donation, in the name of his wife and daughter, deceased, toward the building of the Baptist Church, at Grand Rapids, of which they were members. It consisted of 20 city lots, which have already netted the society some \$7,000, with part yet undisposed of, by which they were enabled to finish their beautiful and commodious house of worship; Mr. Comstock has thus been the most liberal donor. This is but an illustration of the

public spirit for which he has been noted during his entire residence in the city, and by which he has won for himself a place in the esteem and affections of his fellow citizens.

James W. Converse, of Boston, and President of the Phoenix Furniture Company, and also of the Grand Rapids Plaster Company, is a native of New England. He came to Grand Rapids in 1854, and purchased the land known as the Mission Reserve, which was then almost a wilderness, but now constituting a large portion of that part of Grand Rapids on the west side of the river. This land was platted into town lots in 1856. Mr. Converse built the Pearl street bridge in 1858 with his own funds, and also furnished the means for the construction of the Kalamazoo, Allegan & Grand Rapids R. R., now a division of the L. S. & M. S. Mr. Converse is interested in many of the industries of Grand Rapids, and has done much to promote her growth and future prosperity.

George Cook was born in Sutton, Missisquoi Co., Lower Canada, April 11, 1838. He is son of Francis H. and Lydia S. (James) Cook, natives of Vermont, where they died, aged respectively 86 and 80 years. He grew to the age of 14 in Canada, when he went to Vermont and remained three years, coming to Kent county in October, 1855. In May, 1859, he went to Kansas and was engaged in farming until the breaking out of the civil war. He went to Illinois in September, 1861, and enlisted in Co. I, 8th Ill. Cav., and served during the war. He was mustered out Dec. 30, 1865. In '64 and '65 he was Lieut. of a company in a colored regiment and was in command the greater part of the time. He was in the fights of '62 at Williamsburg, Seven Days' Battle before Richmond, and Fredericksburg; in '63 at Chancellorsville, Brandy Station, Beverly's Ford, Upperville, Gettysburg, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Madison Court-House and in many small cavalry skirmishes; in '64 at Frederick City, Monocacy Junction and Washington. Dec. 15 and 16, he commanded his company of colored troops at Nashville. In January, 1866, he bought 40 acres of land in Gaines, and four and a half years after, in September, 1870, he came to this city. In 1877 he opened a grocery, which he managed 18 months and since he has been occupied in the Register's and insurance offices. Mr. Cook voted the Republican ticket 19 years, and for several years has belonged to the National party. He was Town Clerk in Gaines four years, served a year and a half as hall-keeper in the Michigan State prison, was Supervisor of the Third ward in Grand Rapids four years, and Chairman of the National Greenback Executive Committee two years. He was married in February, 1864, to Laura N. Jones, who died May 24, 1880, leaving no children.

William Newton Cook was born at Willow Vale, tp. of New Hartford, Oneida Co., N. Y., May 13, 1821. His father, Archibald Cook, was a pattern-maker and iron-worker by trade, and was for 15 years superintendent of a locomotive manufacturing concern

in St. Louis, Missouri. Mr. Cook began to work at blacksmithing and continued two years. May 13, 1840, he came to Detroit and formed a partnership with his brother, Edward S. Cook, in a carriage manufacturing business, where he was engaged three years. He spent some time prospecting in Michigan and Illinois. He was employed as a journeyman seven months at Galena, Ill., where he ironed the first buggy built in that city. In the fall of '42 he returned to Detroit, and the next September came to this city and entered the employ of Edward B. Bostwick, doing the iron work in two flouring mills. Mr. Cook brought with him the woodwork for two buggies and a double wagon, which he ironed and sold, being the best buggies built in Grand Rapids, the initial work of a business which he pursued for 20 years. He went into partnership with John Blain in the manufacture of edge tools. They lost heavily by fire a year later, rebuilt, and in 1852 sold out. Mr. Cook resumed his former business and retired in 1864. In 1855 he was elected Alderman of the Third ward; in 1862 served as Collector of Texas, and in 1863-'4 was Supervisor of the same ward; was again elected in '72, '73 and '74; in the spring of '81 was elected a member of the Board of Review and Equalization for three years. He has been for some years Secretary of the Grand River Valley Horticultural Society. He was married in Oswego Co., N. Y., Nov. 5, 1848, to Phebe Candee, of Fulton; they have four children—Henrietta Evelyn (Mrs. E. H. Hughes, of Chicago), Ada B. (Mrs. Dennis L. Rogers, of Grand Rapids), Chas. N. and Lillie M. Mr. Cook was one of the committee appointed to revise and correct the manuscript for this volume, and the publishers hereby wish to thank him for the kind interest taken in behalf of them and the people of Kent county.

Rev. Frank C. Coolbaugh, Pastor of Grace Church (Episcopal), Grand Rapids, was born in Bradford Co., Pa., in 1842. When two years of age he removed with his parents, D. M. and Elien (Whitney) Coolbaugh, to Winnebago Co., Pa., where they remained six years. His father then removed to St. Anthony's Falls, Minn., and was one of the founders of Minneapolis, building the sixth house erected in that city. He died there in 1866. The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools of Minneapolis, and subsequently attended Hobart College, at Geneva, N. Y., where he took a full literary course. He then went to Seaburn Mission, Fairview, Minn., and was a teacher in the grammar schools for three years. In 1870 he finished his studies, and was ordained to the ministry in July of the same year. He first entered the missionary work, and was soon afterward located at Mankato, Minn., where he remained three years. He then took charge of Trinity Church, Minneapolis, afterward of Christ Church, Waukegan, Ill., where he remained five years. In the fall of 1880, he accepted the rectorship of Grace Church, Grand Rapids. Mr. Coolbaugh was married, in 1875, to Ella S. Lang, a native of Concord, N. H.

They have one child—Frank E. Mr. C. is a member of the Alpha Delta Phi, and is also a Royal Arch Mason.

Harry E. Cooper, of Cooper Bros., confectioners, 52 Canal and 103 Monroe streets, was born in Suffolk, Eng., in April, 1845. His father, Edward Cooper, was a merchant of that country. The subject of this sketch attended school in England, and when 22 years of age came to America, first locating at Detroit, Mich., where he joined his brother in the confectionery trade. They remained there one year, and then came to Grand Rapids, locating at 79 Canal st., subsequently at 52, where they have since carried on the manufacture of fine candies and all kinds of confectionery. This branch of business is under the supervision of Alfred Cooper. In April, 1881, the firm established a branch house at 103 Monroe street, where they have also ice-cream parlors in connection, for the summer season. Mr. Cooper is a member of the A. O. U. W., St. George's Benevolent Society, in the latter of which he holds the position of Treasurer. Mr. Cooper was married, in 1871, to Catherine Gower, a native of Norfolk, Eng. They have five children living—Alfred, Harry, Fanny, Johnny and Edward. Millie is deceased. Alfred Cooper, the other member of the firm, was born at Bawdsey, Eng., in September, 1831. He was reared and educated in that place, and when young entered a grocery store as clerk, where he remained six years. He was then appointed to a position on the London police force, resigning three and a half years later. He then established himself in the grocery and provision trade in London, and remained in that business two years. He then accepted the position of ticket agent and examiner at London bridge, on the Southeastern railway, but resigned it two years later to come to America. He first located at Detroit, Mich., where he clerked in a grocery and confectionery. Desirous of learning the latter trade, he worked in a grocery in day time, and at night in learning his present trade. The Cooper Bros. have a fine trade, and enjoy the confidence and esteem of all.

John Cordes, retail grocer, No. 129 Canal street, was born in 1822 in Westphalia, Prussia; is son of Anthony and Elizabeth (Platte) Cordes. In 1836 they emigrated to this country and settled in Clinton Co., Mich., where his father bought 640 acres, and cleared 150 acres. Mr. Cordes came to Grand Rapids in 1843, and found employment in the plaster-mills. Two years after he went to California; after an absence of 18 months, returned with \$2,000, and opened a grocery on Canal street, near his present location; he was burned out three times, each disaster causing serious loss. In 1850 he opened his present business, and carries a stock of goods worth about \$8,000, comprising full lines of staple and fancy groceries. Annual trade amounts to something like \$40,000. He is the oldest grocer in Grand Rapids. He was married in this city in 1851, to Annie, daughter of Michael Forney, born in Germany in 1823. They have three children—Frank, John and Julius. He

owns a residence at No. 160 Kent street, valued at \$5,000; is a member of the Old Settlers' Association.

Edward S. Cory, of E. S. Cory & Co., box manufacturers, was born at St. John's, New Brunswick, in April, 1823, and is a son of Edward S. Cory, who was lost at sea when our subject was yet an infant. When one year old he removed with his mother, Amy (Batson) Cory, to Eastport, Me., where he attended the public schools until 16 years of age. He then served as an apprentice at the blacksmith and millwright trade, remaining in that business until 25 years of age. He then worked at the marine and mill machinery work at Boston, Mass., for 13 years. In 1868 he went to Portage, Mich., and was there engaged in the lumber business three years. He then went to Morley, Mecosta Co., Mich., where he was engaged in the same business three and a half years. He next located at Grand Rapids, and soon after formed a co-partnership with Frederick Blount, in a box factory. The firm remained as Cory & Blount until June 1, 1881, when it was dissolved, Mr. Cory starting in the same business in the north part of the city. A brief sketch of his business has been previously given. While a resident of Eastport, Me., Mr. Cory was a Selectman, and at Portage was President of the School Board and Tp. Treasurer; was also Trustee of Morley village, and President of the School Board. While a resident of the East, he was a member of the Free-Will Baptist Church, but since coming to Grand Rapids, has united with the First Baptist Church, as also did his wife. Mr. Cory was married in November, 1848, to Lucy A. Carpenter, a native of Eastport, Me. They have three children—George, the junior member of the firm, who married Nellie Evans, of Eastport, Me.; Lucy A. and Lizzie H. Mr. Cory is a Republican, "dyed in the wool," to use his own expression.

Leonard Covell was born at Cabot, Caledonia Co., Vt., Feb. 17, 1816. His parents, Philip and Louisa (Nye) Covell, were natives of Wethersfield, Conn. When he was six years old his mother died, and he was placed with a farmer, Capt. James Perley, where he remained until 14 years of age, when, his father having remarried, he was taken home. Two and a half years after he went to Hartford, Conn., and worked as a carpenter and joiner until 21. May 1, 1837, he turned his face westward and reached Grand Rapids June 6 following, with his earthly possessions in a bundle and 37 cents in money. He worked at his trade seven or eight years with success. Failing health obliged him to seek other business, and he entered a store as a clerk. After one year he went into mercantile business for himself, and two years later took a partner, DeWitt C. Lawrence, the firm taking the style of Covell & Co. He purchased his partner's interest, and some time after entered into a second co-partnership—Rose & Covell. This relation was dissolved four or five years later by mutual consent. Mr. Covell then built a store on the corner of Scribner and W. Bridge streets, and put in an entire stock of new goods, and a year after

sold out everything to Pliny P. Roberts, the terms of the contract being that the stock and building should be removed from the lot within 24 hours. The agreement was met and a large brick block was erected on its site, of which Mr. Covell has been 34 years the owner. The same day he purchased the Duncan Stocking livery stable, comprising eight horses. He sold out four years after, when the business had increased four-fold. In 1856 he engaged as agent for the G. R. & I. R. R., and six months after became a director. He resigned four years after, and in 1861 was appointed Deputy U. S. Marshal for the Western District of Michigan, which position he held until 1875. In 1877 he conceived the idea of graveled roads, and under great difficulties built the Grand Rapids and Walker road. In 1879 a new company was organized under the State law of Michigan, and the Alpine road was built. He is President of both these roads; has held the offices of Alderman and Coroner several years respectively; was one of the organizers of the Early Residents' Society, and has held some official position therein since. He was married May 2, 1839, to Permelia, daughter of the late Henry Stone, of Grand Rapids, one of the earliest settlers in the county. His two sons, Elliott F. and Henry L., are married, and reside in the city. Mr. Covell's homestead is situated on the corner of Shawmut avenue and Summer street, where he has a handsome brick residence. He owns other city property.

As an illustration of the "stringency of the money market" at an early day, he says he was obliged to let a letter remain in the postoffice for three or four weeks on account of not having the 25 cents to pay postage.

Alfred Crawford, groceryman, was born in Oakland Co., Mich., Aug. 27, 1847; is son of Jonas and Margaret (Smith) Crawford. In 1853 his parents moved to Plainfield, this county, where his father died in 1857, and his mother in 1858. Two years later he entered the grocery of David Miller, on Canal street, directly opposite his present place of business. Two years later he engaged with G. W. Waterman, and after two years was employed by Silas Durham and L. H. Randall, where he remained until the fall of 1867, when he went to Denver, Col. In May, 1868, he came back to Grand Rapids, and associated with his brother Frank in the grocery business, on "Grab corner," foot of Monroe street, where they operated until 1874, then, moving across the street, they carried on their business until 1877. At that date they transferred their quarters to Powers' Opera House block. In February, 1880, the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Crawford, of this sketch, embarked in business on the corner of Canal and Lyon streets. He has always managed his business carefully and successfully, and carries a stock of groceries and provisions worth six or eight thousand dollars, with an annual trade aggregating about \$80,000. He was married in Grand Rapids Nov. 17, 1872, to Mary I., daughter of John W. and Philinda Fisk, born in Grand Rapids tp., Nov. 27, 1850. They have two children, born in this city, as follows: Grace H., July 8, 1875, and Donna M., Dec. 1, 1880. The parents

of Mrs. Crawford were pioneers of Kent county. Mr. Crawford belongs to the order of Masons, Valley City Lodge, No. 86. He has been Alderman of the 8th ward of Grand Rapids four years—two terms—and as President of the Common Council acted as Mayor during the absence of that official. Mr. Crawford resides on the corner of Bridge street and College avenue, where he owns his residence and three lots; also owns several lots in different parts of the city.

J. P. Creque, Vice-President of the Kent Furniture Co., Grand Rapids, and also of the St. Joe Valley Furniture Co. of Mishawaka, Ind., was born in Bucks county, near Philadelphia, Penn., May 13, 1836. His father, John M. Creque, was a farmer of that region, and the subject of this sketch was reared amid rural scenes. He came to Grand Rapids in 1854, and during the war was employed as a clerk in Jefferson Carson's sutler tent, connected with the 3d Mich. Cav. He was subsequently sutler of the 3d Reg. Mo. Vol. Inf. After the war he returned to Grand Rapids, and in 1867 engaged in the furniture business, and has been eminently successful. His place of business, at 59 & 61 Canal street, is filled with furniture of the most artistic designs, and containing the best products of the two companies which he represents. Mr. Creque was married in 1864 to Minnie J. Pike. They have one child, Lulu V.

Mrs. Charity Crosby, grandmother of Hon. Moreau S. Crosby, was born Aug. 14, 1789, at Ridgefield, Fairfield Co., Conn. Her father, Roles Sears, was a Captain in the Revolutionary war. He was twice married and the father of 14 children. Mrs. Crosby is the second child by the second marriage, and is the last one of the 14 living. A sister 12 years older than she died three years ago at Danbury, Conn., aged 100 years and three months. Mrs. Crosby is now 92 years of age and has lived to see her fifth descendant. She was married in October, 1805, at the age of 16, to Stephen B. Crosby. They came to Grand Rapids in 1858. Mr. Crosby died July 2, 1872, aged 89, the last of a family of 12 children.

James S. Crosby (deceased) was born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., in 1813. He was the son of Stephen and Charity (Sears) Crosby, the latter a native of Connecticut. Mr. Crosby was reared to manhood at Herkimer, Ontario Co., where he, early in life, gave his attention to mercantile pursuits, which he afterward carried on in Wayne Co., N. Y. In 1856 he came to Michigan, remaining a short time at Plainwell, Allegan Co., within the same year proceeding to this city, where he embarked in traffic in flour and feed, and dealt in soap and candles. In 1858 he opened an office as insurance and real-estate agent, which he continued until his death, Sept. 9, 1875. He was married in 1837, in Wayne Co., N. Y., to Amelia Barney, born in Orange Co., N. Y. Their only child, Moreau S., Lieut. Governor of Michigan, resides at Grand Rapids. Mr. Crosby was a public man and office-holder in his native State, but in his later life he found retirement and personal privacy more agreeable to his tastes.



John C. Wenham

Hon. Moreau S. Crosby, Lieut. Governor, was born at Manchester, Ontario Co., N. Y., Dec. 2, 1839. He came to Grand Rapids in 1857, but returned to his native State to complete a course of study at Rochester University, from which he graduated in 1863. He was, soon after, associated in insurance and real-estate business with his father, J. S. Crosby, and after his death continued in the management of the office. He was elected a member of the Board of Education in 1870, where he acted four years. He was elected in 1872 on the Republican ticket and served until 1875. In public duty Mr. Crosby has had a notably versatile range. He was Trustee of Kalamazoo College several years; President of the G. R. Y. M. C. A. five years; President of the State Y. M. C. A. two years; member of the State Board of Charities some years; is Lieut.-Governor of Michigan, elected in the fall of 1880; Vice-President of G. R. Savings Bank, and Superintendent of the Baptist Sunday-school, of which Church he has been a member since 1858. He was married in 1864, at Rochester, N. Y., to Mary E. Moseley, born in that city. They have two sons and one daughter.

Rev. Isaac Crook, D. D., pastor of Division Street M. E. Church, was born in Perry Co., Ohio, Dec. 10, 1833. He is a son of John Crook, whose father was a Revolutionary soldier, and who took part in the stirring scenes about Boston, and particularly the order of "Old Putnam," at Bunker Hill, to "reserve fire till they could see the whites of the enemy's eyes," were transmitted to his posterity as family traditions. The mother's name was Anna Sherwood, of English ancestry, who was an early settler in Connecticut. After acquiring all that the "school-master" could do for him, and some experimenting as a very youthful pedagogue, he entered the preparatory department of the Ohio Wesleyan University, from which he graduated in 1859. Since then he has been in the ministry of the M. E. Church, filling the foremost appointments in the Ohio, Illinois and Minnesota Conferences—and now the Division Street Church, in the Michigan Conference. His ministry has been a laborious one, and his fields of labor have saved him the necessity of seeking a place by seeking for the laborer. His first year's pastorate at Grand Rapids was signally blessed, aside from more direct results, in the removal of an old and heavy indebtedness of 12 years' standing from the society, incurred in the building of the elegant house of worship. He was married in 1860 to Miss Emma E. Wilson, who that year graduated from the Ohio Wesleyan Female College at Delaware, and whose acquaintance he had formed in the home of her excellent parents during school days. She is admirably adapted to her responsible sphere, her life having a marked influence on the young people of the Church where her husband has "gone preaching the kingdom of God." Four children are filling up their lives with gladness, one of whom, the eldest daughter, is now a student in Germany.

Rev. Francis H. Cuming, D. D. (deceased), was born at New Haven, Conn. His father was Fortescue Cuming, a Scotchman by birth, who came to America during the Revolutionary war, as an officer in the British army, to help subdue the Americans, but was appalled at the magnitude of the task, and soon after married Phebe Harrison, and settled on American soil. The subject of this sketch was educated by Dr. D. C. Rudd, a successful clergyman and teacher, in Elizabethtown, N. J. He received priest orders in the Episcopal Church, from Bishop Hobart, of Rochester, N. Y., who preached his last sermon with the consecration of St. Paul's church, of the latter city. Dr. Cuming superintended the erection of St. Luke's church, and after a residence of nine years at Rochester, removed to New York city, where he laid the foundation of Calvary Church, and in 1831 became its first Pastor. He spent one year in traveling over the Union as Secretary and General Agent for the school of the Episcopal Church. After his services were ended at Calvary Church, Dr. Cuming went to Ann Arbor, Mich., where he remained four years, and prepared his only son for the first year of the University, and who graduated at the age of 16 years. At the age of 20 he removed to the West, and subsequently became Governor of Nebraska. In October, 1843, Dr. Cuming came to Grand Rapids, where for many years he attended to the spiritual wants of his large number of parishoners. A high eulogy on his life and good works will be found in the history of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, written by Thomas B. Church, Esq. During his pastorate St. Mark's church was erected, and to his earnest, faithful labors the present high position of that Church in this city is mainly attributable. Perhaps of all the pastors of the Christian Church known to the people of Grand Rapids, none were held in higher esteem: only one or two won a similar place in the hearts of the people.

Chauncey Curtiss, a retired pioneer farmer of Kent county, was born at Cooperstown, Otsego Co., N. Y., Sept. 26, 1796. When two years of age his mother, his father being dead, removed to Brooklyn, Windham Co., Conn., where he was reared, and engaged in business for many years. While a resident of that county, in 1817, he married Polly L. Adams, who bore him 10 children, all of whom are living. In the fall of 1866 Mr. Curtiss came to Michigan, locating on a farm in Plainfield tp., Kent Co., where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits for nine years. At the end of that time he sold his property and removed to the city of Grand Rapids, where he has since resided. Mr. Curtiss is blessed with a strong and healthy constitution, and although over 85 years of age, has never suffered a day's sickness in his life. His physical and mental faculties are but slightly injured by age, and a greater portion of his time is spent in laboring as in days of yore. Time rolls rapidly along, and in 1867 Mr. Curtiss was made aware of the fact that half a century had passed since he had sworn to "love, cherish and protect" his amiable and loving companion. The result of

this discovery was a golden wedding, projected by his children, relatives and hosts of friends. At this enjoyable occasion nine children were present, besides numerous offsprings "unto the third and fourth generations." The occasion will be long remembered by all who had the pleasure of attending and participating in the happiness of the bride and groom of two-score and ten. Five years passed swiftly by, and Chauncey Curtiss was called upon to mourn her who had been so long his helpmate and adviser in all things. Mrs. Curtiss was tenderly laid at rest, and the subject of this sketch returned to the desolated hearthstone to await alone the end of all earthly things. Mr. Curtiss has bravely borne the brunt of life's hard battles, and deserves to be recorded among the brave pioneers and early settlers of Kent county.

John L. Curtiss, of Curtiss & Dunton, wholesale paper and oil dealers, 51 & 53 Lyon St., was born in Windham Co., Conn., Aug. 7, 1835. He is a son of Chauncey and Polly (Adams) Curtiss, natives of the Nutmeg State, the former of whom is living at the age of 85, and is yet hale and hearty. When 11 years of age Mr. Curtiss accompanied his parents to Ontario Co., N. Y., where he remained until of age. He graduated from Lima College, N. Y., in 1854, and when 21 years of age went to Dexter, Washtenaw Co., Mich., where for two years he was engaged in the mill and hardware business with Rice A. Beal. He taught school three winters in New York and three winters in Michigan. In the fall of 1859 he went to Milwaukee, Wis., and was employed as a dry-goods clerk for five years. At the end of that time he went to Chicago, and was in the employ of Armstrong & Co., wholesale oil dealers, as traveling salesman, for five years. In the spring of 1870 he came to Grand Rapids, and in connection with James M. Hansel established his present business, on Front street (W. S.), remaining there nearly two years. He subsequently purchased his partner's interest, and sold it to Lewis G. Dunton, his present partner. The stock was removed to 69 Canal street, but increasing business soon necessitated more commodious quarters, and in the fall of 1880 the present location was secured. Mr. Curtiss is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has taken all the degrees of the order. He was married Nov. 1, 1864, to Martha J. Johnson, a native of London, Eng., whose parents reside at Chicago. Of the five children sent to them, four are living—Martha, William, George and Lulu. Charles is deceased. Mrs. Curtiss is a consistent member of St. Mark's Episcopal Church.

Lewis M. Cutcheon was born in Merrimac Co., New Hampshire, in 1820. He was reared on a farm, and educated at Pembroke Academy. He is also a graduate of the medical department of the University of New York city. In his younger days he taught school. He assisted Prof. D. P. Page, the great American educator, in organizing and conducting the first teachers' institutes ever held in the State of New York. He also assisted Dr. Cutter in the compilation of his first work on Anatomy and Physiology,

and traveled throughout the Northern and many of the Western States for 12 years, lecturing on anatomy, and introducing the new work on anatomy, which he had helped to compile. His lectures were mostly delivered to high schools and colleges. He went to Illinois in 1855, and continued his lecturing for a year and a half, and while there he was instrumental in inducing the General Assembly of Illinois to establish the free-school system.

The Professor was associated for some time with another of America's most renowned educators, in the person of Dr. Gregory, of Champaign, Ill. He traveled throughout the State of Michigan with that eminent man, during the spring and fall of 1856, and assisted him in holding teachers' institutes in various places. Mr. Cutcheon was married in Plainfield, Illinois, in June, 1856 (where he had returned after his spring term of institutes closed), to Miss Betsey W. Carr, a native of Pembroke, N. H. She was educated at the seminary of the M. E. Conference, at Northfield, N. H. They have had three children, of whom two are living—Florence E., and Lewis. Mr. Cutcheon removed to Grand Rapids in October, 1872.

Prof. Anson J. Daniels, Superintendent of the Grand Rapids Public Schools, was born at Vesper, Onondaga Co., N. Y., Aug. 17, 1835. His father was James B. Daniels, who was born at Keene, N. H., in 1795. His mother, Laura Bailey, was born at Saratoga, N. Y., in 1805. They were married in 1821. Seven children were born to this union, of whom the subject of this sketch is the youngest. When four years of age his father died, and four years later he was placed with a man till of age. When 14 years old becoming dissatisfied with the meager school privileges afforded him, he left the man and went to work on a farm, attending school during the winter season. When 17 years of age he went to Ohio, and there taught a village school at \$17 per month, "boarding around with the scholars." The next spring he returned to New York and began preparation for college, at Cortland Academy, in the village of Homer, where he remained three years, boarding and clothing himself on the earnings of vacations and Saturdays. After teaching one year he entered the junior class of Union College (in 1856) graduating in the class of '58. He taught the village school at Geddes, Onondaga Co., N. Y., until March, 1860, when he accepted the position of Professor of Mathematics in Cortland Academy, remaining there five years. In April, 1865, he came to Grand Rapids and took charge of the Central Grammar School; was appointed Principal of the High School the following year, and filled the position until 1871. Upon the resignation of Prof. Edwin J. Strong, he accepted his present position, which he has since filled with marked ability. While a resident of Geddes, N. Y., Prof. Daniels married Eliza J. Brown, the daughter of a Baptist clergyman. They have two children—George B. and Eva J.

August Daube, dealer in all kinds of fresh and salt meat, No. 477 Ottawa st., was born in 1841 in Prussia, Germany. He is son

of John and Teressa Daube, and was reared on a farm. In 1868 he came to Grand Rapids and engaged in the butcher business with several firms. In 1874 he started the meat trade on his own account on the west side of Summit ave., with Rudolph Victor. They sold out and Mr. Daube transferred his affairs to 405 Ottawa st. Hard times interfered with his success, and he went to work for C. C. Comstock. Two years later he again set out in the same line of traffic and established himself at his old stand. In 1880 he located in his present quarters, where he manages a stock of \$1,000 value, with an annual trade of about \$8,000. He was married at Grand Rapids in 1869 to Adelheid Daube, born in Germany. They have had two children—Joseph and August. The latter died Sept. 25, 1881. Mr. Daube is a member of the St. Joseph Association and German Workingmen's Society. Himself and wife are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

Wm. H. De Camp, M. D., was born in Mt. Morris, N. Y., Nov. 6, 1825; is son of John C. and Sarah (Miller) De Camp, of Auburn, N. Y. His father was a native of New Jersey, of French extraction. The Doctor spent his early life on his father's farm attending the district school; entered the Academy at Mt. Morris at 14, and four years later began to read for his profession with Dr. Lewis G. Ferris, of Mt. Morris. The following year he entered the office of Dr. C. C. Chaffee at Nunda, where he read two years, meanwhile attending two courses of lectures at Geneva and one at New York University Medical College. He received his degree from Geneva College in February, 1847; was the youngest student of his class. He began practice at Grove Center, Allegany Co., N. Y., and four years later went to Hunt's Hollow, Livingston Co., where he had a large proportion of surgical business. At the end of four years he was compelled to abandon his vocation by failing health, and decided to go into the drug business. He prospected widely through the "then" West, and in 1855 located at Grand Rapids. Sept. 25, 1857, a disastrous fire stripped him of all his valuable library, office and professional apparatus, household fixtures and a considerable collection of preserved birds and animals, stuffed and mounted by himself to gratify his absorbing tastes as a naturalist. He found himself stranded by the disaster, and of necessity again entered upon medical practice. He has been prospered and his severe losses fully made up. He has a fine, well-chosen library, and a wonderful museum of specimens from the world of nature, including collections in natural history, geology and conchology, the latter being the first private exhibit in Western Michigan. During the civil war Dr. De Camp was Surgeon of the First Reg. Mich. Engineers and Mechanics, and had charge of the rebel wounded of Gen. Bragg's army after the battle of Perryville. To Dr. De Camp is justly due the credit of the first salt investigations which have led to the extensive manufacture of that commodity in this State. His researches proved that 90 per cent. salt could be obtained from artesian wells bored in this vicinity.

and through his influence a meeting of citizens was held in Luce's Hall and steps taken to secure thorough investigation. The State authorities were induced to offer a bounty of 10 cents per bushel on the salt obtained. The insufficient flow of the wells of this section made them unprofitable, but the experiment here resulted beneficially in other localities, and to-day the wells in Saginaw and Muskegon are a valuable acquisition to the State resources. Dr. De Camp is examining physician for several life insurance companies, and one of the surgeons of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R. R.; also is connected with many literary societies. He was married Nov. 4, 1847, to Emeline C. Griffith. They have one son.

Gerit H. De Graaf, jr., was born at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1857. He is son of Gerit and Helen (Cato) De Graaf. His parents came to Grand Rapids in 1857, and he was sent to the city schools until 17, when he began clerking for Horton & McNaughton, and a year later engaged with Voorhies & Co., where he served three years, and entered the employ of Jas. Sargeant in a restaurant and saloon on board the steamer "Daniel Ball," running on Grand river. He remained in the place two seasons, and clerked a year in the grocery of Gilbert Cook; was 18 months in the sample-room of Mr. Boorman, and passed some time in the billiard-rooms of G. B. Conkey, under the Rathbun House. He then engaged as civil engineer on the C. S. & C. S. R. R., where he remained a few months and then entered the employ of De Graaf, Vrieling & Co. In 1875 he began grocery business at 229 Division st. In January, 1879, he built, in company with his brother, a brick block containing three stores, 55x65 feet, two stories. Mr. De Graaf occupies No. 221, and keeps a full line of staple and fancy groceries; value about \$4,000, with an annual trade of about \$35,000.

Wm. C. Denison, dealer in agricultural implements, No. 88, 90, 92, South Division st., and son of Asa W. and Eliza R. Denison, was born in Jefferson, Jackson Co., Mich., in 1836, Oct. 24. In 1845 his parents moved to Cascade tp. He came to Grand Rapids city in 1862 and engaged in the sale of agricultural implements seven years, chiefly on Monroe st., Nos. 104-105, then moved to his present place of business. He is a general dealer in farm implements and machinery, wagons and buggies, portable and stationary engines, pony and standard saw-mills circular saws, and belting, oils, etc.; keeps a stock on hand of \$10,000, last year's sales amounting to \$187,000. He was married in Cascade tp., this county, to Frances E., daughter of Henry Holt, of Cascade tp. His wife died, leaving one child, Lavello A. He again married in this city, Minerva A., daughter of Robert Davidson, of this city. They have one child—Bertie. Mr. D. is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He owns his present store and warehouse; residence corner Cherry and Lagrave sts., one lot on Evergreen st., and considerable property in different parts of the city.

Louis Dietz, of Hartmann & Dietz, proprietors Phoenix Iron Works, 71 S. Front St. (W. S.), was born in Germany, Feb. 26,

1834. He came to America in 1852, locating at Cincinnati, where he was engaged in the machinist's business for 12 years. He then removed to Grand Rapids, and was in the employ of R. E. Butterworth for 14 years. At the end of that time, he formed a co-partnership with Frederick Hartmann, in the foundry and machine business, and the firm have since remained as Hartmann & Dietz. Mr. Dietz has charge of the machinist part of the business, and Mr. Hartmann the foundry branch of the trade. Mr. Dietz was formerly Republican in politics, but of late years has paid no attention to party lines, but always casts his vote for the man who will best serve the interests of the people. He was married March 13, 1858, to Johanna Fauth, a native of Germany. Eight children have been sent to them—Jacob (a molder in the shop), Mary, Johanna, Louis, jr., Katie, Freddie, Henry and Lottie. Mrs. Dietz is a member of St. John's Lutheran Church. Mr. Dietz's father, Christopher Dietz, died in 1834. His mother, Katrina (Ermann) Dietz, resides with our subject, at the advanced age of 76 years.

Aaron Dikeman, retired jeweler, Grand Rapids, was born at Norwalk, Fairfield Co., Conn., Jan. 3, 1796; is a son of Levi and Rebecca (Lines) Dikeman, natives of Connecticut. The former died at Wilton, Conn., in 1836, aged 86 years, and the latter at the age of 96. When 15 years of age, Mr. Dikeman went to Lansingburg, N. Y., where he learned the jeweler's trade with David Smith. In July, 1837, he came to Grand Rapids, and located in business on Monroe street. His stock was destroyed by fire in 1858, and in 1864 he erected another building for his trade. In the spring of 1867, owing to weakness of the eyes, he retired from business, and now enjoys the honor of being the *oldest living jeweler in the United States*. He was married at Norwalk, Conn., to Susannah, a daughter of Daniel and Dina (Eells) Butler. Of the 11 children born to them, four are living—Caroline M., wife of Edward S. Marsh, of Grand Rapids; Mary A., wife of John H. Axton; Lois A., residing with her parents, and one son. Mr. Dikeman is Democratic in politics; was elected County Treasurer in 1838, twice re-elected to same position, and in 1849 and 1853 was elected Alderman of the third ward. He became a Mason in 1824, and was one of the organizers of Grand River Lodge, No. 34. He was one of the original members of St. Mark's Episcopal Church. In 1872 Mr. Dikeman and wife had a golden wedding, and are now the oldest married couple (in point of married life) in Kent county.

James Dolbee, of James Dolbee & Co., funeral directors and proprietors of Grand Rapids Cloth Casket Co., was born in York tp. Washtenaw Co., Mich., in 1839. He is son of Jonathan Dolbee, agriculturist of Washtenaw county. When 10 years of age, Mr. Dolbee accompanied his parents to Ingham Co., Mich., where he resided until 1858. He was educated in a select school and in 1858 came to Grand Rapids. He was employed as an engineer in a mill for some time, and subsequently went to Mexico, where he

was engaged in mining for seven years, and four years in California in the same business. At the end of that time he returned to Grand Rapids, and in 1878 established his present business under the firm name of Dolbee, Kennedy & Co. The firm remained as such until 1881, when Mr. Kennedy retired from the business. In April, 1881, Peter McCallum was admitted as a partner, and the firm has since been James Dolbee & Co. The Cloth Casket Co. formerly did the lining of caskets for the Grand Rapids Burial Case Co., but since the latter went out of business, has manufactured its own caskets. Some six men are employed in the business, and the amount manufactured will exceed \$10,000 annually. Sales are made in all parts of the Northwest. Mr. Dolbee is a member of the I. O. O. F., Lodge No. 212, and Knights of Honor, No. 387. He is Republican in politics. He was married Nov. 19, 1861, to Helen E. Dunham, a native of Broome Co., N. Y. They have one child—Pearl E., born in Mexico. Mr. Dolbee has succeeded in business, beyond his most sanguine expectations, but deserves all he has achieved.

L. D'Ooge was born in the Province of Zealand, Netherland, Feb. 14, 1816, and learned the trade of a painter. He was married in 1838 to Johanna Quinters, and nine years after came to America, arriving in New York Oct. 1, 1847. He brought a snug little sum of money with him, which he invested in business, but being unable to speak English, he was unfortunate and lost his money. He moved westward and located in Ravenna (then) Kent county, where he lived two years. Being destitute of money, he served as mail messenger, traveling on foot from Grand Rapids to Muskegon, making trips semi-weekly, at \$1.25 per trip. In 1857, at the solicitation of Father De Kunick, Catholic priest, he came to Grand Rapids with his family, and painted the new Catholic church on Mounce street, continuing to work at his trade about two years, when he engaged in mercantile business of a somewhat limited character, in a frame building erected by himself, on the corner of Monroe and Division streets. He also built a small house and two stores, all of which have been removed and replaced by substantial structures. He leased a large plat of ground for 10 years at \$75 per year, and by improving it, attracted business to that part of the town, at the head of Monroe street. During the crash of '57 he made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors, but on resuming business, liquidated his liabilities, dollar for dollar. He built a business block on Canal street in '68, and in '69 erected his handsome residence on Lafayette street. In '70 he retired from active life, bought and built other houses in this city, and has since been occupied in the management of the property he has accumulated. Mr. D'Ooge had little opportunity for education, but has given his children every advantage afforded by the institutions of the State. His eldest son, Martin L., is Professor of Greek in the University of Ann Arbor, and is well known throughout the State. The youngest son, Benjamin L., has recently graduated at the Uni-

versity of Michigan, and has been appointed Principal of the School at Coldwater. The daughters—Nellie, Maria J. and Jennie C., are graduates from the High School at Grand Rapids. Mr. D'Ooge was the son of Martin and Maria (Vandeveld) D'Ooge. His father died at Grand Rapids, aged 80 years, and his mother died in the Netherlands. Mr. and Mrs. D'Ooge joined the Reformed Church before they were married, and are still members in good standing of the First Reformed Church of Grand Rapids.

Peter Doran, of Grand Rapids, was born April 16, 1848 at London, Canada. His father, John Doran, was a farmer by occupation, a native of the North of Ireland, and came to America in 1840. Peter received education in Canada, and in 1868 came to Michigan, and in 1872 commenced the study of law with Marsden C. Burch, at Hersey, Osceola Co. Mr. Doran continued his studies there until he was admitted to the bar in January, 1873. He then opened an office in Hersey and there practiced his profession with success during 1873 and a part of 1874. In 1873 he was appointed to the office of Circuit Court Commissioner and held the office during his stay in Osceola county. In the spring of 1874 he removed to Detroit and was employed by Mr. William S. Edwards, a lawyer of established reputation, until in 1876 a co-partnership was entered into under the firm title of Edwards & Doran, and in July of that year they opened an office in Grand Rapids. Mr. Doran assumed charge of their business and Mr. Edwards continued in Detroit. This co-partnership continued until 1878, when it expired by limitation, and since that time Mr. Doran has continued in an active and lucrative practice alone.

Rev. Nicholas Dosker, Pastor of the Second Dutch Reformed Church, Grand Rapids, was born at Amsterdam, Netherlands, June 18, 1820. He attended the public schools of his native land, and when young entered a drug store as clerk. When 24 years of age he attended a theological seminary at Groningen, where he remained until 1850. He was ordained minister in May of that year, and placed in charge of the Christian Reformed Church, at Groningen. In 1852 he went to Bunschoten, where he remained till 1856; thence to Almkirk 1856-'62; Harlingen, 1862-'9; Zwolle, 1869-'73, and in the latter year, took charge of the congregation at Grand Rapids. The congregation under his charge is in a very prosperous condition, and Rev. Mr. Dosker enjoys the confidence and good will of the better class of citizens—religious and worldly. He was married in 1856 to Wilhelmina Gezine de Ronden, a native of Weesp, Netherlands. Of the 10 children born to this union, only four sons are living—Bernard, Herman N., Henry E. and Cornelius.

Horton H. Drury, a member of the Bar of Kent county, was born in Middlebury, Vt., May 25, 1843. His father, Erastus W. Drury, was a lawyer by profession and came West in the year 1847 and located at Fond du Lac, Wis. Horton H. received his education in Fond du Lac public schools. He graduated from the

High School of that place in 1861 and subsequently became the Principal of that institution for two years, in 1872 and 1873. In 1861 Mr. Drury enlisted in the war for the Union in 1st Wisconsin Vol. Inf., Co. K, and remained in active service until Oct. 8, 1862, when he received a gun-shot wound at the battle of Perryville, Ky. The wound was received in the left shoulder. It was severe and he has since constantly suffered from its effects. In 1863 he entered the University of Michigan and graduated from that institution in the class of '67, taking the degree of A. B., and in 1870 that of M. A. From 1873 to 1876 he practiced law at Escanaba, Mich., and came to Grand Rapids in October of the latter year. From that time to the present he has been in constant active practice in Grand Rapids, doing a lucrative business. He was married to Miss Sarah Darrow, of Ann Arbor, Mich., who died Dec. 14, 1877, leaving one daughter, Miss Sarah Lillie.

William Dunham, of the firm of Arthur Meigs & Co., was born at Grand Isle, Vt., in 1824; is son of John and Julia (Hilliard) Dunham. When he was eight years of age his parents moved to Medina Co., O. He lived at home on the farm and attended school until he was 18 years old, when he learned the carpenter and joiner's trade, at which he worked 10 years in Ohio. In 1853 he came to Grand Rapids and engaged variously until 1861, when he raised a company for the war in Fentonville, Mich. The company was mustered into the 3d Mich. Cav. as Co. I, with Mr. Dunham as Captain. A year later he resigned on account of disability, and engaged in business at Fenton until 1867, when he went to Manistee; was elected County Clerk and Register of Deeds, serving two years, when he embarked in banking with Chas. Secor & Co. The relation existed eight years; he operated alone two years and organized a State Bank, which continued two years. In the spring of 1879 he bought a half-interest in the wholesale grocery house of Arthur Meigs, but did not become resident until April, 1881. They manage one of the largest wholesale grocery establishments in the city. Mr. Dunham was a delegate from the ninth Congressional District, and was one of the Electors for Mr. Hayes. He is a member of the Masonic Order, and has taken 32 degrees in the DeWitt Clinton Consistory; in 1877 was Grand Master of the State of Michigan. He owns a residence and lot on the corner of Barclay and Bronson streets; was married in 1843 to Hannah A., daughter of Chester Conant, born in Medina Co., O., in 1824. They had five children—William H., Charles C., James A., Phebe A. and Julia. His wife died in Gaines, Sept. 6, 1854, and he was married again, Feb. 26, 1856, to Emeline, daughter of Wm. R. and Caroline (Harlow) Godwin, born at Bangor, Me., April 17, 1833.

Allen Durfee, funeral director and retail dealer in caskets, coffins, robes and funeral fittings, Grand Rapids, was born at Palmyra, Wayne Co., N. Y., Jan. 15, 1829. His parents were William and Permelia (Chase) Durfee, the former of whom was born at Pal-

myra, May 3, 1800, and was engaged in farming and milling until his death. His mother's family emigrated from Connecticut and settled in New York at an early day, where she was born Feb. 7, 1806. Mr. Durfee was reared on a farm, and received his education in the public schools and at an academy of his native place. He was engaged in his father's mill for three years, and in October, 1853, came to Grand Rapids, purchasing a farm of 80 acres in Walker tp., or what is now sec. 5 of Wyoming tp. Here he resided for 15 years, during which time he was elected to several tp. offices. In 1868 he sold his farm, and the following September removed to the city of Grand Rapids. He purchased two pieces of property on Jefferson avenue, on which he erected substantial residences the coming winter. On June 15, 1854, he engaged in the undertaking business with J. H. Farwell, and remained with him two years and four months. He then commenced business on his own account, and has carried it on with success to the present time, now doing the largest trade of the kind in the city. He is a member of Enterprise Lodge, No. 12, I. O. O. F., of the Knights of Honor and the A. O. U. W. He is also a member of the Northern Mutual Benefit Association, of Kalamazoo, Mich., and the Covenant Mutual Association, of Galesburg. Mr. Durfee was united in marriage Oct. 5, 1853, to Phebe B. Thayer, a native of Wayne Co., N. Y. Both are members of the First Congregational Church and are numbered among its earnest supporters. Politically Mr. Durfee is a Republican. He is tall and of commanding presence, temperate in all his habits, of a genial nature, kind and affectionate in his family, and has a warm and generous hand for all in real need. These qualities, coupled with his unswerving integrity in all business affairs, secure for him the good will and esteem of the better class of citizens of Kent county. In the latter part of 1879 Mr. Durfee and other leading funeral directors of the State conceived the idea of forming a State Association of funeral directors, for the purpose of improvement in the business, and to discuss the better modes of burial, etc. Mr. Durfee and five others issued a circular to the different directors in Michigan, calling a convention at Jackson, on Jan. 14, 1880. The convention assembled on the date named, and the association formed, the first of the kind in the United States. Allen Durfee was chosen its President and has ably filled that position to the present time. His ability, reputation and worth form a combination of qualities which admirably adapt him for the important head of this new association.

A portrait of Mr. Durfee is presented in this volume.

C. H. Dyer, dentist, is a native of Thompson, Windham Co., Conn.; is son of W. T. and A. M. Dyer. He was reared in Connecticut, and attended school at Millbury, Mass., two years; studied dentistry two years with H. F. Bishop, of Worcester, Mass. In '62 he went into the office of Thos. B. Gunning, of New York, and in '65 entered the Dental College at Philadelphia. In March, 1866,

he returned to New York as operator in the office of Dr. Deafenbeauch. In September, the same year, he established his business at Sterling, Ill., and in 1873 opened an office in Chicago, continuing the management of both until 1875, when he closed that at Chicago and a year later sold his business at Sterling. He traveled for the benefit of his health, which he soon re-established, and in May, 1876, he opened an office on Monroe st. At that date 18 dentists were located in the city. Dr. Dyer by strict attention to business has succeeded in overcoming the obstacles incident to a new comer, and occupies a comparatively high position in his profession. He is a member of the Odd Fellows, the Masons, and the Knights of Honor, and has been the incumbent of the second highest official position in the State in the last-named order, that of Grand Vice Dictator; is a member of the Royal Arcanum and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen; belongs to the Illinois and Michigan Dental societies. He was married in 1869 at Sterling, Ill., to Hattie E. S. Thomas, born in the city of New York. They have two sons and one daughter. Office, 30 Monroe st.

J. Edward Earle was born in New York city Sept. 6, 1843. His father, Justus E. Earle, was a wholesale grocer of that city. J. Edward received his education in the city of New York, at Mt. Washington Collegiate Institute, and came West in the fall of 1863, locating at Grand Rapids, and went into the manufacture of woolen goods, erecting the brick mill on the canal, known as Earle's Mill, in partnership with an uncle, under the firm name of John E. Earle & Co. In 1876 he went out of the mercantile business and turned his attention to the study of law, entering the law office of John C. Fitzgerald. He was admitted to the bar of Kent county upon examination in 1878 and remained with his preceptor until June 4, 1879, when he formed a partnership with Mr. G. Chase Godwin under the firm name of Godwin & Earle. He was married Nov. 14, 1865, to Miss Martha, eldest daughter of George Kendall, a capitalist of Grand Rapids and a pioneer of Kent county. Mr. Earle is a member of the Board of Education of Grand Rapids and Chairman of the Library Committee.

Harry Eaton (deceased) was born in Cambridge, Vt., April 22, 1804. He was brought up on a farm, and acquired his education at the common schools. He was married at Halifax, Vt., June 14, 1831, to Cynthia W., daughter of Salmon Hunt. Immediately after this event he moved to Jamestown, N. Y., and operated a line of stages running from that place to Warren, Pa. In the fall of 1836 he came to Grand Rapids and engaged in the mercantile and lumbering business. In 1840 he was elected Sheriff of Kent county. He was elected first Treasurer of Walker tp., and was one of the charter members of Grand River Lodge, No. 34, F. & A. Masons. Mr. and Mrs. Eaton had four sons and one daughter; three sons are now living—Charles W., of this city; Theodore C., of St. Louis, Mo., and Henry S., of Kansas. Mr. Eaton died Jan.

12, 1859. His funeral was attended by the Grand Lodge of Masons then in session at Grand Rapids. Mrs. Eaton is still living in this city, residing with her son Charles.

Homer Eaton, of Eaton & Christenson, cracker manufacturers, 77 Canal st., was born in Central New York, in June, 1841. His father was Julius Eaton, a miller by trade. The subject of this sketch was reared in his native State, receiving the education afforded by the district schools of that day and age. When 21 years of age, he learned the milling trade, and then came to Oakland Co., Mich., where he worked at his trade for two years. Failing health prevented him from active labor, and four years were spent in regaining his lost health and vigor. After a year spent in New York, in a general store, he came to Grand Rapids (in 1866), and for a year's time was employed in the baking business. He then formed a co-partnership with John C. Christenson in the manufacture of all grades of crackers, a sketch of which business we have given on a preceding page. Mr. Eaton is a member of the Republican party. He was married in February, 1863, to Ann Arnold, a native of Schuyler Co., N. Y. They have one child—Mary. Mr. Eaton has never taken an active part in politics, but devoted his entire time and attention to business, and deserves the success for which he has so faithfully labored.

A. J. Edgerton was born in Wilkes Barre, Luzerne Co., Penn., Feb. 22, 1847. He lived at his native home, and there received his rudimental education until he came West, in 1867. He then entered the Michigan University at Ann Arbor, and graduated from the literary department in 1871. He then pursued a course in law, and was admitted to the bar of Washtenaw county in 1876. During his studies at Ann Arbor, he was from time to time engaged in astronomical work under Prof. Watson. He came to Grand Rapids in 1876, where he has since remained in the practice of his profession. He is a son of Richard D. Edgerton, a native of the Keystone State, and, since 1864, a farmer of Saint Joseph Co., Mich.

James Orton Edie, M. D., was born June 14, 1837, at Hebron, Washington Co., N. Y.; is son of David W. and Matilda (Austin) Edie, natives of Washington county. The former died in 1871, the latter in 1875. He was brought up on a farm until 19 years of age, meanwhile attending common schools, and a higher school at Oswego, N. Y. During early life, a natural taste led him to study art, and his studies at home were prosecuted with the intention of becoming an artist. Two years before reaching his majority, he began studying medicine with Dr. Austin, of Oswego, and attended one course of lectures in the winter of '59 and '60 at the Medical Department of the University of Michigan. In 1860, entered Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, and took his degree in 1864. After his graduation, he practiced in Rockford one

year, and in Lowell 13 years. During the latter period, he was also engaged in mercantile and lumbering interests. In 1875 he came to Grand Rapids and established himself as a practitioner. He is a member of the Michigan State, Western Michigan and Grand Rapids Medical Societies, and is a life member of the Alumni Association of Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, Pa. He occupies a prominent rank among the fraternity of Grand Rapids, and is regarded as a reliable and skillful member of the profession. He was married June 30, 1860, at Lockport, N. Y., to Laura Gaskell, a native of that city. They have two daughters. Dr. Edie has an attractive office on the corner of Monroe and Ottawa sts. He has been connected with the Masonic Order 16 years; was brought up a Presbyterian, and baptized by Dr. Bullions, of Washington Co., N. Y., who performed the same service for his father and mother. He belongs to the Congregational Church of Grand Rapids.

Rev. John G. Ehrentrasser, Priest of St. Mary's Catholic Church, cor. 1st and Turner sts. (W. S.), was born in Innspruck, Tyrol, July 14, 1835. He received his early educational training in the city schools, and the gymnasium of his native place. He then entered a theological seminary, at Salzburg, where he remained four years. He was ordained Priest, July 25, 1859, and was first stationed at Angath, Tyrol, remaining there four years. He then went to Louvain, Belgium, and six months later came to America, arriving at New York, May 1, 1865. His first charge in this country was at Adrian, Mich., where he remained until May, 1870. He then took charge of his present parish, which position he has since filled to the satisfaction of all. Since coming to Grand Rapids, Rev. Mr. Ehrentrasser has been largely instrumental in building the fine Gothic church in which the congregation worship. The Church was commenced Dec. 30, 1872, and dedicated Oct. 18, 1874. The cost of erection was nearly \$50,000. The parish numbers 1,000 communicants. He is the eldest priest in the city, and since his arrival has won hosts of friends.

Edward B. Escott, druggist, 75 Canal st., was born at Bristol, Eng., Oct. 23, 1822; is son of Henry and Anne Escott; the latter died in 1854, the former is still living in this city. Mr. Escott was educated in England and in 1835 came to America, spent two years and went back to his native country. He returned to Grand Rapids in 1843 with his parents, and his father purchased land near the city on which he lived about nine years. In '55 Mr. Escott engaged as a clerk in a hardware store in Detroit, where he remained three years. He had previously become familiar with the details of a druggist's business in his father's store, and in 1858 entered into that business, which he has since prosecuted; he has a fine stock of goods and deals largely in paints and oils; also carries on some jobbing transactions. He was married in 1858 to Mary C., daughter of N. J. Daniels, of Wacousta, Mich. They have four

sons and one daughter. Mr. Escott's son, Charles E., operates a branch drug store in the city.

Prof. Franklin Everett was born at Worthington, Mass., Jan. 26, 1812; his youth was passed in humble life. From his father he inherited a love of books, which in childhood became almost a passion. Humble circumstances rendered inevitable a life of hard labor, and he had but few early advantages. But, his day's labor



PROF. FRANKLIN EVERETT.

done, the instruction book was sure to be his companion. Studying in the fitful way which a hard-working boy must, if ambitious to improve, he picked up what was then called a good English education, and fitted himself for college with little aid from teachers. He commenced school-teaching at the age of 16, and until he was 23 alternated between the farm, saw-mill and school-house. At that time he entered Colby University (then Waterville College) in Maine, where he graduated in 1838. Adopting the profession of a teacher, soon after graduating he took charge of the "Black River Academy" in Vermont. In 1840 he re-

moved to Canajoharie, N. Y., and afterward to Cooperstown, at which places he had charge of academies there located.

In the fall of 1846 he came to Grand Rapids as principal of the Grand Rapids Academy. This soon became an independent school, known by his name. This school he sustained until 1874. In 1877 he published his "Memorials of the Grand River Valley." Without ambition, other than for universal scholarship, and to stamp his impress on the minds and hearts of those under his instruction, his life has been uneventful, cheered by the hope that his labors would be appreciated by those he taught, and that by their loving hands, when life's work was ended, he would be laid to his final rest.

As a teacher he has considered his profession the most sacred, and regardless of personal consequences, has sought only the mental expansion and moral growth of his pupils, never laboring for popularity.

He has been known in Grand Rapids as "Prof. Everett," and has dignified that name by his connection with a scientific society, known as the Kent Scientific Institute, of whose interests he has been a chief promoter by the original and intelligent views as well as the larger information which he has had upon the natural sciences. He has been a welcome and kindly guest in many homes, where his wit, geniality and information have been much treasured. His radical independence of conscience and thought has been sustained by the unblemished purity of his character and the transparent sincerity of an affectionate heart.

George A. Ferguson, liveryman, 65 and 67 N. Kent street, was born at Grand Rapids, and has lived in the house where he was born, until 18 months ago; is son of Andrew and Sarah (McCray) Ferguson. His father was among the earliest settlers of Kent county; came here from Detroit with his team in the spring of 1837; he was a carpenter and millwright and built the first edgers, shingle and lath mills on Grand river; built the third house on the west side of the river, and died in this city in February, 1880. The mother died Oct. 13, 1879. At 17 Mr. Ferguson entered the employ of C. H. Taylor as clerk; three years later he went to Muskegon, as clerk for Geo. R. Roberts, of Chicago; remained 10 months and engaged with J. S. Wright of Grand Rapids; six months after entered the employ of Henry W. Brown, and a year later that of Long & Bennett as teamster; four months after engaged driving baggage-wagon for several months for John Drew. He was employed three years in the lime and plaster store of Wm. S. Hovey, at 33 Canal st.; bought the interests and stock of his employer and sold out a few months later; drove team for Cleveland & Grange two years; engaged with the fire department two and a half years, drove team for Codey & Olney, one summer; worked in the stables of C. L. Ives 18 months, and bought him out Jan. 24, 1881. In April he entered into partnership with J. R. Wilson, who afterward sold out to Mr. Swain, of the firm of Fer-



John Hake

guson & Swain. They are doing an extensive business; keep 18 horses, hacks, carriages, etc. Mr. Ferguson was married near Middleville, Barry Co., Nov. 30, 1880, to Anna, daughter of Ephraim and Mary A. Butcher, born in 1859 in Kalamazoo Co.

Henry Fiebig, manufacturer of wagons, 148 Canal street, was born in Prussia, Dec. 18, 1833. He then attended school, and subsequently learned the wagon-maker's trade. When 22 years of age he came to America, first stopping at Detroit. He then went to Utica, Macomb Co., Mich., where he remained three years. At the end of that time he came to Grand Rapids, in 1858, and soon after formed a co-partnership with Julius Rathmann, in his present business. This relationship continued for some years; the firm erected a handsome brick block, where they now carry on the business, each one using half of the building. A sketch of Mr. Fiebig's business will be found in the chapter on manufacturing industries. He is a member of the Republican party. Mr. Fiebig was married July 5, 1859, to Ernitine Culms, a native of Waldenberg, Macomb Co., Mich. Of the 10 children given them eight are living—Charles, Helen, Henry, William, Oswald, Louisa, Clara and Mata. Mr. Fiebig, wife and family are members of the German Lutheran Church.

Erastus Fisher was born at Northfield, Franklin Co., Mass., Jan. 15, 1814. At the age of two years he was taken to Vermont by his parents, and eight years after to New York. In 1840 he came to Michigan, and located on a farm in Eaton county, where he remained three years. In 1843 he went to Battle Creek, and engaged in the grocery business about five years. After a short stay in Kent county he went to Greenville, Montcalm Co., and was variously engaged in trade, farming and transactions in real estate. In January, 1866, he went to Big Rapids and commenced mercantile operations; was burned out and bought a hotel, Mason House, which he managed six months, and afterward operated in real estate. He engaged in trade at Pewamo, Ionia Co., and at the end of four years was burned out, and in 1879 went to Owosso. In 1880 he purchased property at 106 Fourth street, west side of Grand Rapids. He was married in 1841 at Ypsilanti to Sarah R. Palmer. They had seven children, four of whom are living. They are: Elijah H., Ellen P., Otis G. and David. James K. (deceased) was a jeweler, as is Otis G. Two sons were in the war. Mr. Fisher has had extensive business connections, has been in flattering financial circumstances and met with serious reverses, but is still comfortably well off.

James O. Fitch, carriage manufacturer, was born April 25, 1815, at Putnam, Windham Co., Vt. His father, James Fitch, was engaged in the harness, saddlery and shoe business, and always took a lively interest in all military organizations and matters pertaining to the military. He was familiarly known as "Col." Fitch, and was Sheriff of Windham county for many years. His mother was Abigail Wilmarth, a native of Lyndon, Vt. James O. was

reared and educated at his native place, and when quite young was employed in the manufacture of satinets and cassimeres, working at it in Claremont, N. H., and subsequently at Rockville, Conn., where for several years he invoiced, measured and packed from 600 to 700 yards per day for the New York market. He remained in that business until 1850, when he came to Grand Rapids, and soon after commenced the manufacture of wagons and carriages. He purchased a lot, 66x100 feet in size, on Monroe street, opposite the present site of the Morton House, for \$500. At this place Mr. Fitch did his first work in Grand Rapids. His business increased with the years that rolled along, and to-day his buggies are noted throughout the county and this part of the State for their excellent light-running and lasting qualities. A sketch of the business done by Mr. Fitch will be found in the section on manufacturing industries. Mr. Fitch was married March 26, 1843, to Minerva, youngest daughter of Anderson Gager, a pioneer farmer of Connecticut. Mr. Fitch and his life companion have four children—Gertrude M., wife of Cassius Stores; Hurtell S., a traveling salesman for a large wholesale hardware firm of Kansas City, Mo.; Stella M., wife of H. B. Davis, of Davis & Hunt, engaged in abstracting titles, Grand Rapids; and James W., a carriage trimmer in the employ of C. L. Benjamin, of Saginaw City, Mich. The latter is a member of the Grand Rapids Guards, and went with that company of troops to the Yorktown Centennial. Mrs. Fitch is a consistent member of St. Mark's Episcopal Church.

John C. Fitzgerald, dry-goods merchant at 72 Monroe street, Grand Rapids, was born at Limerick, Ireland, March—, 1842, and came to America in 1856 at the age of 14. He spent four years in the province of New Brunswick, and in November, 1861, enlisted in the American army at Portland, Me., and served in the war of the Rebellion, fighting for the preservation of the Union until July, 1866, when he received his discharge and went to New York city. There he entered the employ of Foster Bros., dry-goods merchants, and in April, 1872, came to Grand Rapids and laid the foundation of his present business, under the firm name of Foster Brothers & Co., the firm comprising J. G. Foster, Scott Foster and John C. Fitzgerald. This arrangement continued for about six years, when in October, 1878, they dissolved partnership and removed their stock to another location. Mr. Fitzgerald took a special partner and continued in trade with a new stock, comprising a general line of dry-goods, carpets, oil-cloths and mattings. His establishment occupies two floors, 22x100 feet, and has the first French plate-glass front of any store in Grand Rapids city. He employs 14 salesmen and ladies and does a thriving business.

Charles Fluhrer, pastor of the Universalist Church, Grand Rapids, was born at Providence, R. I., Aug. 29, 1842, his father being a German, his mother a native of Massachusetts. He received an education in the common schools, including the Providence High School, and subsequently entered St. Lawrence Uni-

versity at Canton, N. Y., where he was graduated in 1862. Reared in the Universalist Church, he entered the ministry of that denomination in 1865, his first settlement being at Newark, Wayne Co., N. Y. Subsequently he was located at Victor and Harlem in the same State. In October, 1875, he was called to the pastorate of the Church at Grand Rapids.

John B. Folger, son of Philip and Mary A. Folger, was born in Oxford, Chenango Co., N. Y., Dec. 17, 1823. In 1856 he came to Grand Rapids city and engaged as a baker several years for Mr. Scribner, as foreman. They had the first bakery on the west side. He also had a bakery of his own two years, but his health failed and he had to give it up. In 1865 he began the manufacture and bottling of Sarsaparilla beer, being the first establishment of that kind in this county. In the spring of 1881 he began the manufacture of ginger ale, and is now doing a very flourishing business, in the wholesale line exclusively. His annual sales amount to \$7,000 or \$8,000. He runs three delivery wagons, to all parts of the city. His ales have a wide-spread reputation in this State. He was married in Oxford, Chenango Co., N. Y., May 22, 1849, to Elizabeth M. A., daughter of John and Elizabeth Hall, born in London, England, April 11, 1828. They have three children, born in the following order: Merwin D., Wilbur B. and Charles E. Mr. Folger's residence is No. 85 Broadway, where he owns a lot, 75x180 feet, with his bottling establishment in the rear. He is a member of the Old Settlers' Association, Masonic fraternity, and Odd Fellows, and himself and wife are members of the Episcopal Church, of which Mr. Folger has been Warden five years. Mr. F. was the founder of the Masonic and Odd Fellows lodges on the west side.

Wm. R. Foster, general fire and life insurance agent, was born at Lockport, Niagara Co., N. Y., Dec. 15, 1834. His father, Theron Foster, is a native of Massachusetts, and his mother, Mary L. Foster, was born in Vermont. They now reside at Washington, Alameda Co., Cal. Theron Foster was one of the first pioneers of Branch county, whither he removed in 1836. He kept a hotel at Coldwater and acted as Postmaster under Polk. His son, William R., grew up and received his education at the common schools of Coldwater, and at 15 entered a clerkship, which employ he pursued 11 years, when he became junior partner in the mercantile house of J. B. Crippen & Co. This alliance continued three years, when the business interests were purchased by Mr. Foster, and a new relation formed under the style of Foster & Van Ness. This firm was the heaviest in Southern Michigan in its general merchandise, wool and grain transactions, and the co-partnership existed until 1868. During the periods referred to, Mr. Foster held several municipal offices, such as Alderman, City Clerk and Chief of the Fire Department. He was also agent for the Merchant's Union Express Company. In 1868 he closed his connection with the mercantile world and engaged in insurance,

and as ticket agent for Eastern roads, and, also, for the Merchants' Dispatch Fast-Freight Line. Feb. 26, 1876, he came to Grand Rapids and engaged in insurance under the firm name of Stuart & Foster, continuing two years, when the business was operated singly by Mr. Foster. In October, 1880, he formed a partnership with Marcus W. Bates, and their house is one of the strongest insurance agencies in Western Michigan, if not in the entire State, representing upward of \$100,000,000 assets. Mr. Foster was married at Coldwater in 1856, to Martha A. Love, born at Colden, Erie Co., N. Y., and reared at Buffalo. The family residence is at No. 159 Summer street.

Charles Fox, of the firm of Osterhout & Fox, lumber company, Grand Rapids, was born in Ann Arbor, Mich., Dec. 15, 1854, and is a son of Dr. Chas. Fox (deceased), formerly professor of the agricultural department of the Michigan University, and afterward editor of the *Michigan Agricultural Journal* at Detroit. In 1855 our subject's parents removed to Grosse Isle in the Detroit river, and shortly afterward to Detroit, where Mr. Fox died the same year, of the cholera. The younger Charles Fox, the subject of this sketch, was educated in Ann Arbor, graduating with high honors in the classical course from the Michigan University of that place in 1875. He then went to Europe, traveling through Egypt and many of the oriental countries, and learning much about the manners and customs of the oriental people. While in Egypt he was introduced to some of the most distinguished Egyptian officers; among them were General Stone, Count De Sala, Count Bromio and others. Mr. Fox came to Grand Rapids in 1876 and purchased a third interest in the business of Osterhout & Fox; and the firm now consists of S. W. Osterhout, Charles Fox and E. C. Fox. They operate a saw-mill at Deer Lick, on a branch of the G. R. & I. R. R., one at Crofton, on the same road, and one at Foxville, on the C. & W. M., and also a shingle-mill at Edmore, Mich.

James Fox, of the firm of Fox, Musselman & Loveridge, was born in Zeeland, Holland, March 21, 1850; is son of Leonard and Sarah (Tollanar) Fox. His parents came to Grand Rapids in 1856, and at the age of 13 he entered the Swintzburg Commercial College, remaining one year. He engaged as clerk for L. & C. Fox in the retail grocery business, and seven years after formed a partnership with his uncle, Samuel Fox, under the style of S. Fox & Co., and opened a wholesale and retail grocery establishment at 19 South Division st. Five years later a change occurred, and the firm became Fox, McSkinen & Co., with Mr. Fox, of this sketch, at its head. Two years after he sold out to Graff, Shields & Co., and took a trip for his health through the Southern States, occupying eight months. He arrived in this city Saturday evening, and Monday morning commenced doing business with his present associates, at No. 3 Ionia st. Five days after he was on the road as traveler for his house. Nov. 1, 1881, they moved to Peck's block,

on Division st. Their stock averages a value of \$25,000, with annual sales amounting to something near \$300,000, and constantly increasing. They are the youngest co-partnership in the wholesale grocery business in the State—Mr. Fox being in his 31st year, Mr. Musselman nearly the same, and Mr. Loveridge but 26 years old. Mr. Fox belongs to the Odd Fellows.

Hon. Henry Fralick, Grand Rapids, is a native of New York, and was born at Minden, Montgomery Co., on the 9th of Feb., 1812. His father, Abraham Fralick, originally from Columbia Co., N. Y., was a captain in the war of 1812. His grandfather was one of a family of 15 boys, 11 of whom were engaged in the Revolutionary war, in which four of them were killed; of the seven who returned, all were wounded. His mother was Mary E., daughter of Henry Keller, of Minden, N. Y., who was quite prominent in the community, having been a member of the Assembly and the Senate of the State. Mr. Fralick received his education in the district schools of his native county, and in Wayne county, where his father removed in 1824. The next three years were spent in assisting with the work on the farm, at the end of which time the family removed to Plymouth, Mich. In 1829 he left home to seek his fortune; going to New York, he worked on a passenger boat of the Erie canal for two years, becoming Captain of the boat the second year. In 1832, at New Bedford, Mass., he shipped as a hand before the mast, on a whaling vessel bound for the South Atlantic and Indian oceans. On this voyage he was gone two years,—touching at a great many different points, and bringing home a full cargo of whale oil and bone. In 1834 Mr. Fralick shipped as third mate in a merchant vessel bound for Rio Janeiro and other parts of South America. He was gone on this voyage about seven months; after which he was engaged for another year on several coasting vessels, when he returned to Michigan. In 1836 he went to Detroit and became clerk at the Michigan Exchange, the principal hotel in the city. Here he remained nine months, when he returned to Plymouth, and became clerk in the store of Henry B. Holbrook. In 1838 he bought out Mr. Holbrook's stock of dry goods, and engaged in business for himself. In a few months he took in as partners Messrs. Austin and Penniman, the firm name being Austin, Fralick & Co.; and, after carrying on this business for three years, sold his interest, bought a lumber-mill, and built a flour-mill. After two years he sold his mills to Mr. Austin and again engaged in the sale of dry-goods. In 1860 Mr. Fralick sold his store and goods. About a year and a half afterward he came to Grand Rapids, where he bought out the interest of Mr. Aldrich in the bank of Ledyard & Aldrich; the firm then became Ledyard & Fralick, and as such carried on a very successful banking business for about five years, when it was dissolved, and the City National Bank, of Grand Rapids, was organized, since which time Mr. Fralick has been a stockholder and director of this bank. Upon the firing on For

Sumter, in 1861, he, with his brother and Mr. Penniman, raised, equipped and filed the muster-roll of the first company in the State, which enlisted for three years; and throughout the Rebellion he gave his energy and means to aid the Government in its vigorous prosecution of the war. In 1867 he again bought a stock of goods, and engaged in the mercantile trade for about two years, when he sold out to Mr. Remington, and began the real-estate business, in which he still continues. In 1872 he, with others, formed the Grand Rapids Chair Company, with a capital of \$300,000. Of this company he was director for three years and president two years, when, on account of press of business, he resigned. Mr. Fralick has been Justice of the Peace, Supervisor and County Auditor. He has served for 30 years as a school officer, and for four years as President of the Board of Education of the city of Grand Rapids. He is and has been a trustee and the treasurer of Olivet College for the last six years, and has been a member of the Legislature for three different terms. In 1850 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention, which formed the present Constitution of the State; and, in 1853, he was elected State Senator, and was appointed chairman of the select committee on the Maine law question. He presented to the Senate a petition, with 100,000 names annexed, in the favor of the passage of the Maine law in Michigan, and in pursuance thereof, he presented a bill, which, after amendment, became a law. In 1871 he was appointed by the Governor of the State a member of the Relief Committee for the distribution of the funds sent to help those who were sufferers by the fire, which had devastated the Western part of Michigan. To the duties of this committee he devoted, gratuitously, seven months of his time; and the self-sacrificing labors that he put forth in behalf of these sufferers can never be forgotten. In 1875 he was again appointed by the Governor one of the State Board of Managers to represent Michigan at the National Centennial Exposition, to the discharge of which duty he devoted about four months; and it was largely to his continued and successful efforts, that the State of Michigan owes the prominence which she held at the exposition. In 1837, on the 23d of May, he was married to Corinna A., daughter of Henry Lyon, who was one of the first settlers of the town of Plymouth, Mich. Mrs. Fralick died on the 16th of October, 1840. On the 22d of April, 1842, he married Jeannette Woodruff, of Plymouth, Mich. They have four children, one son and three daughters. Being highly regarded for the soundness of his judgment, and ever ready to help by his influence and counsel, he has held for eight years the position of President of Board of Trustees in the First Congregational Church of Grand Rapids. In the public career of Mr. Fralick, every step is marked by conscientious effort, based on principle. Emphatically, he is a man of energy, sterling integrity, and unselfish generosity.

A portrait of Mr. Fralick may be found in this work.

Charles H. French (firm of Wilkinson & French) was born in Plainfield in 1855; is son of John and Charlotte (Leach) French. His parents came to Grand Rapids in 1862 where his father traded in real estate and lumber. Mr. French was brought up in this city and spent eight years as telegraph operator and station agent on the G. R. & I., the D. & M., F. & P. M., and U. P. R. Rs.; then bought a foundry and machine shop at Middleville, Barry Co.; sold it two years after and engaged in the livery business at Grand Rapids with F. G. Beamer at his present stand. At the end of eight months they sold to Wilkinson. In May, 1881, Mr. French again bought a half interest with Mr. W.; they keep a livery, hack, board and sale stable. He was married at Grand Rapids, May 22, 1874, to Augusta H., daughter of Columbus C. Gooding, born in Alpine in 1856; they have one son—Pearlie W., born at Grand Rapids, May 13, 1875. M. French was Dep. Sheriff and Constable in 1875.

George V. French, liveryman, No. 62 N. Ionia st., son of Vincent and Eliza French, was born in Ashtabula Co., O., in 1841. At 20 he enlisted in Co. A, 50th O. V. I., Capt. Pratt, serving one year in the ranks and another in the regimental band. He was variously employed after the close of the war, coming to Grand Rapids in 1867. During the last six years he has managed a livery business, chiefly at his present stand, where he has eight horses; runs one hack; keeps a sale and boarding stable. He was married in Grand Rapids, in January, 1867, to Ida R., daughter of J. W. and Mariett Taylor.

Frey Bros. (Christian, Carl and Adam), proprietors of the Coldbrook brewery, Grand Rapids, were born at Wurtemberg, Germany, where they received a good school education, and subsequently Carl learned the brewing business and Adam the milling trade. Christian was born Jan. 1, 1841, and in 1856 came to Grand Rapids, and soon after went to Chicago, where he learned the saddle and harness maker's trade. In 1865 Carl and Adam came to Grand Rapids, and soon after the former obtained employment in a brewery, and the latter in one of the flour-mills of this city. In 1871, Christian and Carl established the Coldbrook brewery, and in 1875 Adam was admitted as a third partner. Christian was married in 1867, to Mary Nagel, a native of Germany. They have two children—Mary and Christian, who attend the parochial school attached to the German Evangelical Lutheran Church, of which Mrs. Frey is a member. The three brothers are honored members of the Arbeiter Verein.

Samuel L. Fuller was born Jan. 24, 1819, at Geneseo, Livingston Co., N. Y. He is son of Philo C. and Sophia N. (Nowlen) Fuller, the former a native of Massachusetts, the latter born in Connecticut. Mr. Fuller grew to manhood at Geneseo, where his father was in active public life, and had the advantage of an academic course of study at the high school, where he also learned surveying. He came to Michigan in May, 1836, and while prospecting

in the State, met John Almy at Detroit, and engaged with him as engineer on the canal at Grand Rapids, then in process of construction. In the winter of the same year he was employed by Mr. Clark as assistant in the survey of Government land on the north side of Grand river. He was employed in the summers of '38 and '39 in laying out the ship canal at Sault Ste. Marie. During the winters of those years he was engaged in the State survey of Grand river. In May, 1840, he became private secretary to Hon. Chas. H. Carroll at Groveland, Livingston Co., N. Y., where he remained four years. In 1844 Mr. Fuller commenced farming in Livingston county, which he followed 10 years. In 1854 he bought a farm near Geneva, New York (the State premium farm) where he remained two years, meanwhile making a trip to England in connection with Mr. Brooks, for the importation of thoroughbred Durham cattle to Livingston county, whither he returned to his former location and stayed until 1862, when he went to New York city and engaged in expressing freight for the Central Express Co., where he remained until 1868. He represented his district in the New York Assembly in the winter of '60-'61. In 1868 he returned to Grand Rapids and associated himself with his brother, E. P. Fuller, in a private banking house, and retired in 1876 from active business life. He was married in the fall of 1844, at Medina, N. Y., to Emily Stevens, a native of New York, but since 1836 a resident of Michigan. She died in '52, leaving two daughters. He was married in 1854 to Mrs. Arthurette S. Van Vechten, born at Albany, N. Y. Mr. Fuller has been a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church since he was 26 years of age. Residence, 132 Washington st.

William Fuller, M. D., was born on a farm five miles north of London, July 5, 1842; the son of Rodolphus and Jemima (Morder) Fuller, both natives of Canada. His grandfather, William Fuller, was one of the earliest settlers of Middlesex Co, Canada. His father's family removed to London when he was eight years of age, and he received his early education at the Union school, and subsequently at Mr. Baylie's grammar school, of that city. At the age of 14 he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. John A. Nelles, of London. In 1857, on account of a financial difficulty which involved his father's family, he abandoned the study of medicine, obtained a certificate from the Board of Education of Middlesex county, and devoted himself to teaching a district school for a period of five years. In 1862 he resumed the study of medicine under the tuition of the late Dr. Alexander Anderson, of London. Matriculated in the medical department of McGill University, Montreal, in 1863, from which he received the degree of M. D. C. M., in the spring of 1866 receiving the senior prize for practical anatomy, and standing in the honor class of that year. In 1867 Dr. Fuller was appointed to fill a vacancy as Demonstrator of Anatomy and Curator of the Museum of McGill College, which post he continued to occupy with satisfaction for a

period of seven years, until he resigned to accept the chair of Anatomy in Bishop's College, Montreal, which he retained for three years previous to his removal to Grand Rapids. During the same period he was one of the attending physicians to the Woman's Hospital of Montreal. He is a licentiate and member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Quebec; has been a member of the Canada Medical Association since its organization; is a member of the Medical and Surgical Societies of Montreal and Grand Rapids, and Michigan Medical Society. He has also from time to time contributed many valuable and original papers to medical science, which have been highly appreciated by his associates.

Dr. Fuller was married in Montreal in 1868 to Miss Emeline Wickham, of Grand Rapids, Mich. He removed to Grand Rapids with his family, consisting of his wife and four children, in 1878, where he rapidly acquired a reputation and lucrative practice as a family and consulting physician and surgeon. Dr. Fuller is particularly noted as a skillful surgeon; his chief characteristics are self-reliance, energy and perseverance, and he has justly won the confidence of the communities in which he has resided.

James Gallup, Postmaster of Grand Rapids, was born at Brooklyn, Windham Co., Conn., in 1820. His parents, John and Lucy (Clark) Gallup, were natives of Groton and Windham, of the same State. Mr. Gallup was reared in his native county, and received his early education in the district schools and academy of Brooklyn. When 16 years of age, he commenced teaching school, and continued in that profession and in the prosecution of his studies until the age of 20. In 1840 he moved to Palmyra, N. Y., where he was engaged in the mercantile trade until 1849, when he went to California. There, after engaging in mining for a time, he located at Sacramento City, and in partnership with Levi Bashford, Esq., of Lyons, N. Y., engaged in mercantile pursuits. During the year 1850 the firm established a trading house at Nevada City, and one also at Grass Valley, where they carried on a successful business until 1853, when they sold out their mercantile interests and, together, returned to their Eastern homes, with an attachment and love for each other such as rarely exists between men not bound together by family ties.

After his return, Mr. Gallup located at Palmyra once more and engaged in the drug business until 1860, when, with his family, he moved to Grand Rapids, Mich., and there established himself in his former branch of business as a drug merchant, where Mills & Lacy are now located. By strict integrity and fair dealing he soon became well known throughout the county and the north-western portions of the State, and did a successful business. In the winter of 1878-'9 Mr. Gallup received and accepted the appointment of Postmaster from President R. B. Hayes, and immediately entered upon the duties of the office. He was married Sept. 24, 1844, to Hannah M. Capron, a native of Macedon,

N. Y., and the only daughter of William P. and Mariamne (Allen) Capron, natives of Connecticut. They have one child—Lucy, who is the wife of L. W. Wolcott, Esq., a prominent lawyer of Grand Rapids.

Having been reared in a Christian family, and becoming early imbued with the importance of doing something for others as well as for himself, Mr. Gallup at an early age identified himself with the Congregational Church and denomination, to which his parents were strongly attached, and in which he has since been a most faithful and efficient member. While a resident of Palmyra, N. Y., he was known as an earnest supporter of the grand reforms of those days, and especially was he a central spirit in the Sunday-school and other causes, which had for their object the best welfare of the young. In Sacramento he was the main mover in organizing, and the first Superintendent of the first Sunday-school in that city, which school afterward blossomed into a healthy church in which he was an officer, and which had for its first pastor the talented Rev. J. A. Benton, who is now a Professor in the Theological Seminary at Oakland, opposite San Francisco. Mr. Gallup also aided in establishing a church at Nevada City, which has since been a rich blessing to thousands of sojourners in that mountainous region. Upon coming to Grand Rapids, himself and his wife united with the first Congregational Church. Soon after, he was elected a member of its Board of Trustees, and for 10 years was Secretary of said board and Treasurer of the Society, and for 15 years has been the Superintendent of the large Sunday-school connected with that Church.

Since boyhood, Mr. Gallup has manifested a remarkable interest and zeal in matters pertaining to the moral and religious welfare of the different communities in which he has lived. Always willing to aid, he has often filled pulpits, presided over Sunday-school conventions, lectured before associations, taken a leading part in the Young Men's Christian Association work, and in many other ways striven to better the condition of society. His characteristic energy, earnest manner and conscientious course have won for him hosts of friends throughout the entire State, and opened for him many doors to great usefulness. Duties connected with various positions of trust which he has been called to fill, he has always discharged intelligently and honestly.

The postoffice under his charge is one of the ablest-conducted in the State, and receives the undivided care and attention of its chief. In politics, Mr. Gallup in his early years was a Whig, and took a deep interest in the Presidential campaign of 1840. He, however, sympathized with the Free-Soil movement, and was a member of the convention when that party was organized. But as soon as the Republican party came into existence, he identified himself with it, and has ever since been one of its earnest supporters, and a sincere advocate of its principles.

Mr. Gallup has a beautiful home on the high grounds, on the southeast corner of Fountain and Lafayette streets, in Grand

Rapids, where, with his happy family around him, consisting of his wife, daughter, son-in-law and two little grand-daughters, he lives in the enjoyment of a wide acquaintance, and the esteem of those who know him.

Captain Jesse Ganoe, of J. Ganoe & Son, proprietors of the Grand River Transportation Company, was born in Broome Co., N. Y., Jan. 5, 1819. His parents were Jesse and Susan (Childs) Ganoe. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, and when 18 years of age accompanied his parents to Michigan, locating in Monroe county. Mr. Ganoe came to Oakland Co., Mich., with Alex. Wattles, with whom he remained on a farm some years. He then purchased a tract of land in Troy tp., same county, and three years later went to Lansing, where he bought a piece of timbered land, and remained six years. He then located on the Grand river, in Ottawa county, 12 miles from Grand Rapids, where he was engaged in the saw-mill and lumber business for some time, and then located at Grand Rapids. In March, 1855, he built the steamboat "Pontiac," and established his present business. He subsequently built the "Daniel Ball" and "L. G. Mason," the latter of which he sold to a party at East Saginaw; the former he sold 9 or 10 years later, and then built the "Jennison," which burned in 1877. In June, 1875, the steamboat "W. H. Barrett," was first floated, which is now in charge of his son, William H., the junior member of the firm, and makes tri-weekly trips from Grand Rapids to Grand Haven. Mr. Ganoe was married in January, 1850, to Beulah Parks, a native of Cayuga Co., N. Y., who came to Michigan when six years of age. Two children have been born to them—William H. and Lucy, wife of H. T. Barrett, of Chicago, Ill. Mrs. Ganoe is a member of St. Mark's Episcopal Church.

John Gelock, of Gelock Bros., wagon-makers, corner of Waterloo and Louis streets, residence 53 Spring street, was born in Zeeland, Jan. 1, 1824. His father was Martin Gelock, a wagon-maker in the old country. The subject of this sketch attended school at Newkirk, and when 12 years of age learned the wagon-maker's trade. In 1850, when 26 years of age, he came to America, locating at Grand Rapids. He soon obtained employment at his trade with John B. & Leonard Baxter, and subsequently with Seebey Rathmann. In 1854 he commenced business for himself, and at present the firm of Gelock Bros. turns out some of the best work done in the city. Mr. Gelock was one of the founders of the Christian Holland Reformed Church, of Grand Rapids, and has been an officer of the same since its organization. He is a strong Republican. Mr. Gelock was married, in 1848, to Alice Wagon-maker, a native of Zeeland. Of the four children born to them, only one survives—Maria. Mrs. Gelock died in 1852, and he was again married, in 1860, to Martha Kip, also a native of Zeeland. Six children were given them, three now living—Elizabeth, John and Nellie. Wife died in 1870, and he was married the third time,

in 1874, to Diemerck, widow of the Rev. F. Hulst. One child born to them is deceased. Mrs. Gelock has three children by her former union—John, Joe and Mary.

Thomas Gibbons, engineer of Engine No. 2, Grand Rapids Fire Department, was born in Herfordshire, Ledborg, England, Jan. 29, 1833. When 16 years of age, he accompanied his uncle to the United States, locating at Tamaqua, Pa., and thence to Mauch Chunk, where the subject of this sketch learned the machinist's trade, remaining there two years. He then went to Trenton, N. J., where he remained one year, and subsequently to Chicago. Two years later he came to Grand Rapids, and went to work for Ball & Babcock, and the different firms succeeding them, for nearly 20 years. In 1855 he became connected with the volunteer fire department, and when it was made a full-time and pay department, was made Superintendent of machinery department, and has served in that and other positions since. Mr. Gibbons is a member of Valley City Lodge, Masonic, No. 86, and of the Chapter and Council. He is connected with the Knights Templar, Fireman's Fund Association and the Masonic Mutual Aid Association. He was married, in 1856, to Caroline Burritt, a native of New York. They have two children—John H., who is a midshipman in the United States Navy, and Mary Louise, aged 10 years. Mr. Gibbons and family are regular attendants on the service of the Episcopal Church.

Francis B. Gilbert was born at Greenfield, Mass., May 25, 1818. He went to Grand Haven in June, 1837, and entered the employ of Messrs. Robinson, White & Williams; then engaged in the Indian and other general trading interests. In 1840 he entered the employ of John Wendell, at Grand Rapids, a trader well known to the early settlers of Kent county. Mr. Gilbert returned to Grand Haven in 1844, and engaged in business interests with his brother, Thomas D. Gilbert. In 1855 he bought the celebrated Bostwick place, in Grand Rapids, and soon after establishing a permanent citizenship, he was elected President of the Gas Company, at its organization in 1857, and still continues at the head of the enterprise. He is a Director in the City National Bank, and in May, 1881, was appointed a member of the Board of Public Works. He was married Oct. 5, 1850, to Caroline E., daughter of the late Nathan Throop, of Grand Haven. They had three sons and three daughters.

Hon. Thomas D. Gilbert is one of Michigan's most eminent business men and pioneers, having been prominently identified with its social, commercial, and political interests for nearly half a century. He is a native of Greenfield, Mass., and was born Dec. 13, 1815. He located at Grand Haven, Ottawa Co., Mich., June 10, 1835. It is graphically stated that Grand Haven was then a "city of one house;" here Mr. Gilbert engaged in lumbering and mercantile enterprises, in company with his brother, Francis B. Gilbert. In 1842 he was elected Sheriff of Ottawa county.

The brothers continued their business in Grand Haven from 1844 to 1856, when they both took up their residence in Grand Rapids. After two years' travel Mr. Gilbert located permanently at Grand Rapids, since which time he has been identified with its interests. In 1860 he was elected to the lower house of the Legislature, and served in the sessions of 1860-'61. He was elected Regent of the University of Michigan in 1863, and served 12 years.

At the organization of the City National Bank, of Grand Rapids, in 1865, he was chosen its President, and still retains that office. In 1860 he was chosen Secretary and Treasurer and Managing Director of the Gas Company, which position he now holds. In 1873 he was appointed President of the Board of Public Works for the city of Grand Rapids, serving in this capacity for five years. During this period many valuable public improvements were introduced and completed, among the most notable being the Grand Rapids City Water Works.

Nov. 23, 1871, Mr. Gilbert was married to Mary A., daughter of the late Rev. Abel Bingham, well and widely known as a missionary among the Ojibway Indians, at Sault Ste. Marie.

Rev. Francis Glass was born Apr. 25, 1812, in the county of Armagh, Ireland, of Scotch parentage. In the fall of 1841 he went to Australia as a missionary of the Wesleyan Methodists, where he spent three years and came to South America, traveled extensively, and in the fall of 1845 came to Detroit. He at once united with the Michigan Conference of the M. E. Church. He was assigned successively to Port Huron, Dearbornville, Rochester Colony, Owosso and Corunna, and in 1850 came to Grand Rapids. He was appointed to Paris and the tp. of Dorr; preached the first sermon and organized the first class at the latter place, which was then in its pre-emption state, and Mr. Glass encountered all the vicissitudes of the "pioneer minister;" had on his circuit 10 appointments. The next year he went to Allegan and stayed two years; has been connected with the Conference 36 years. He was married Jan. 21, 1852, to Mary, daughter of Silas Darling, a pioneer of Kent county, who died March 6, 1880, aged 91. Mr. and Mrs. Glass have one daughter, Mary, wife of Frank Hopkins, U. S. Harbor Inspector at Montague; they have one son, Charles.

Henry M. Gobel, dealer in artist's materials, paints, oils, glass, wall-paper, varnishes, brushes, decorations, fine paintings and engravings, 19 Canal st., was born at Utica, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1838. His father, Michael Gobel, was a native of Germany, and came to Utica, N. Y., in 1831, where he was a large manufacturer of boots and shoes. Mr. Gobel was reared in his native place, attending the public schools. When 15 years of age, he learned the carriage-painter's trade, working at it for nine years. He then went to Chicago, and had charge of a carriage repository, owned by Eastern parties, for eight months. At the end of that time he accepted a position as traveling salesman for Samuel Green & Co., and two years later with John Alston & Co., wholesale manufacturers of

paints and oils, with whom he remained five years. In 1870 he came to Grand Rapids, purchasing an interest with Van Houghten Bros., and seven months later he established his present business, at 56 Canal st., with Cuthbert Heatherington, under the firm name of H. M. Gobel & Co. Five years later Mr. Gobel purchased the entire stock, and has since continued the business alone. He removed to his present location in December, 1879, where he carries a stock valued at \$25,000, and employs a large force of men, painting and decorating houses. This is the only house in Grand Rapids that manufactures gold frames and regilds them. Mr. Gobel buys all his goods from first-class houses only, and can compete in prices with New York or Chicago. He employs one traveling salesman, and his trade extends throughout all Western Michigan. He was married in February, 1866, to Caroline A. Cook, a native of Canada. They have one child, Henry M., jr.

G. Chase Godwin, of the Grand Rapids City Bar, was born April 18, 1840, in Wyoming tp., Kent Co. His father, William R. Godwin, was a pioneer of Kent, having settled in Wyoming in 1836. He died at the homestead in 1862. G. Chase received his education in the district schools of Wyoming and public schools of Grand Rapids. He commenced the study of law in 1862 with Holmes & Champlain (John T. Holmes and John W. Champlain), in Grand Rapids, and was admitted to the bar of Kent county in 1865, whereupon he commenced the practice of his profession. For six years previous to the election of the Hon. John T. Holmes to the Judgeship of the Superior Court of Grand Rapids he was associated with him in the practice of law. The present law firm of Godwin & Earl was formed in June, 1879, and they have been favored with a steadily increasing practice. Mr. Godwin was married in 1868 to Miss Cornelia Chambers, daughter of Nelson Chambers, of Wayland, Allegan Co., Mich. Mr. Godwin has been engaged in some of the most important litigations of the county, with success. He has enjoyed a good share of public confidence; was the nominee of his party for City Clerk, has held the office of Recorder four years, the second office in the city, he being often acting Mayor by virtue of the Recorder's office. He has been the nominee of his party for the Legislature, and has held the office of City Attorney; has long been a member of the Democratic State Central Committee, and has been prominently mentioned as the candidate of his party for Member of Congress, and for Attorney General of the State, once receiving 190 votes for that position in the State Convention.

Philip N. Goodrich, Grand Rapids, was born in Essex Co., N. Y., March 27, 1822, and is a son of Andrew and Susan (Miller) Goodrich, natives of Vermont, who removed to New York at an early day. Our subject passed his life in rural pursuits, assisting his father in the shoemaking trade. When 15 years of age he accompanied his parents to Elizabethtown, in the same county, where he served an apprenticeship in the shoemaker's trade. At the age

of 21 he came to Michigan, locating at Albion, where he worked at his trade until 1849. He then had an attack of that fatal malady, called the "gold fever," and was one of the first to visit the Golden State, by the overland route. After two years of fruitless labor he returned to Michigan, locating at Grand Rapids, and soon after opened a shop at the foot of Monroe street, building a tannery on Division street, and operating both for two years. He was engaged in different business occupations for seven years, until 1858, when in connection with George W. Gay, he purchased the stock and trade of Gay & Tolford, hardware merchants, and eight years later bought his partner's share, and sold a third interest to Norman D. Carpenter. In 1870 he purchased a half interest in all the steamboat property on Grand river; in 1873, in company with Robert M. Collins he located once more in the hardware trade on Canal street. The firm name was soon after changed to P. M. Goodrich & Son, and in a short time Mr. G. suffered the loss of his life's work. He is now engaged in mercantile trade at 31 Canal street. He was married Dec. 6, 1843, to Betsey Ismon, who bore him seven children, five of whom are living—Albertine, wife of D. K. Hulbert, of Port Huron, Mich.; Charles M., a merchant of Chicago; Frank H., Henry P. and Eddie I. Clara and Freddie are deceased. Mrs. Goodrich departed this life in 1869, and in July, 1870, he married Lydia J. De Camp, a native of Livingston Co., N. Y., and graduate of Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, at Lima, N. Y., in the class of '67. They have one child—Carrie L.

Frederick A. Gorham, Auditor of the G. R. & I. R. R., and residence Grand Rapids, was born at Middlebury, O., Oct. 23, 1845. When two years of age, his father, Charles E. Gorham, removed to Cleveland, O., where our subject was reared and educated. When 16 years of age, he entered the C. & P. R. R. office as telegraph operator, remaining there one year, then entering the W. U. Telegraph office, where he worked till 1864. He then went to Fort Wayne, Ind., and accepted position of clerk in office of Superintendent of the P., F. W. & C. R. R., where he remained until June, 1870, when he accepted the position of Auditor of the G. R. & I. R. R., the duties of which position he has since faithfully discharged. Mr. Gorham is a member of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, and a vestryman of that denomination. He is also Treasurer of the Association of the Diocese of Western Michigan. In 1867 he was married to Ella Conger, a native of Fort Wayne, Ind. Two children have been sent to them, one of whom is living—Frederick A., jr.

Henry B. Grady, of Kortlander & Grady, wholesale dealers and compounders of liquors, etc., Grand Rapids, was born in Florida in 1848. His father, Edward Grady, was a native of Ireland, and came to America when quite young. Mr. Grady was reared and educated at Fordham, N. Y. When 22 years of age he came to Michigan, and was employed as a traveling salesman by Cody & Olney, wholesale grocers, remaining in their employ for six years. In 1874, he

formed a partnership with William Kortlander, a wholesale liquor dealer, at 105 Monroe street, Grand Rapids, and the relationship still continues. The firm removed to their present location, 34 and 36 Ionia street, in 1879. They occupy two floors and a portion of a third. The basement, or first floor, is used for compounding purposes, the firm buying the pure alcohol in Kentucky and manufacturing it into whisky here. None but the choicest brands of liquors, brandies and wines are handled, and the three brands of whiskies, "Valley City," "New Hope," and "Kentucky Club," are manufactured expressly for this firm. The whiskies and fine wines are purchased direct from the manufacturers, and the firm hold \$40,000 in bonded warehouses in Kentucky. Mr. Grady was married in 1871, to Anna Nagele, a native of Grand Rapids. They have three children—Frances, Maud and Harry. Mr. Grady and wife are worthy members of St. Andrew's Catholic Church.

Philip Graham.—James Graham settled in Morrow tp., near Lake Simcoe, Upper Canada, when the country was very new, where their son, the subject of this sketch, was born, Sept. 19, 1838. His wife's maiden name was Nancy Reed. When Philip was eight years old his parents removed to near Buffalo, N. Y., where his father engaged in the lumber business, employing his son in that enterprise at the age of 17. In 1856 he came alone to Grand Rapids, Mich., near which place he was employed in the lumber business until 1875, when he opened a retail grocery at his present stand, No. 477 South Division street. Miss Arminta C. Smith, who was born March 6, 1841, in Greig, Lewis Co., N. Y., and to whom he was married in 1863, was the daughter of Elijah and Rachel E. Smith, whose dates of birth were, respectively, Jan. 11, 1800, and April 22, 1815. Mr. Smith's ancestors were among the first English settlers of this country, and were actively engaged in the Revolutionary war, in behalf of the Colonies. Mrs. Smith was the daughter of Marshall Howe, a relative of Lord Howe, of England. Mr. and Mrs. Graham have two children—Arminta Agnes, born Nov. 3, 1864; and Jennie Emeralda, born April 11, 1868. Mr. Graham, with an ample stock of groceries and crockery, valued at \$4,000, has an annual retail trade of about \$30,000. His affability and integrity in his business transactions are fast winning for him a place among the leading commercial men of the city.

Rev. Samuel D. Graves, D. D., is a son of John Graves, who was a leading politician of Ackworth, N. H., and Betsey (Cilley) Graves, whose earnest Christian faith has left its impress upon the character of the son. The subject of this sketch was born at Ackworth, N. H., March 25, 1820. He received his early education at Lyndon Academy, Vermont. In 1837 he was apprenticed to the firm of E. & T. Fairbanks & Co., scale manufacturers, St. Johnsbury, Vt. Two years later he closed his apprenticeship and entered Madison University, Hamilton, N. Y., where he remained till 1846, when he graduated from the Theological Seminary. While a student he was instructor in Greek for three years, and remained



Edmund D. Hagadone

at his alma mater as tutor in mathematics for two years after completing his theological studies. In 1848 Dr. Graves was installed Pastor of the Baptist Church, at Ann Arbor, Mich., remaining three years. He then became Professor of Greek and Systematic Theology, in Kalamazoo College. He continued in this position eight years, developing the minds and influencing the destinies of many young men. He then accepted a call to the Central Baptist Church, of Norwich, Conn., where he remained 10 years. On Jan. 1, 1870, he became pastor of the Baptist Church of Grand Rapids, which position he has since occupied. His sermons are distinguished for simplicity, clearness and directness; his manner in the pulpit is unostentatious, and deeply earnest. During the year 1872, Dr. Graves spent seven months in Europe, and before his return visited the Holy Land. Dr. Graves was married Sept. 23, 1846, to Mary W., daughter of James L. Baldwin, of Paterson, N. J.

J. B. Griswold, M. D., a native of Vermontville, Eaton Co., born June 21, 1842. His father, R. W. Griswold, now resident at Vermontville, is a son of the Green Mountain State, and a representative of one of the oldest and best families within its borders. His mother, Abbie (Bascom) Griswold, was a native of the same State and descended from an ancestry of unblemished record. Dr. Griswold interspersed the life of a farmer's son with attendance at the academy of his native place until 16; in 1859 he entered the Agricultural College at Lansing; in 1861 enlisted as a member of the band connected with the Second Mich. Cavalry, and afterward was leader; was discharged in 1862 on account of disability. As soon as his health permitted he began the study of medicine with Prof. R. C. Kedzie, of the State Agricultural College of Lansing. He attended the courses of lectures of '63 and '64 at Ann Arbor, and in 1864 was commissioned Asst. Surgeon of the 4th Mich. Inf. He was commissioned Regimental Surgeon in 1865, and served as such until mustered out in May, 1866; was also Medical Inspector of the Department of San Antonio, Texas. On returning from the war he matriculated at the Rush Medical College of Chicago, and received his degree in 1867. He engaged in practice at Taylor's Falls, Minn., until 1873, when he located at Grand Rapids; has been City Physician two years and was elected Alderman of the 4th ward in 1880. He is a member of the G. R. Med. Society, the Western Mich. Med. Association and the Mich. State Med. Society, also of the American Med. Ass., and honorary member of the Minn. State Med. Society. His practice in this city is extensive and popular. Dr. Griswold was married at Ann Arbor, in 1868, to Mary B. Wisner. They have two sons and one daughter.

Charles C. Groger was born in Wethersfield, Genesee Co., N. Y. His father, John B. Groger, farmer by occupation and lawyer by profession, was a native of Oneida county. In 1832 he came to Michigan and located land in Lenawee county; lived there 30 years, and returned to Wethersfield, where he died in 1850. Mr.

Groger, of this sketch, resided in Lenawee county about 46 years and came to Grand Rapids in 1878; engaged in real estate and livery business; was elected Alderman of the First ward in April, 1880. He was married Jan. 15, 1879, to Julia E., daughter of the late William H. Withey (Mayor of Grand Rapids in 1852). They have one son—Charles Withey Groger.

William E. Grove, senior member of the law firm of Grove & Harris, of Grand Rapids, was born Nov. 27, 1833, at Geneva, Ontario Co., N. Y. He received his rudimental education in the common schools of Geneva and later attended Hobart College. He came to Grand Rapids April 1, 1857; studied law with John T. Holmes, and was admitted to the bar of Kent county in March, 1859. Since that time has been in active practice at Grand Rapids. April 1, 1878, his partnership with John M. Harris was formed, and they have been favored with a lucrative and steadily increasing practice, with offices on Monroe street.

John W. Gunnison was born in Goshen, Sullivan Co., N. H., Nov. 10, 1812. His early advantages were good. At the age of 18, purposing to go to college, he began his preparation at Hopkinton Academy. In 1833 he went to West Point, where in four years he graduated with the highest honors, and was appointed Lieutenant in the 2d Artillery. After the formation of the Topographical Engineers, he received an appointment in that corps. After that his life was that of an engineer, in which capacity he had no superiors. Among his labors may be mentioned service in the coast survey, and in the exploring expeditions in the region of the Rocky Mountains. In the voluminous reports on the exploration and surveys for the railroad to the Pacific, he figures conspicuously. While engaged in that work, he was killed by the Indians in October, 1853, and his body devoured by the wolves. The death of no man so young, and of a rank no higher than Captain, ever made so profound an impression on the country. The fact is, none knew him but to love him. His attainments were great, and his whole character noble. "To accomplish the greatest amount in the least time" was adopted in early life and acted upon until his death.

William Hake, wholesale liquor dealer, 39 and 41 East Bridge street, was born at Westphalia, Germany, March 11, 1828. He received a good scholastic education in his native country, and when 19 years of age, bade adieu to the "Faderland," and set sail for the metropolis of the West. He located in Detroit in the fall of 1847, and soon after was employed in the State printing office as "devil." When the seat of State Government was removed to Lansing, Mr. Hake accompanied the removal of the office to that point. They started from Detroit, with the presses on wagons, on "Christmas Day" of that year, and were seven days on the road, arriving at their destination Jan. 2. A rude building had been previously erected to answer for the purpose of an office. The now Capital City contained but a few log houses, and the printing office was such

a rude structure that had the winter been severe the poor German boy would have suffered many hardships. The house where he boarded was a small affair, the larger one of the two in the place being only 25x60 feet in size, neither plastered or sided. Our subject was offered a lot now covered by the Capitol building for \$40, but not possessing the ready cash, he was obliged to decline the purchase. After three months of hard and incessant labor, he came to Grand Rapids, but soon after removed to Dexter, Washtenaw Co., where he learned the harness trade with Albert Guest, now a resident of that place. After working one year he was taken ill, and for better treatment was taken to a hospital at Detroit, where he lay on a bed of pain for over nine months. Many a foreigner would have been disheartened at this drawback, but William Hake belonged not to that class. He arose from his couch with renewed energy and perseverance, and impatiently awaited the time spent in regaining his lost health. When able, he came once more to Grand Rapids, and was engaged at harness-making for a few months. He could talk but little English, but his willing manner secured for him a situation in a general store, owned by John Clancy, and in the second year he was promoted as chief clerk. In 1853 he started a little grocery on Canal street, with Frank Voigt as a partner, and a year later the new firm purchased the stock and trade of John Clancy, and the business soon developed into a large wholesale and retail establishment, the first of that trade in the city. In 1857 the firm erected a building near the present site of Sweet's Hotel, but the panic soon after caused them to close out the business—not, however, without honestly endeavoring to settle all claims. Mr. Hake then started a small liquor store (in 1859), and under his efficient supervision it has grown to its present large proportions—now carrying a stock of \$40,000 in store, with \$70,000 worth in bonded warehouses in Kentucky. In 1870 Mr. Hake erected his present brick block, 60x95 in size, two stories and a basement, which is stocked with the choicest foreign and domestic liquors. His foreign liquors are imported direct, also his California wines. Since 1859 he has been agent for the Hamburg line of steamers, and in 1876 made a trip back to Germany, taking along three children. In May, 1881, he repeated the voyage with his wife and four children. He was married in 1857 to Anna M. Schittler, a native of Wurtemberg. Of the 14 children born to them 11 are living—Amelia, wife of Frank P. McGraw; Charles W., the manager of his father's business; William, jr., a student in the medical department of the University of Michigan; Mary, Henry, Theodore, Albert, Helen, Paul, Edward and Louis. Louisa, Anna and Frank are deceased. Mrs. Hake is a member of the German Protestant Church. Mr. Hake is connected with the Catholic Church, and is a man well respected by all. Mr. Hake's portrait is given on another page of this volume.

Anthony Hanish, harness-maker, Nos. 76 and 78 Ottawa street, and son of Anthony and Johana Hanish, was born in Saxony in

1849. In 1856 he came to this country with his parents and settled in Chicago. In 1860 he came to this city and learned the harness-making trade with Frederick Tusch and others. In 1876 he commenced business for himself where he is located at present. He is a jobber and manufacturer of and dealer in harnesses, trunks, traveling bags, whips, buffalo, wolf, and lap robes; also does repairing. He has a first-class stock on hand at all times, amounting to from \$6,000 to \$10,000, does an annual business of \$20,000, and employs six men. He was married in Grand Rapids city in 1880, to Matilda, daughter of Peter and Josephine Weirich, born in this city in 1858. They have one child. He has a residence on Shawmut avenue, No. 136. He is a member of the Harmony Society of this city.

William Harrison, manufacturer of the celebrated "Harrison Wagon," was born at Fishloft, Lincolnshire, Eng., Jan. 10, 1824. He attended the National School at Sibsey, and also a select school at March, Cambridgeshire. In October, 1838, he went to Stickney to learn the wheelwright and joiner's trade. The following January he was bound as an apprentice for six years to that business. After serving his time, he worked four years longer for his employer, and subsequently, as a journeyman for the same length of time. During the winter of 1849 he again attended school. In the spring of 1850 he left England for America, landing at New York on the 21st of May, and after spending a few days there started direct for Michigan. When he arrived at Kalamazoo, he had only a half sovereign and a few shillings. In a few days he commenced work at his trade, receiving nearly two dollars per day; but, with the exception of a few cents for postage, was forced to take his wages in barter. In about a year, with a good stock of barter and one dollar in money, he began working at his trade in Galesburg, Mich., remaining there seven months. During this time he earned enough to equal in value two wagons and a set of buggy wheels. He then returned to Kalamazoo, taking a contract to make 50 sets of wagon wheels, for which he was to be paid in cash, but after the work was partly done, the other party refused to carry out his part of the contract. During this time Mr. Harrison invested some money in real estate, which action proved very fortunate. In 1857 Mr. Harrison came to Grand Rapids and engaged in the manufacture of wagons. A notice of his manufactory will be found in the chapter on manufacturing industries. In October, 1852, Mr. Harrison married Rebecca McCullough, a native of Ireland. Of the five children born to this union four are living: William H., Mary A., Kate and George E. Mrs. Harrison died May 5, 1869, and Feb. 16, 1870, he was married to Frances Adelaide, daughter of Samuel H. Gilbert, originally of Canterbury, Eng. Five children were given to seal this alliance, only two of whom survive—Bertha L. and Ray G. Mrs. Harrison is a worthy and consistent member of the Second Street M. E. Church. Mr. Harrison has been an active member of that denomination for 32

years. He has been a Republican since the organization of that party. William Harrison is a man of integrity and industry, and is persistent in carrying out whatever he undertakes. He is entirely self-made, and is highly respected by all with whom he is acquainted.

Frederick Hartmann, of Hartmann & Dietz, proprietors Phoenix Iron Works, 71 S. Front street (W. S.), was born in Germany Oct. 10, 1832. He received his education in his native land, and when 16 years of age learned the stone-cutter's trade. When 22 years of age he came to America, and remained 13 months in New York city. He then came West to Grand Rapids, and learned the molder's trade in Dean's shop, with Samuel Tower, now of Greenville, Mich. He remained there three years, and was subsequently in the employ of R. E. E. Butterworth, Gilbert M. McCray, and seven years with A. L. Chubb, afterward Chubb, Stewart & Luther. He was foreman for Adolph Leitelt four years, and in 1872 bought out Doran & Co., and in 1878 the present company was formed. The building purchased was 41x40 in size, and with the ground cost \$3,200. A fire destroyed the building, and the present shop was erected at a cost of \$3,000. Mr. Hartmann was married May 2, 1858, to Katrina Weber, a native of Germany. They have three children—Henry, Lotta and Carrie. Mr. Hartmann has been a hard-worker all through life, and his labors have been crowned with success.

Ira C. Hatch, groceryman, No. 125 Monroe street, was born at Grand Rapids Sept. 11, 1852; is son of Ira S. and Mary P. (Chesbrough) Hatch. Until 15 years of age he attended the public schools, and then engaged as clerk for Crawford Bros., grocers, six years; was employed by D. D. Cody six months, and by Rice & Moore 18 months. In the fall of 1875 he opened business at 127 Monroe street, in company with Charles Hayden. This relation dissolved after two years, and Mr. Hatch conducted his business alone at 125 Monroe street, where he carries a full line of staple and fancy groceries, with about \$6,000, and does an annual business amounting to \$50,000. He was married in this city Sept. 14, 1876, to Adelaide P., daughter of Charles W. and Elizabeth (Gravitt) Warrell, born at Grand Rapids Sept. 29, 1853. They have two children—Anna P. L., born Aug. 9, 1877, and Frances E., Feb. 1, 1879. Mr. Hatch is a member of the Junior Old Settlers' Society.

William C. Hauser, proprietor liquor saloon, 110 Canal street, Grand Rapids, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, March 29, 1848. When 18 years of age he was employed as traveling salesman for a kerosene lamp manufactory, and traveled through all parts of his native country for two years. In 1866 he came to America, locating at Grand Rapids, being first engaged in the grocery business, on Pearl street. Five years later he bought an interest in the same kind of business on the west side of the river, and remained there five years. Then purchased a restaurant in

Rood's block, and subsequently engaged in the present business. Mr. Hauser is a member of the Foresters, Workingmen's Society and Turn Verein. He was married in 1871 to Annie Walder, a native of Germany. Of the five children born to them ^{two} are living—Annie and William.

Arthur Hazlewood, M. D., born in Warwickshire, England, Sept. 22, 1839; came to America in 1860; graduated at St. Louis Medical College, St. Louis, Mo., in March, 1866; practiced his profession in Memphis, Tenn., until the fall of 1868; settled in Grand Rapids in December, 1868; appointed in 1875 member of the State Board of Health for two years; re-appointed for full term in 1881.

General W. Heath, hatter and furrier, No. 76 Monroe street, is the largest dealer in this line in the State. He is the son of James and Mary A. (Mann) Heath; was born in Ashtabula Co., O., in 1837. When eight years old his parents moved to Geauga Co., O., where he attended the Hiram College till 1857. When he commenced his studies our late President, James A. Garfield, was a student and under teacher, and they were chums together. When he left college they kept a private correspondence to the time of the President's death, and now he has about 200 letters from him, some of which are very valuable. In 1857 he came to Lenawee county, this State, and engaged as a teacher till the war broke out, when he enlisted in the first regiment raised, Co. K, 1st Mich. Vol. Inf., and served three months, returning in August, and immediately assisted to raise Co. F, 11th Mich. Inft., in which he was commissioned as 2d Lieut., and in April, 1862, he was promoted to a captaincy of same regiment, and was then placed on detached service and served till the spring of 1863, when he resigned on account of disability and returned to Adrian, Lenawee Co., Mich., and engaged in the life insurance business for the Michigan Life Insurance Association, and in 1867 he came to this city as their general agent, where he acted two years in that capacity; then bought a stock of goods, Mr. Woodbury having made an assignment at that time, and kept where Gardner & Baxter now keep. When the Aldrich block was built in 1874, he immediately removed there, where he has been ever since, keeping a full line of hats, furs etc., to the amount of \$20,000 to \$25,000, and doing an annual business of \$75,000 to \$80,000, and business steadily increasing. Immediately after the nomination of President Garfield he made him a hat and went to the White House and made arrangements to make his hats during the administration. He again made another, which was sent in March 1, for the inauguration, with the request that it should be returned at the end of the season. This is the hat which he wore when inaugurated and also at the time of his assassination. Mr. Heath now has this hat in his possession, which he keeps as a memento of the late President. Mr. Heath has been a member of the State Central Republican Committee four years. After the death of Senator Chandler he

was elected by the committee to fill the vacancy. He was appointed by the chairman one of the executive members of the National Republican Committee. In 1877, he was appointed Inspector General of the Michigan State Troops, which position he has held four years. In April, 1881, he was appointed P. O. Inspector, which office he still holds. He was also Alderman of the 3d ward several years ago. He was married at Medina, Lenawee Co., this State, Sept. 1, 1863, to Jennie S., daughter of John and Sophia Worcester, born in New Hampshire. They have two children—Jennie A. and Ferry Garfield.

In 1878 the general officers of the military service of different States met in New York and perfected the organization of the National Military Association, for the purpose of raising the standard of the militia of the States and establishing a uniform system for the government of that service and secure a more liberal recognition from the general Government. Gen. Heath was a delegate from Michigan. At this meeting a bill was proposed and submitted to Congress to obtain the above results. The bill is still pending. In this matter Gen. Heath was chairman of the committee. He is also a member of the Western Executive Committee, appointed by the association to further these interests. Of this committee there are 10 members, two respectively from the Eastern, Middle, Southern, Western and Pacific States.

C. E. Hebard, M. D., was born in Lapeer county Feb. 28, 1858; is a son of E. A. and M. J. (Thornton) Hebard, residents of Walker. In 1876 he entered the Medical Department of the University at Ann Arbor and graduated in 1879. The following year he was engaged in the drug business in Lapeer, and in June, 1881, transferred his interests to Grand Rapids, buying the store and fixtures of A. E. Eckerman, 126, Canal street. He deals in drugs, medicines, wines and liquors for medicinal purposes, toilet and fancy articles, trusses, supporters, etc.; also manages a large prescription department.

Charles F. Heinzelman, a son of John and Armistina Heinzelman, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1829. When 25 years of age he came to Berks Co., Pa., where he worked as a blacksmith, which business he had learned in Germany. Three years after he came to Ann Arbor and spent one winter. He then rented a shop in Argentine, Genesee Co., and six months later came to Grand Rapids and worked for Rathbun, on Huron street, three years; then opened a shop on Canal street with Fred Ostelle, which relation continued a year, his partner selling his interest to Julius Bathmun, when Mr. H. sold out and built a large brick shop on Waterloo street opposite the Eagle Hotel, with John Gelock. He still owns this building. Nine years later, in 1871, he built a large shop on Oak street, and manufactures wagons, buggies, sleighs, etc.; keeps five men constantly employed. He was married at Grand Rapids in 1857, to Christina Mohart, born in Wurtemberg in 1837. They have had 16 children, nine of whom are living—Carrie,

Charles, George, Amelia, William, Adolph, Albert, Louisa and Paul.

Henry M. Hinsdill, Clerk of the United States Circuit Court for the 6th Circuit and Western District of Michigan, is a brother of Col. Chester B. Hinsdill, and younger by two years. Mr. H. was for nearly 20 years a prominent merchant of this city, connected with the book-selling and paper interests, and has an extensive acquaintance throughout the State, and has been connected with the organization of many of the local societies in Grand Rapids. He was appointed to his present position by Judge Baxter, in 1878.

Charles Th. Hennig, music-dealer, No. 24, Monroe street, son of Charles T. and Charlotte E. Hennig, was born in Berlin, Germany, in 1841. His family are all of a musical turn, his father being Musical Director of the Academy at Berlin about 20 years. He commenced the study of music when only five years old, and has made it his life study; he was Musical Director at the King's Belvidere, Dresden, Germany, three and one-half years. In 1878 he employed a company of 48 musicians for one year and, under his direction, they came to the United States and traveled to all the large cities, giving concerts. In the summer of 1879 they filled an engagement at Coney Island for the season, at the end of which the year having expired, they disbanded, and part of the troupe returned to Germany. During their travels they gave six concerts at Powers' Opera House in this city, and Mr. H. was so favorably impressed with the city that, after the disbandment, he returned here again in September, 1879. He taught music and gave entertainments till the summer of 1881, when he opened his present place of business, occupying part of Kimball's piano store, where he keeps a full line of sheet-music and small instruments. From the time of his return to this city he has been engaged as leader of the Grand Rapids National Cornet Band. He was married in Germany, in 1871, to Dorothea L. Ellefsen, born in Germany in 1849.

Joseph C. Herkner, jeweler, is a native of Germany, born Dec 1, 1840. His parents, Joseph and Elizabeth Herkner, came from the "Faderland" to Grand Rapids Nov. 15, 1849; his father died in August, 1850. Mr. Herkner was educated in the city schools, and in 1856 went into the business house of N. T. Butler, to acquire the details of the jewelry trade. He served his apprenticeship and found employment in the city until 1861. At the breaking out of the war, he enlisted in Co. D, 1st Mich. Eng's and Mech's and served valiantly and faithfully until honorably discharged Sept. 30, 1865. He enlisted as private and soon received the appointment of Orderly Sergeant, and in November, 1861, that of 1st Lieut., and in February, '64, became Captain. At the close of the war he returned to this city and, in 1870, established himself in business on Monroe street, where he has since managed a successful and creditable business. His store is elegantly arranged and fully stocked. He was married in 1867 to Clara L. Calkins, daughter of

Charles P. Calkins, Esq., of this city. They have one daughter. Mr. Herkner holds the rank of Quartermaster of the 2d Mich. Reg. He was one of the organizers of Co. B of that regiment in 1872, and acted four years as its Captain. He is a Democrat in political principles and a Knight Templar.

E. J. Hervey, jeweler, 6 Canal street, was born at London, England, July 25, 1843. He is a son of Henry J. and Ellen A. Hervey. His father was a surgeon by profession, and was in the employ of the East India Company. He died in 1844, and soon after our subject accompanied his mother to America, locating at Grand Rapids. He was reared and educated in the Valley City, and when 15 years of age entered the employ of A. Preusser, to learn the jeweler's trade. He remained with Mr. P. for eight years, acquiring a full and accurate knowledge of the jewelry business. In 1868 he purchased a small stock of jewelry, and opened in business in the Collins block, on Canal street. Business increased rapidly, and in 1875 he was forced to secure larger and better quarters. He removed to his present location, where he carries a fine stock of watches, jewelry, clocks, silverware, spectacles, etc., and also does repairing in all its branches. His unquestioned integrity and genial manners have secured for him a lucrative business. He resides with his mother, who is an only sister of R. E. E. Butterworth, of Butterworth & Lowe, of Grand Rapids.

George W. Hewes, President of the Grand Rapids Stave Company, was born at Linfield, Mass., Oct. 25, 1822, and is a son of Elijah and Elizabeth (Brown) Hewes, natives of the "Bay State." Mr. Hewes worked on a farm the early part of his life, and at the age of 13 years was apprenticed to the shoemaker's trade at Saugus. Failing health compelled him to relinquish the business at the age of 18, and he next served an apprenticeship as mason and builder for nearly three years. When 22 years of age he commenced building at Chelsea and Boston, but in 1849, failing health, with symptoms of consumption, caused him once more to cease his active duties. He sailed for California, via Cape Horn, and remained in the Golden State until the fall of 1854. In October of that year he took passage on the "Yankee Blade," bound for Boston, with 1,300 passengers. The vessel was wrecked on a sunken rock, 200 miles from port, but the greater portion of the passengers were saved and taken to Santiago, thence transferred to a vessel bound for San Francisco, where they were obliged to start again. Mr. Hewes arrived home in November, and again engaged at his trade, continuing it until 1862, when bronchial troubles caused him to visit the Southern States, and during the war he was engaged in trading and shipping. After several visits to the West, in May, 1865, he located at Grand Rapids, and soon after, in connection with John Whittemore and Marshall S. Lord, purchased the cooperage business of J. W. Converse. Mr. Hewes was

married, in 1844, to Sophia Swett. Two children were the fruits of this union—George and William. Mrs. Hewes died while Mr. Hewes was on his voyage to California in 1849. Mr. H. was again married, in June, 1852, to Lavina Swett, a sister of his first wife. Of their five children, four survive—Frank O., Emma S., Alanson M. and Charlotte E. An infant is deceased. Mr. Hewes and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

Robert Hilton, President of the Early Residents' Society, and an honored pioneer of Western Michigan, was born at Mt. Vernon, Kennebec Co., Me., Dec. 2, 1799. His parents, Jeremiah and Sarah (Thomas) Hilton, were natives respectively of Sandwich, N. H., and Mt. Vernon, Me. They removed to New Portland, Me., where the subject of this sketch grew to manhood. His university of learning was the little district school-house by the wayside, and when old enough he learned the carpenter and joiner's trade, as had his father. When 21 years of age he went to Boston, Mass., where he perfected his knowledge of his trade, and followed it five years. While a resident of Boston he was married, Jan. 1, 1825, to Elmira, daughter of Paul Mott, of that city. A year later he went to Utica, N. Y., and for five years was engaged in contracting and the erection of buildings. In the spring of 1831 he came West to Detroit, and worked there at his trade for some time. Hearing glowing accounts of the land to the west, he resolved to see for himself, and in the spring of 1836 stopped at Grand Rapids, when the now "Pittsburg of the West" contained only half a hundred inhabitants. Mr. Hilton was well pleased with the new country and its hospitable pioneers, and resolved to cast his lot with them. He located 160 acres of land on sec 4, tp. No. 6 north, range No. 12 west, now a portion of Walker tp. This land was subsequently selected by Douglass Houghton, the State Geologist, for what was known as "Salt Springs Land," or land under which it was supposed salt springs could be found. This land was to be reserved by the Government for the benefit of the State. Mr. Houghton had previously promised not to select Mr. Hilton's farm, as he knew our subject had made many valuable improvements thereon, and he would receive nothing for them if the land was given to the State. The land was selected by accident, and through the influence of the lamented Houghton Mr. Hilton succeeded in getting the State Legislature to pass a law, selling him the land at one dollar and a quarter per acre, thus receiving a title from the State direct. The first year he broke some land, and when ready to sow wheat found he would have to go to Gull Prairie for it, some 40 miles distant. He had to pay \$2 00 per bushel for the seed, and when the crop was harvested could only sell it for 50 cents per bushel. While living on his farm he made the trip to Grand Rapids and return by canoe on the Grand river. In 18 — he was appointed superintendent of the erection of the light-house at Grand Haven, by the United States Government, and served in that capacity during the sum-

mer. He suffered from an attack of ague, which made his position more uncomfortable than otherwise. His trip to and fro was made by the steamer "Gov. Mason," the first steamer on the river, going down to Grand Haven every morning and returning in the evening. Mr. Hilton made the Indians his friends, and suffered very little inconvenience thereby. On one occasion he went to hunt his oxen on horseback, and hearing a terrible noise in the direction of the stable rode that way as fast as possible. Upon arrival there he saw a dog worrying one of his pigs, and near by a full-grown Indian leaning on his gun. The sight so exasperated Mr. Hilton that he leaped from his horse, seized the Indian's gun and shot the dog dead. He then handed the gun back to the Indian with the remark: "Kaw-in-nis-shin Ish-na-ba," or "bad Injun," jumped on his horse, and rode away, not another word being said. Mr. Hilton resided on his farm eight years, and during the time improved over 100 acres of the land. He built a log house with a frame addition; set out 500 apple-trees, the larger proportion of which was bearing; employed a private tutor to educate his children, but finally became dissatisfied with the meager facilities afforded for educational training, and removed to Grand Rapids, where he has since resided. Mr. Hilton has been a dealer in real estate for the past 15 years, and in 1878 added an insurance and loan business, associating with him in the business his son Charles, the firm now being Robert Hilton & Son. Since his arrival at Grand Rapids Mr. Hilton has earnestly and zealously advocated all matters pertaining to the business, religious and educational growth of Kent county. He was County Commissioner at an early date, served as Justice of the Peace eight years, and later as Supervisor and Alderman. He made the first turning lathe ever used in the manufacture of furniture in Grand Rapids, and fitted up the office of the Grand Rapids *Times*, the first newspaper ever issued in Kent county. He designed and erected St. Mary's Roman Catholic church, on the "west side," it being the only pure Gothic structure in Michigan outside of Detroit. He was foreman of the first Grand Jury ever assembled in Kent county, and cast his first vote for Andrew Jackson in 1828. In January, 1876, he was elected President of the Early Settlers' Association, which position he has since ably filled. Robert Hilton had 11 children born to him, two of whom survive. His son, Charles, is married, and with his family resides with his father, at the old homestead, at 93 Bridge street. Mr. Hilton attributes the greater part of his success in life to the aid and trustworthiness of a true and loving wife, who assisted him in all his struggles and privations, but who, on Dec. 2, 1875, left all earthly things behind, and sought rest and comfort in the arms of the Savior, under whose banner she had proven a valiant soldier. Mr. Hilton has been a member of the Universalist Church of Grand Rapids since its organization, and has always borne an active part in its services and duties. Robert Hilton deserves the thanks of the publishers of

this volume, and of the entire population of Kent county, for the zeal, interest and assistance rendered in compiling and printing this faithful portrayal of the history of the pioneers of Kent county. A portrait of Mr. Hilton appears in this volume.

Charles A. Hilton of the firm of Robert Hilton & Son, real estate, insurance and loan brokers, is a native of Walker tp., born Sept. 21, 1841; obtained his education at the Union schools of Grand Rapids, which he attended up to the age of 19 years, when he learned the carpenter and joiner's trade with his father, and at the age of 21 entered as a partner in his father's business. Since this firm was established they have contracted for and built upward of 300 buildings in Grand Rapids. Among the number was the building containing the machinery for pumping for the Grand Rapids City Water-Works, costing about \$30,000, and the St. Mary's German Catholic church, a Gothic structure—the only purely Gothic in the city and the finest finished, built at a cost of \$65,000.

Mr. Hilton adheres to the Democratic party, taking quite an active part in the politics of the day; has served the 4th ward of the city as Alderman one term, and as Director of the Poor for the city one year. Mr. Hilton was married May 27, 1873, to Miss Alice Canfield, at Chardon, Geauga Co., O. She is a daughter of A. B. Canfield, of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Hilton have a family of two children, Florence N. and Maud E. Mr. Hilton is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and a Knight Templar; he is also a member of Junior Old Settlers' Society, of which he is President.

Col. Chester B. Hinsdill, Clerk of the Court of the Western District of Michigan, was born at Kalamazoo, Mich., Sept. 4, 1836. His parents were Myron and Emily (Kellogg) Hinsdill. In 1861, while Col. Hinsdill was a resident of Grand Rapids, he was appointed Captain of Commissary Subsistence, and was finally promoted Lieut.-Col. and subsequently Brev.-Col., serving as such till the close of the Rebellion. In 1875 he was appointed Clerk of the Court of the Western District of Michigan, which position he has since filled. Col. Hinsdill is a member of Custer Post, No. 5, G. A. R., and by his integrity and faithfulness in efficient duties, has made many warm friends.

Anton Hirth, proprietor of Steam Stone Works, and dealer in cut stone, was born in Germany in 1839. He attended school in his native land, and learned draughting and geometry at Stuttgart. His father was a mason and stone cutter, and learned his son that trade, also spending \$700 to teach him the business thoroughly, in all its branches. Our subject worked at his trade until 1866, when he came to America. He first located at Trenton, N. J., where he worked at his trade for four years. Then removed to Monroe, Mich., and soon after to Toledo, O., but remained at the latter place only eight months. He then returned to Monroe, and soon after came to Grand Rapids. He first worked on the Baptist Church, and subsequently formed a co-partnership

with Charles Schmidt in the stone business, under the name of the West Side Stone Works. In 1878, the partnership was dissolved, each partner still continuing in the business. In 1876 the firm purchased machinery for sawing stone, which Mr. Hirth subsequently purchased. In the winter of 1880-'1, he removed to his present location, where he enjoys a large and lucrative trade. He was married Dec. 3, 1866, to Augusta F. Beck, a native of Germany. Of the six children born to them four are living—Henry F., Augusta B., Augusta Rosa and Lena B. Mrs. Hirth is a member of the German Lutheran Church, and our subject is a regular attendant on its services.

Morris Holcomb, liveryman, 42 and 44 Louis street, son of Fleming and Louisa (Stone) Holcomb, was born in Machias, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., in 1837. In the spring of 1842, his parents moved to Sycamore, De Kalb Co., Ill., where his father bought 160 acres of prairie, and he grew to manhood on the farm. At 21 he went to Darien, Walworth Co., Wis., and engaged successfully in handling grain. In 1860 he bought a farm of 120 acres for \$3,500, and sold it to enlist with a friend. He was rejected for physical incapacity, and arranged to remain at home, while his three brothers entered the service. Linus and Reuben J. Holcomb enlisted in the 105th Ill. Vol. Inf. The former was killed at Averysboro, N. C., and buried in the National Cemetery at Raleigh. He was 1st Lieut. of his company, and a handsome monument has recently been placed over his grave. Reuben was Sergeant, and was wounded below the knee of the right leg. Orator S. was but 17, and enlisted in three months' service. Mr. Holcomb came to this city and engaged in the lumber trade with Messrs. Mason & Cole, as contractors. The latter was killed in the woods almost at the outset. The remaining members of the firm cut and put in the river six million feet of lumber for Elisha Eldred, of Chicago, and for Phippen Grey, of Pennsylvania, also the same amount. Mr. Mason invested the money of the firm in a private speculation of his own, which proved unfortunate, and Mr. Holcomb lost all. He operated about three years as street contractor, and managed the grading and paving of several streets. He rented the stables where he now does business in 1878, and is very popular among his patrons. Keeps an average of 15 livery and 45 boarding horses, and a sale and boarding stable. He was Deputy Sheriff of De Kalb Co., Ill., one term, and Sheriff two terms; is a member of the Order of Masons. He was married in Sycamore Jan. 11, 1866, to Mary E., sister of E. F. Harrington, proprietor of the "Eagle," and daughter of Rufus and Caroline (Gore) Harrington, natives of Worcester, Mass. Mrs. Holcomb was born in the same place in 1845; they have had two children—Carrie L., born Feb. 11, 1867, and Frederick R., born Dec. 27, 1868.

Hon. E. G. D. Holden was born in Kirkland, Cuyahoga Co., O., Feb. 18, 1834; is son of Josiah Rhodes and Joanna Reed (Danforth) Holden, natives of New Hampshire, married Jan. 24, 1824.

He comes of a long line of illustrious ancestry, whose descending generations have been traced by Frederick A. Holden, Secretary of the Holden Historical Society at Washington, through a period of nearly three centuries. Among other names of honorable distinction are those of Samuel Holden, President of the Bank of England, the founder of Holden Chapel at Harvard University in 1744, and Oliver Holden, of Charlestown, Mass., the author of the hymn, "Coronation." Richard, Justinian and Randall Holden reached America respectively in the years 1609, 1611 and 1612—traditionally, refugee Puritans from the Tower of London, from whom descended the Holdens of the New World. Mr. Holden traces his line of descent direct to John Holden, born in 1692, and married to Sarah Davis in November, 1715. His maternal record dates to 1718 to James Gregg, born in Ayrshire, Scotland, who emigrated to the north of Ireland in 1690; he was grandfather of Col. Ebenezer Gregg, of Revolutionary fame, and great uncle of Mr. Holden's mother. A few months after his birth, his parents settled near Joliet, Will Co., Ill., and three years later at Mooresville, near New Albany, Ind. In 1845 they located 12 miles from this city, in Kent county, at a period when log cabins were the abodes of content, and necessity instigated and directed the ambitions that have carved such splendid records for the pioneers of Kent county in all avenues of life. Mr. Holden made no fatal mistake at the outset of his career. Preparation for an honorable and profitable future was the lesson he learned from his surroundings, and he delayed for no example, sought no aid from others in those days when his own pressing needs was every man's spur to exertion. He made study the alternate of every effort. He worked through the day and studied by the light of blazing pine knots at night. In 1847 a school was established at Byron, and he distanced the teachers; he gathered his small possessions together and went to Grand Rapids on foot in the fall of 1851, to find a place to work for his board and go to school; failed and walked home to sleep; tried again next day and was successful. In 1852 he learned a trade, in every effort he made never separating the ideas of work and study. The next winter he attended the Union School, taught by Rev. James Ballard, and celebrated his 19th birthday by the delivery of the class valedictory. It was his first oratorical effort, but he made it great with earnest and honest purpose. In May, 1853, he entered Plainfield (Ill.) Academy, and staid while his money lasted. In the fall of that year he entered Knox College, at Galesburg, having \$25 in money and expecting to aid himself through by his trade. Over-exertion and watching 10 successive nights by the sick bed of a companion prostrated him, and at the end of three months he found himself with little left but a frail tenure of life, an accumulation of debt and an ambition that never faltered. With returning strength he resumed work, and in December, 1855, came to Grand Rapids with \$150 in gold. He was offered a position as teacher, and, believing himself

able to make his way without collegiate honors, he began teaching and the study of law, and again alternated work with study, going to and from his engagements with a law book under his arm. He was admitted to the bar March 5, 1859. In 1862 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Kent county, and re-elected in 1864. From 1870 to 1876 he was Chairman of the Kent County Republican Committee, and in 1874 was nominated for Secretary of State by acclamation, an unprecedented honor to a candidate on his first presentation. His majority was 8,552. He was renominated by acclamation in 1876, and re-elected by a majority of 25,411. The career of Mr. Holden is worthy of consideration, not merely from the stand-point of his matchless success, but from its method and purpose. Everything he has done is the direct result of systematized effort. Step by step has been his undeviating plan. He has been known for 25 years as a political organizer and "stump" speaker; he has identified himself with every prominent and popular movement; has given his voice and influence to temperance and against every form of wrong and corruption. He was incapacitated for active military service, but was at the front with voice, pen, purse and strength, to aid where he best might; so far as can be ascertained he was the first to offer private personal bounty to a soldier. In the public official service of Mr. Holden he has made most honorable record. He was the youngest Prosecuting Attorney ever elected in Kent county, and he has never been surpassed in efficiency. As Secretary of State his labors proved of incalculable benefit. He reconstructed the entire mechanical routine of operation, systematized every branch of labor, regulated and reduced the clerical force to the actual number required, brought up the arrearages and secured the regular accomplishment of the duties of the department. By virtue of his office he was a member of the Board of State Auditors, and was twice elected its Chairman; he was also a member of six other State boards and Secretary of two or three; has been Trustee and Director of the West Side Union School, and has contributed his share of energy and skill to the furtherance of all educational projects within his sphere. He is still an ardent student; has a fine library, with which he is thoroughly conversant; he has an enviable literary repute, both as contributor to public journals and as editorial manager of a periodical published by the business house of which he is senior member. He is a prominent member and official of the Order of Odd Fellows, and has devoted his abilities largely to its advancement in Michigan. In May, 1860, he connected insurance with law business, and in 1866 had acquired a reputation as underwriter, which secured for him a lucrative position as General Agent of one of the largest insurance companies of New York, which he held seven years. In company with Sterne T. Aspinwall, he manages one of the most successful insurance firms in Grand Rapids. Mr. Holden was married Aug. 24, 1858, in Marion, Wayne Co., N. Y., to Melissa E., daughter of Samuel and Mary Smith, natives

of Massachusetts. They have one daughter and two sons. Mr. Holden is a splendid specimen of manly, physical development; with the exception named, he has never known illness, and at 47 is at the prime of bodily and intellectual vigor. A portrait of Mr. Holden is given in this volume.

H. S. Holden, M. D., was born at Reading, N. Y., July 6, 1847; is son of Chas. M. and Sarah (Skiff) Holden. He was reared on a farm, and in 1863 became a student at Starkey Seminary, Eddytown, N. Y., remaining till 1865. The next year he began teaching and at the same time read medicine. In '68 and '69 he took his first course of lectures at Bennett Medical College, Chicago, and graduated from that institution in 1871. In May of the same year he commenced practice at Pierson, Mich., and in 1875 located at Grand Rapids. Dr. Holden is a member of the Odd Fellows' Order, and Sept. 15, 1880, was elected Grand Assistant Counselor of the Order of Chosen Friends of the State of Michigan; has served a term as County Coroner. He was President of the village of Pierson in 1874 and village Assessor in '75. He was married in 1870, in Courtland, Kent Co., to Sarah A., daughter of Lyman Smith. They have one daughter. Office 55 Canal St.

Harvey J. Hollister, Cashier First National Bank, Grand Rapids, was born at Romeo, Macomb Co., Mich., Aug. 30, 1830. His father, John H. Hollister, was a Colonel in the war of 1812; came to Michigan in 1825, and assisted in organizing the Territorial Government. In connection with Gen. Burt, he surveyed large tracts of land in Michigan. His mother, Mary (Chamberlain) Hollister, was the oldest child of her parents, originally of Berkshire Co., Mass. Still living, about 84 years old, she is a woman remarkable for vigor of character, kindness of disposition, and strength and fervor of religious faith. Mr. Hollister spent his early life assisting his widowed mother on the farm, attending the school during the winter season. In 1847-'8 he taught school near Romeo; and in the spring of the latter year was employed as an apprentice to a druggist, at Pontiac, Oakland Co. He remained there two years, receiving for his labor \$30, and board and lodging the first year, and for the second year \$70 more. In May, 1850, he came to Grand Rapids, and for one year was employed as a clerk in the dry-goods store of W. H. McConnell. He then had charge of the drug store of W. G. Henry, known as the "old Faneuil Hall" drug store, remaining in that position one year. He was subsequently employed as clerk in the dry-goods store of John Kendall, and in 1853 entered the banking house of Daniel Ball & Co., taking the position of chief clerk, and in full charge of the business. He remained with the firm five years, his salary increasing from \$600 the first year to \$1,500 for the last. In 1858 he entered into partnership with Mr. Ball, in the banking business, the firm having two other houses—at Ionia and Lyons. In October, 1861, the firm went into liquidation, and Mr. Hollister was then engaged in the banking business with Martin L. Sweet, until March, 1864. At



Nancy Halliston

the latter date, the First National Bank Company was organized, and Mr. Hollister accepted the position of Cashier, which he has ably and faithfully filled to the present time. He is a stockholder and director of the bank; owns large interests in the Michigan Barrel Company; the Grand Rapids Chair Company; is treasurer of the Grand Rapids Manufacturing Company; is a director and stockholder of the South Division Street Railway Company, and owns mining interests in the West. Mr. Hollister is a strong Republican, but has eschewed politics and political favors and patronage. He is a member of the Congregational Church; has been variously connected with its Sabbath-school for many years, and a large part of the time as its Superintendent; during this period, he has also been Secretary and Treasurer of the Congregational Society of Grand Rapids. Mr. Hollister was married June 6, 1855, to Martha, daughter of Col. George C. Clay, of Deerfield, Mass. They have four children by this union—one daughter and three sons. Mr. Hollister is a thorough banker,—being master of the business in theory and practice. In his knowledge of the banking system, he takes no second place. His ready and clear comprehension of all business operations and engagements, contingent or dependent upon the aid afforded by banks, has won for him the entire confidence of his banking associates. In disposition, he is gentlemanly and amiable, thus winning friends, and, by his sincerity of behavior, continuing to hold them. A self-made man, he has, by habits of frugality and industry, sound business qualifications and decision of character, coupled with an unswerving desire to do right, risen from obscurity as a youth to eminence in manhood, and, while yet in his prime, takes position among the first business men of his native State. We present Mr. Hollister's portrait elsewhere in this work.

E. S. Holmes, D. D. S., was born July 15, 1819, at Wilson, Niagara Co., N. Y.; is son of Daniel and Sally (Taylor) Holmes, natives of Saratoga Co., N. Y. In 1835 Dr. Holmes was sent to Oberlin College and two years later entered Lodi Academy at Syracuse. In 1840 he studied dentistry with L. L. J. Provost, and the next year began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Whaley, of Medina, N. Y., continuing three years. He practiced one year in Medina and then went to Lockport and entered the office of O. W. May, M. D., who was then giving his attention exclusively to dentistry. He remained a year, and in 1845 or '6 set out for Grand Rapids by stage through Canada. He proceeded as far as Hamilton and returned to Lockport to form a co-partnership with Dr. May. This relation continued several years, until the latter left Lockport, and Dr. Holmes operated alone until 1856, when he associated with L. D. Walter and joined offices at the location of the latter, an unfortunate arrangement, as they were burned out shortly after with serious loss, and they resumed business at the stand erected by Dr. Holmes. In the course of two or three years an ocular difficulty compelled him to relinquish his business and he returned to his native place, where he was appointed

Postmaster under President Lincoln, which post he resigned in 1865 and came to Grand Rapids. He was married Nov. 16, 1852, at Lockport, N. Y., to Orianna E. Robbins, daughter of Samson Robbins, of that city. They have one daughter—Jennie W. Their only son—Frederick Robbins, died April 20, 1864, aged ten years and six months. Dr. Holmes occupies a position among the leading dentists of Grand Rapids; his natural traits of character secure him an abiding place with all who meet him; his easy, genial cordiality and frank sincerity make him a desirable and much-sought companion. He is President of the Kent County Sportsmen's Club and of the Michigan Sportsmen's Association: has been chief official of both since their organization except one year. Of the latter society he is really the originator, as at his suggestion the Audubon Club, of Detroit, called a convention of the sportsmen of the State, which resulted in the organization of the Michigan Sportsmen's Association. He is a member of the Kent Scientific Institute, a life member of the Pomological Society and of the Central Fish Cultural Society, an association of the Central States. He belongs also to the Michigan Dental Association and the American Dental Association.

Dr. Holmes' portrait is given in this work.

Frank G. Holmes was born in Albion, Calhoun Co., Mich., Nov. 18, 1842; his father, Charles D. Holmes, was a native of Massachusetts, and came to Calhoun county in 1831; was a pioneer and identified with the public interests of the county and tp. of Albion; was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1867; was Register of Deeds in the years '76, '77 and '78 and was Supervisor of Albion 20 years. Mr. Holmes, of this sketch, obtained his rudimentary education at the common schools and entered Albion College in the fall of 1855. In 1860 he went to California, engaged in business, and returned in '63. He studied one year at Albion College and then entered the law department at the University of Michigan. A year later he was admitted to the Calhoun county bar at Marshall (in 1866), and practiced there until 1875. He was married Jan. 1, 1869, to Dorcas A. Woolsey, of Albion. They have two children—Glen and Clyde. Mr. Holmes belongs to the Order of Odd Fellows.

Hon. John T. Holmes was born at Carlisle, Schoharie Co., N. Y., Dec. 11, 1815; is son of Daniel and Sally (Taylor) Holmes, natives of Saratoga Co., N. Y. His father was deacon of the Presbyterian Church in Niagara Co., N. Y., 40 years. His mother was a daughter of Hon. John Taylor, Judge in Saratoga county many years, and sister of Hon. John W. Taylor, Representative in Congress from the Saratoga district 11 consecutive sessions and Speaker of the House during the XVIth and XIXth Congresses. Judge H. studied during early youth in Niagara county, and later at a select school at Cherry Valley, where his father placed him with the intention of fitting him to enter upon a theological course of study. Not being disposed to the ministerial calling he was withdrawn from school and assigned to farm work, and at intervals to other

occupations, which absorbed his time until he reached his majority. He was married at Wilson, Niagara Co., N. Y., March 31, 1836, to Mary Ann, daughter of Nathan Pratt, a Revolutionary soldier. He with his wife left Wilson, Niagara Co., N. Y., for the West in May, and June 1, 1837, arrived at Detroit, and the following December visited Grand Rapids, and Feb. 14, 1838, located here. His first employment was in a mercantile house, and a year later he opened business in company with Mr. Henry, under the style of Henry & Holmes. They managed a prosperous business about three years, during which time Mr. Holmes commenced the reading of law. He sold out to his partner and entered the law office of Bridge & Calkins, and was admitted to the bar May 17, 1843. On the death of Mr. Bridge Mr. Holmes associated with Mr. C. P. Calkins, of the former firm. Judge Holmes's extensive practice in the various courts throughout the State gave him a wide-spread reputation, as an unremitting and successful lawyer and sound counselor, and they had many cases at every session of the Circuit Court during that period. He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1845 but resigned after the third year. In 1852 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney and re-elected in 1854. In 1860 he was the Democratic nominee for State Senator, and in 1862 was nominated on the Union Democratic ticket for Attorney General. On the organization of the Superior Court of Grand Rapids he was elected Judge, and continued to preside until May, 1881, retiring from the bench after faithful and honorable service for over six years. Just as he was about to have adjourned the court after the journal for the day had been read, Hon. Thomas B. Church craved the attention of his Honor for a few moments, and desired, in the name of the bar of Grand Rapids, that suitable resolutions expressing the feelings of the bar toward his Honor be entered in full upon the journal as a part of the records of the court. He expressed for himself and his fellow members great satisfaction in the official labors of his Honor, in his eminent courtesy, kindness, impartiality and integrity, and then called upon Mr. W. W. Hyde to read the resolutions that had been prepared, which were very complimentary to his Honor. Mr. W. W. Taylor, in seconding the motion, spoke of the esteem and admiration in which Judge Holmes is held by all who know him, and especially the bar, which had practiced before him.

Judge Holmes is a large, square-built, fine-looking man. He is about the medium height of men, has broad shoulders, a full chest, is of a fine mold, and a splendid specimen, physically, of a perfect manhood. His head is of good size, forehead broad and rather high, nose not large, though of fair proportion and fine mold, cheeks full, fresh and indicative of good health and a relish for the good things of this world. He is strictly a temperate man. He has presided with a dignity becoming the position, and the ability and impartiality of his decisions are generally acknowledged. He is a gentleman of the old school, affable and courteous, genial and cor-

dial, possessing the faculty of placing his social companions at ease, and always maintaining his own individuality. Judge Holmes has three living children and has buried three. The eldest daughter, Marietta, is now Mrs. Leonard C. Remington; Lizzie, a second daughter, is at home, and the only son, John T. Holmes, jr., is a salesman in a commercial house in this city.

John Hormuth, junior member of the firm of F. J. Sokup & Co., tin and cornice makers, was born in Bavaria, July 29, 1849. When three years of age he accompanied his parents to Milwaukee, Wis., where he was reared and educated. Upon attaining his majority he learned the tin and cornice maker's trade, and carried on business at Chicago, Ill., for a year and a half after the great fire of 1871. Mr. Hormuth came to Grand Rapids in 1873, and in that year formed a co-partnership with F. J. Sokup, in his present business, a sketch of which will be found in another chapter. Mr. Hormuth is a member of the Workingmen's Aid Society, St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church (W. S.), and is connected, politically, with the Democratic party. Since coming to Grand Rapids, he has given his entire time and attention to the business of the firm, and the unbounded success which they have achieved is due in a great measure to the subject of this sketch. He was married Jan. 8, 1878, to Mary Richter, a native of Grand Rapids. They have two children—Mary and Amelia.

Erastus J. Horton was born at Waterford, Oakland Co., Mich., Sept. 15, 1836; is son of Caleb B. and Jane (Van Blaircum) Horton; the former born in Long Island, N. Y., the latter at Newark, N. J. He was brought up on a farm and was engaged in farming and carpentry until 1858, when he removed to Ingham county, going to Fowlerville, Livingston Co., a short time after, where he engaged in mercantile business until the spring of 1860. Then he went to Brighton and rented a hotel one year; afterward engaged as clerk with J. B. Lee till Aug. 7, 1862, when he enlisted as Sergeant of Co. A, 6th Reg., Mich. Cav. and was discharged six months after for disability, and engaged in the sutler's department. In 1864 he left the army and came to this city; entered the employ of Remington & Withey, dry-goods merchants, until Aug. 14, 1865, when he embarked in the retail grocery business on the corner of Ottawa and Monroe sts. Firm style, Horton & Roberts, changed within a year to Horton & McNaughton. At the end of two years the establishment was transferred to the corner of Ionia and Monroe sts., and known as Horton & Miller. Two and a half years after he bought his partner's interest and continued alone six months. In January, 1872, he formed an association with John R. Stewart. In April, 1878, they removed to their present stand, 120 Monroe st., where they carry a full line of groceries and provisions worth about \$5,000; their annual aggregate transactions amount to \$45,000. He was married Oct. 31, 1863, in Hartland, Oakland Co., to Annah L., daughter of Joseph and Jane Grant, born at Erie City, Pa., June 10, 1840.

Mr. Horton is a member of the Masonic fraternity, also of the Y. M. C. A., in which he has been specially active. He and his wife belong to the Park Congregational Church. He owns, in conjunction with H. D. Brown and Cyrus Clark, a large three-story block 66 feet frontage by 110 deep. It is occupied on the ground by Fox, Musselman & Loveridge, and J. D. Clark & Co., wholesale grocers; the McIntyre & Goodsell Piano Mfg. Co. occupy the second story.

J. B. Hosken, M. D., second son of Henry and Elizabeth Hosken, born of English parentage, in Cobourg, Ontario, Nov. 21, 1850. He received his early education in Cobourg, where he fitted himself for Victoria College; but before entering, at the solicitation of his brother-in-law, E. Maunder, he came to this city, at the age of 17, and engaged with Mr. M. in building. On June 21, 1871, he fell from a building, and a large stone, falling upon him, produced an intercapsular fracture of the left hip joint, which resulted in slight permanent lameness. On recovering from this injury he engaged in the study of medicine with Prof. A. B. Palmer of Ann Arbor, Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine and of Pathology in the University of Michigan. In 1872 he entered the University of Michigan and graduated from that institution March 25, 1875. For about two years he practiced his profession in this city (part of the time with Dr. Wm. H. DeCamp) and then went to New York city and spent six months in the hospital, attending medical lectures, and at the same time assisting Dr. A. S. Hunter, an eminent author and inventor, in his night practice. From New York he returned to Grand Rapids and has been engaged in practice in this city ever since. In 1875 he was admitted to the Grand Rapids Medical Society, and for the last three official terms of that body he has been elected unanimously to the office of recording secretary. The Doctor is generally respected among his professional brethren, and at present enjoys a large and constantly growing consultation practice. In 1879 he married Miss Elsie D. Barclay, daughter of Chas. Barclay, a very beautiful, lovely and talented girl, and one much sought after for her fine capabilities as an elocutionist and sopranoist.

Joseph Houseman, firm of Houseman & May, was born at Zeckendorf, Kingdom Bavaria, in Germany, Feb. 13, 1832, where he was reared and educated until he reached his majority. Mayer Houseman, his father, was a cloth manufacturer, and he learned the same trade. In 1853 he came to America, landed in New York and went at once to Battle Creek, Mich., and engaged as a salesman in a clothing house. In 1857 he came to Grand Rapids and formed a co-partnership with his cousin, Julius Houseman. He was married to Henrietta Rose, of Grand Rapids, in 1858; two sons and one daughter are their living issue. In 1865 he opened a branch store in Savannah, Ga.; after remaining there until 1868 removed to Baltimore, Md., and in 1872 returned. The firm of Houseman & May originated by Julius Houseman starting a

clothing business in Grand Rapids in 1852. Joseph Houseman joined his cousin in the business in 1857, and Moses May was admitted in 1867 under the firm name of Houseman & May. They carry on a large wholesale business, and have a first-class retail trade; are considered one of the most reliable and substantial business concerns in the city. They are manufacturers of clothing on an extensive scale, and employ 150 hands. Their store at No. 4 Monroe street is four stories high above the basement, 25½ feet frontage by 100 feet deep. Julius Houseman, after a successful career as a merchant, retired from the firm Jan. 1, 1877, to Grand Rapids as an active partner in the original firm, and Mr. Houseman and Moses May continued under the old established firm name of Houseman & May. He is at present one of the Directors of the Grand Rapids National Bank, also Director and Treasurer of the Division Street Gravel Road Company.

Julius Houseman was born in the Kingdom of Bavaria, Germany, Dec. 8, 1832. He was educated and remained there until 1851. He was possessed of an enterprising spirit and a desire to rise in the world, and, believing in the opportunities afforded by the New World, determined to come to America. He had had some experience in mercantile life, and on reaching New York proceeded direct to New Vienna, O., and engaged as a clerk; afterward went to Battle Creek, and in the fall of 1852 came to Grand Rapids and engaged in the clothing business many years with Albert Alsberg, Joseph Houseman, firm name Houseman, Alsberg & Co.; also conducted branch operations in New York, Baltimore and Savannah. The firm dissolved in 1869, and Mr. Houseman continued business in company with Mr. May at Grand Rapids. In 1876 he sold out his interest and engaged in the lumber trade, his present business. He was elected Alderman in the city of Grand Rapids, and served from 1862 to 1870; also represented the first district of Kent in the Legislature during 1871-'72. He was elected Mayor in 1873 and again in 1875, and belongs to the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities.

William Hovey, agent and General Superintendent of the Grand Rapids Plaster Co., was born in Concord, Mass., Dec. 3, 1812, and is a son of William Hovey, who removed with his family to Lunenburg, Mass., in the spring of 1813, where they resided for several years. Our subject resided in Boston and Cambridgeport, Mass., for 32 years. At the age of 12 he left home to make his own living. He served three years as clerk in a book store, but possessing a mechanical turn he decided to serve an apprenticeship at the carpenter and joiner's trade. In 1832 he engaged in business for himself, and accumulated several thousand dollars, which he invested in erecting an establishment for the manufacture of sash, doors, blinds and dressed lumber. In 1843 he lost everything by fire, and found himself deeply in debt. He was advised by his friends to engage in the business of architecture, for which he had a taste; in this he was successful, but a bronchial affection soon compelled him to seek another climate. In 1856 he removed

to Grand Rapids, where he has been engaged nearly ever since in the manufacture of calcine and plaster. He has been a member of the Baptist Church since 1827, and of the Union Benevolent Association of this city for over 20 years. July 31, 1834, Mr. Hovey married Miss Sarah M. Stone, of Cambridgeport, Mass. They have had five children, of whom two are living; a son, Wm. S., and a daughter. Mr. Hovey is a man of large and generous sympathies, and of an enterprising spirit. He was chairman of the building committee in the erection of the large and commodious Baptist church of Grand Rapids, to which for six years he devoted his time and personal attention, with an assiduity which most men give only to their personal affairs. Since 1879 Mr. Hovey has been a member of the Board of Public Works of Grand Rapids. A portrait of Mr. Hovey will be found in this volume.

Charles I. Howard was born at Detroit Nov. 11, 1845. Edgar Howard, his father, a native of Massachusetts, of English descent, came to Detroit in 1838, and was connected with the Michigan Central R. R. as contractor about four years, after which he engaged in farming in the tp. of Dearborn, Wayne county. His family consisted of four daughters and three sons. Mr. Howard attended the schools of Detroit and Dearborn, and at 17 engaged as fireman on the M. C. R. R. three years; afterward served as engineer on the D., M. & G. H., Newaygo & Lake Shore, C. & W. Mich. R. R.; is now master mechanic of the latter road, with headquarters at Grand Rapids. He was elected Alderman of the Sixth ward in 1881; is a member of Zion Lodge of Masons of Detroit; also belongs to Monroe Chapter, No. 1.

Hon. Birney Hoyt was born at Sinclairville, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., Oct. 13, 1841. His parents moved to Farmington, Oakland Co., Mich., in 1845, and seven years after to Detroit, where their son attended the Old Capitol and other schools. In 1855 he attended Castleton (Vt.) Seminary, and spent two terms at Birmingham Academy, in Oakland county. In 1857 his father located in Grand Rapids, one-half mile south of the fair grounds, where he still resides. Judge Hoyt attended the High Schools at Grand Rapids until 1860, when he entered upon the study of law, which he pursued two years in the offices of Stephen G. Champlin, Holmes & Champlin and C. C. Rood. At 20, in 1862, he enlisted in Co. A, 6th Mich. Cav., and served until the termination of the war, in the Mich. Cav. Brigade, under Gen. Geo. A. Custer. He was promoted to 1st Sergeant, 1st Lieutenant and Captain, and successively commanded a company, a squadron and a regimental battalion. He was permanently disabled at Liberty Mills, Va., in 1863, by a shot through the left shoulder. He was captured and sent a prisoner to "Libby Prison," at Richmond, Va. Being paroled after a short time, he was sent to the U. S. Hospital at Annapolis, where he remained eight months. His regiment participated in the following battles: Hanover, Huntingdon, Gettysburg, in Pa.; Monterey, Smithburg, Williamsport, Boonsboro, Hagerstown, Falling Water, in Maryland; Ashby's Gap, Newby's

Cross Roads, Culpepper Court-House, Somerville Ford, Madison Court-House, Liberty Mills, in Virginia, in 1863; in 1864 at Front Royal, Shepardstown, Smithfield, Winchester, Luray, Milford, Port Republic, Woodstock, Races and Cedar Creek, Va.; in 1865, Dinwiddie Court-House, Five Forks, Sailor's Creek, battle of the Ridge and Appomattox Court-House. The regiment was mustered out in June, 1865, and Judge Hoyt resumed the study of law in the winter following at Ann Arbor, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1866. He remained in practice until 1871, being a part of the time associated with Col. Geo. Gray. He was City Recorder and held the Recorder's Court four years from May 1, 1867. In 1871, on the creation of the Seventeenth Judicial Circuit, he was elected Circuit Judge, and entered upon the duties of the office May 1, 1871, and was re-elected in the spring of 1875 for the term of six years. His nomination by the Republican Judiciary Committee was by acclamation in 1875.

Edwin Hoyt, jr., Assistant Cashier of the Grand Rapids National Bank, was born May 29, 1838, at Castleton, Vt.; is son of Edwin and Catherine G. Hoyt, early settlers of Rutland Co., Vt. He obtained his education at the public schools of Farmington, Oakland Co., and the Commercial Institute at Detroit, where his parents removed in 1852. At the age of 17 he went to Quincy, Ill., and taught a winter term school in Adams county. In the spring of 1856 he went to Kenosha, Wis., a clerk in a general store, and two years after, in February, 1858, came to Grand Rapids; attended the Union School the following summer and entered a dry-goods store as cashier. Two years after, he acted as bookkeeper six months in Wm. J. Wells' Bank. In 1861 he enlisted as Sergeant-Major of the 2d Mich. Cavalry, and served three years and three months; passed the grades of 2d and 1st Lieut. and reached the rank of Adjutant; was under Sheridan at Blackland and Booneville, Miss.; was at the siege of Corinth and battles of Perryville and Chickamauga. In 1862 he was with Gen. Carter in his raid into Virginia, and was acting Brigade Adjutant under Col. Campbell and Gen. Croxton, and served in many minor engagements. After his return to Grand Rapids, he was bookkeeper in the City National Bank three years. In 1867 he went to Detroit to engage in a jobbing trade, firm of Hoyt, Hinman & Co. In February, 1871, he returned to this city and entered the banking house of W. V. Aldrich as Cashier, which position he occupied nine years. In March, 1880, he was appointed to his present position. He was married in April, 1864, at Grand Rapids, to Helen M., daughter of Elijah Knight, of this city. They have one child, a daughter. Mr. Hoyt has been a member of the Congregational Church since 1856, and in '76 was elected President of the Y. M. C. A., which he held three years; is a Republican, and in 1880 was City Treasurer.

H. Huber was born in Heidelberg, Germany, Dec. 24, 1841, and came to America in 1865. He is a furrier by trade, and pursued it about a year in New York, when he went to Boston and passed

four years in the same occupation. He was similarly engaged in Detroit four years, when he came to Grand Rapids, arriving here April 13, 1875. He opened business for himself at No. 60 Canal street and afterward located at No. 56 Monroe street. After a time he closed out the fur business and formed a partnership with Jacob Baisch in keeping a saloon at 18 Pearl street, where they maintain an orderly and reputable establishment—room 80 feet deep, with a frontage of 22 feet, finely frescoed and painted inside on sides and overhead. Mr. Huber is a member of the Turner association, the Harmonie, and the Arbeiter (Workingmen) Society of Grand Rapids. He was married May 29, 1871, to Addie Otto, of Boston. They have one son, Walter, eight years of age.

D. Darwin Hughes, of Grand Rapids, one of the most eminent lawyers of Michigan, was born at Camillus, Onondaga Co., N. Y., Feb. 1, 1823. He attended the common schools of his district and afterward pursued an academic course at Syracuse and Canandaigua, N. Y. In 1840, when 17 years of age, he came to Michigan, and being allowed to choose his own path in life he sought and obtained employment in the county offices at Charlotte, Eaton Co., alternating his duties with the study of law. He afterward entered the law office of M. S. Brackett, where he remained about one year, and with the characteristics of a man of unflinching purpose he prosecuted his duties and taught school a portion of the time. In 1844 he entered the office of Gibbs & Bradley of Marshall, a law firm of established repute. His progress and proficiency added to his natural fitness for the details of the profession and won for him the confidence of his chiefs, and he was intrusted with many of the responsibilities of their extensive practice, and in 1846 he was admitted to the bar. He embraced an opportunity to engage in journalism, and assumed the editorship of the *Democratic Expounder*, a weekly paper, published at Marshall, which he conducted until 1850, discharging his obligations with honor as an advocate of sound Democratic principles and free government. His editorial duties were not permitted to interfere with the practice of his profession, and upon the dissolution of the firm of Pratt & Crary, of Marshall, incident to the election of Mr. Pratt as Judge of the Supreme Court, Mr. Hughes formed a partnership with the Hon. Isaac E. Crary, and they at once entered upon a lucrative and rapidly increasing business. Mr. Crary died in 1854, and the following year Mr. Hughes associated with himself Justin D. Wooley. His increasing reputation as a jurist compelled Mr. Hughes to abandon his local practice and devote his pre-eminent abilities to the trial of important civil and criminal cases throughout the State. He was counsel for the defense in the celebrated Vanderpool murder case, and secured the acquittal of his client on his third trial at Hastings. His argument on that occasion is justly regarded as one of the most powerful forensic efforts ever made in the Criminal Courts of the State. In response to overtures from the managers of the Grand Rapids & Indiana

R. R., Mr. Hughes transferred his business to this city, and in April, 1871, he opened an office under the style of Hughes & O'Brien, a business relation formed in Marshall. Mr. Hughes' chief purpose in making the transfer was the offered position as General Counsel for the G. R. & I. R. R., which he has since held. The reputation of the firm, of which he is senior member, secured for them an extensive business, and it was found necessary to add another name, and M. J. Smiley, of Kalamazoo, was associated with the house. This coalition secured a rare combination of talent, energy and ability. Mr. Hughes' duties as counselor for the railroad have somewhat necessitated the restriction of his general practice, but he still continues to manage and argue important cases as a jurist. He has continued an unswerving course for 34 years; his sound personal and business habits, his industry and perseverance, have secured eminent and uniform success and enabled him to occupy an enviable position in the foremost ranks of the legal profession.

In 1846 he married Miss Jones, of Ohio. They have a family of five children, and two of the sons are in the office of Hughes, O'Brien & Smiley.

Mr. Hughes' portrait will be found elsewhere in this work.

De Forest Hunt, M. D., was born at Maine, near Binghamton, N. Y., Aug 15, 1842; is son of Samuel M. Hunt, M. D., and Maria (Hevens) Hunt. His father's family was originally from Wales and his mother a descendant from the "Knickerbockers," of New York. Dr. Hunt attended school at Binghamton and Homer, N. Y., and at the University of Wisconsin. In 1862 he entered the medical department of the University of New York and graduated in 1864. He commenced practice at Marathon, N. Y., and in 1869 came to Grand Rapids, where he is a successful and popular practitioner of the Homeopathic school. Dr. Hunt comes of a long line of medical ancestors; his great-grandfather was a surgeon on the staff of Gen. Wolf in the French Canadian war, and afterward an eminent surgeon of the Revolutionary army, and most of the male members of the family to the present generation have followed the same profession; two uncles and a brother are practicing physicians, his father was surgeon of the 3d New York Regiment and died in November, 1880. Dr. Hunt is the author of a Homeopathic treatise on Diphtheria, which is attracting considerable notice among the profession on account of novel theories concerning the disease. He was married in 1865 at Borodino, N. Y., to Jennie M. Weston, a native of that place. They have a son. Office, No. 10 Canal street.

Edward H. Hunt, Assistant Cashier of the City National Bank, was born July 10, 1838, at Utica, N. Y., and is son of Alfred H. and Sarah R. Hunt, the former a native of Massachusetts and the latter of New York. He acquired his education at the public and private schools of Utica, Auburn and Northampton (Mass.), and came to this city in 1854. He entered the private banking house

of his uncle, Wm. J. Welles, where he remained until the date of the Civil war. In 1861 he enlisted in the 8th N. Y. Cavalry as Lient. and Battalion Adjutant, and was in action at Winchester and Harper's Ferry, where he was taken prisoner in the spring of '62 ; was immediately released on parole and was engaged as Clerk in the office of the Quartermaster-General at Washington until the close of the war. On his return to Grand Rapids he entered upon the duties of his present position in the City National Bank. He is a Republican, but not actively interested in political life. He was married in 1869 to Julia M. Hatch, daughter of Ira S. Hatch, of Grand Rapids. They have two sons and one daughter. Residence, cor. Jefferson Ave. and Cherry st.

James A. Hunt, Secretary and Treasurer of the Grand Rapids Stave Co., was born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., April 8, 1844. His parents were A. M. and Eliza (Fitch) Hunt, natives of Otsego Co., N. Y. James A. attended the common schools of New York when young, and completed his literary education at the Fredonia Academy, of his native State. When 21 years of age he purchased a half interest in a general store at Brockton, N. Y., where he remained five years. He then sold his interest and located at Grand Rapids, entering the employ of the Grand Rapids Manufacturing Co., with whom he remained three years and resigned to except a position with the Union Stave and Chair Co. This business was subsequently merged into the Grand Rapids Stave Co., Mr. Hunt purchasing a third interest, and becoming its Secretary and Treasurer. Mr. Hunt is yet a young man, but has already developed a character of steadfastness of purpose, energy and perseverance, which should make his financial path very secure in future years. He is a member of the Masonic order, and a Royal Arch Mason ; has been connected with the Universalist Church of Grand Rapids for some years, and is Clerk of that body, and a member of the executive committee. He was married Aug. 28, 1866, to Florence A. Wilbur, a native of Chautauqua Co., N. Y. Two children have been sent to gladden the hearts of these parents — Ada E. and Harry W.

Simeon Hunt was born July 7, 1821, at Tunbridge, Orange Co., Vt. He is son of Osmond and Delia (Noyes) Hunt. The first 15 years of his life he spent in his native town on a farm, receiving a fair education at the common schools. His parents removed to Kalamazoo in 1836, where the best facilities for education were available at the Academy, then under the management of Prof. Balch. (It was the first institution of its kind in Western Mich.) In March, 1838, he and his father started for Boston, Ionia Co., and cut their way through the forest to their place of destination, where they built a log house and entered resolutely into the exigencies of pioneer life. Mr. Hunt afterward located on a tract of 80 acres adjoining his father's farm. He came to Grand Rapids in 1844, and up to 1847 was engaged in clerking and as Dep. Co. Clerk, when he returned to his farm. In 1856 he went

to Lowell, where he opened business in general merchandise, selling his interest in 1870 and returning to Grand Rapids. In '72 he was elected Register of Deeds, and re-elected in '74. In 1877, in company with Henry B. Davis, he opened an insurance, loan and abstract office, which relation still exists. He was married in 1844 to Ruby, daughter of Syivester Train, an old resident of Ionia county. They have buried two children, and have one living—Louis E., employed in his father's office.

Emmons R. Huntley, butcher, 113 Monroe st., son of John and Mary Huntley, was born at Hamburg, Erie Co., N. Y., March 3, 1826. His father died when he was but a year old, leaving a wife and six children, the oldest son being but 10 years old. Mr. Huntley never went to school over six months, having his own way to make in the world from his earliest remembrance. He was married in Aurora, Erie Co., N. Y., in 1849, to Julia A., daughter of Joseph M. and Polly Henshaw, born in that place Oct. 7, 1829. They have one child—Lucy E., born in Aurora, in 1852. Mr. Huntley came to this city in November, 1861, and engaged in his present occupation. In 1871 his building was burned, and he suffered a loss of \$2,000; he rebuilt at his present stand, where he keeps a full stock of salt and dried meats for the wholesale and retail trade, packs annually 1,500 barrels of beef and pork, and handles about 40 head of beef per week: same average during the year. His business amounts to about \$75,000 annually. Besides his store, he owns 10 acres of land and a residence at the corner of Hall and Jefferson sts.

Charles J. Hupp, Gen. Agt. of the M. C. and C. & W. M. R. Rs., Grand Rapids, was born at Salem, West Virginia, in July, 1845. His father was Abram Hupp, a wholesale hardware dealer of that place. Mr. Hupp was reared at home, and educated at Roanoke College, which institution he attended for five years. After leaving college, he was appointed ticket agent of the P., F. W. & C. R. R., at Plymouth, Ind., and remained in that position, and subsequently as cashier, for five years. He then accepted the agency of the G. R. & I. R. R., at Kalamazoo, where he remained six years. The position he now occupies was then tendered to him, and he accepted, having resided at Grand Rapids about four years. Mr. Huff was married at Plymouth, Ind., in 1869, to Annie M. Klinger, a native of that place. Four children have been given to them—George, Louis, Annie and Robert. Mr. Hupp is a member of the Knights of Honor. Mrs. Hupp is connected with St. Mark's Episcopal Church.

Joseph Jackoboice, proprietor West Side Iron Works, was born in Poland, March 16, 1824. He was reared and educated in his native land, and when 16 years of age learned the machinist's trade at Kalisch, where he worked four years. He then emigrated to Germany, where he was employed at his trade until 1852, when he located at New York city. After stopping there two and a half years, he came to Grand Rapids (in 1855), and was employed

by Elihu Smith and Ball & Butterworth till 1860. He then went into business for himself, and has succeeded in making a success of his trade. A sketch of his business will be found in another chapter. Mr. Jackoboice is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, the Knights of Honor and the National Greenback party. He was married in 1860 to Frances Rasch, a native of Prussia. Of the 10 children born to this union, five survive—Julia, Eddie, Helen, Clara and George. Emma, Mary, Otto and two infants are deceased. Mrs. Jackoboice is a member of St. Mary's Catholic Church (W. S.).

Rev. Geo. B. Jocelyn, during whose pastorate the present M. E. Church was dedicated, was born at New Haven, Conn., Jan. 3, 1824. In 1826 he was brought to Cincinnati by his father, and thence to New Albany, Ind., in 1830. His parents were in moderate circumstances. By teaching, he was able to educate himself, so that, in 1839, he was sent to the Asbury University, where he studied during three terms. In 1841-'42 he worked in a printing office. In 1848 he received the honorary degree of A. M., and subsequently was enrolled as a regular graduate. In 1843 he was licensed as an itinerant minister. In 1845 he married Miss C. M. Lyon, of New Albany, and removed to Vincennes, where he opened a high school. In 1849 he commenced the preparatory department of the Indiana Asbury Female College. In 1857 he entered the Indiana Conference, and was stationed two years at Des Moines, two years at Burlington, and three years at Mt. Pleasant. At the latter place, together with being pastor, he was President of the Iowa Wesleyan University. In 1864 he was appointed President of Albion College, which position he held until appointed Pastor of the M. E. Church at Grand Rapids.

Adrian Johnson, of the firm of Boss & Johnson, 82 S. Division st., was born Jan. 14, 1831, in Holland; is son of John and Catharine (Kruger) Johnson. He came to America in 1849, and served an apprenticeship of four years in this city as a plasterer, and pursued the business 20 years; was one of the best in Grand Rapids. He bought an interest with Mr. Boss in his grocery, at 95 S. Division st., and Sept. 1, 1880, they moved to their present location, where they do an annual business of \$15,000. Mr. Johnson, was married in this city, in 1852, to Hendrika, daughter of Cornelius and Johanna (Fouser) Cato, born in Holland, Oct. 25, 1830. They have had 11 children, nine of whom are living, all born at Grand Rapids, in the same house where they now reside; they are—John B., Cornelius A., Cathrina J., Jacob C., Levi, Leonard W., Maria C., Johanna W., and Hendrika A. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson belong to the Christian Reformed Church. He owns his residence at 174 Lagrave st., a one-third interest in house and two lots on Prescott st., also 10 acres in Wyoming, and three lots in the Powers Paris City Addition. Mr. Johnson came all the way from Germany to Grand Rapids by water. From New York city to Albany on the Hudson river, on the steamer "Isaac Newton,"

across the Erie canal to Buffalo, to Milwaukee on the steamer "Louisiana," to Grand Haven on the "Champion," to Grand Rapids on the Grand river on a flat-boat named the "Empire."

Dr. George K. Johnson, Grand Rapids, was born in Cayuga Co. N. Y., Jan. 17, 1822. His parents were natives of that State, and came to Michigan in 1835. They settled on a farm in Livingston county, where he remained three or four years, and where he assisted his father in making a home in the new State. During this time he spent his spare moments in study, and at the end of this period, entered McNeal's Academy at Ann Arbor, where he remained two years. He engaged in teaching for a time, to obtain means to pursue his studies, and subsequently attended a classical school at Northville. His professional studies were prosecuted in the offices of Dr. Curtis, of Kensington, and Dr. Ira P. Bingham, of Brighton, Mich., and lastly with Prof. John Delamater, of Cleveland, Ohio. He graduated from the Cleveland Medical College in the spring of 1846, and soon afterward located in Pontiac, this State. His labors were rewarded with satisfactory success, and the first few years of laborious practice seriously impaired his health, so that some change and relaxation became necessary. In 1852 he removed to Detroit, where he followed his profession two years. In 1854 he came to Grand Rapids, but being then in very feeble health did not engage to any extent in the practice of his profession, and so far as his health would permit engaged in railroad and other interests. He was identified with the construction of the Detroit & Milwaukee railroad. In 1857 he visited England, and for nearly a year devoted himself to the study of the things of interest in that country. He returned with restored health to Grand Rapids. In 1860 he resumed the practice of his profession. In 1861, soon after the first battle of Bull Run, which so awakened the country, he was tendered and accepted a commission as Surgeon of the 1st Reg. of Mich. Cav., of which Col. Thornton F. Broadhead, of Detroit, was the commander. The regiment immediately marched to Washington, and in the February following entered Virginia at Harper's Ferry, and participated in the stirring campaign of General Banks, in the Shenandoah Valley, which followed. The last of March, 1862, Dr. Johnson witnessed a severe engagement between the forces of Gen. Banks and Gen. Stonewall Jackson, in which the latter were completely routed. On that occasion the medical service being yet imperfectly organized, he was one of the few Union surgeons in the field. Later in the season he served during Gen. Pope's Virginia campaign, being most of the time Surgeon of Brigade, on the staff of Gen. John Buford, who commanded the cavalry of Gen. Pope. At the second battle of Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862, Dr. Johnson experienced the grief of seeing his beloved and life-long friend, Col. Broadhead, fall mortally wounded. In February, 1863, Congress created a corps of eight medical inspectors with increased rank, four of whom were to be taken from the regular service, and a like

number from the volunteer service. Dr. Johnson was commissioned one of these Inspectors by President Lincoln, and was at once assigned as Medical Inspector of the Army of the Potomac, then encamped on the Rappahannock river, opposite Fredericksburg, Va. He served in that capacity in the exciting campaign which followed, and was present at the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. Late in the autumn of that year he was, at his own request, relieved from service in the field, and assigned to duty as Inspector of Hospitals, in the Middle Military Department, with headquarters at Baltimore. In this position he was required to inspect the posts and general hospitals of West Virginia, Maryland, Eastern Virginia and North Carolina. While inspecting the large general hospital at Frederick City, Md., in June, 1864, he accidentally fell into the hands of the enemy. From their lines he witnessed the battle of Monocacy, and was permitted to go upon the field after the battle and care for the wounded Union soldiers. He was occupied in the hospital service until October, 1865, when he resigned. In the following month he returned to Grand Rapids and resumed his private practice, since which time he has been actively and laboriously engaged in it. Dr. Johnson is a contributor to medical journals, and has written several pamphlets on medical topics. Among these is one on "The State and its Relation to Medical Education," which was extensively distributed. He is an active member of the State Medical Society, and in 1879 was elected its President. Dr. Johnson has always been a Democrat, but not an active politician, though taking a deep interest in public affairs. In 1859 he was elected Mayor of Grand Rapids, but declined a re-nomination, and has ever since declined to become a candidate for any office. He was married Sept. 23, 1847, to Adeline M., daughter of N. P. Stewart (deceased), of Detroit, Mich. Two of their children—G. Stewart Johnson, a surveyor and engineer, and Mary, widow of the late George T. Kendall—are now living. Dr. Johnson, as a citizen, is held in the highest esteem, and gives his best influence and efforts to all institutions of learning and religion.

A portrait of Dr. Johnson is given on another page.

Samuel Judd was born at South Hadley, Mass., May 29, 1806; is son of Samuel and Phidelia (Wright) Judd; married Nov. 23, 1800. Samuel Judd, sr., was born April 24, 1779, and died March 2, 1825. They had 12 children, of whom Mr. Judd, of this sketch, was fourth. He lived at South Hadley 46 years; acted as City Treasurer four years. On his removal to Grand Rapids he formed a partnership in market business with B. B. Church: style, Church & Judd. In 1855 his son associated in the same concern when it became Church, Judd & Co. The business was prosecuted until 1858. Mr. Judd was appointed, May 18, 1868, as crier of the U. S. District Court, at Grand Rapids, which position he had 11 years, resigning on account of failing health. He was married Dec. 1, 1830, to Julia Ann, daughter of Levi Swain, of Battleboro, Vt. They had five children: Emily Sophia, died Aug. 31, 1833; Sam-

uel A. enlisted in the 3d Reg. M. V. I., was Capt. of Co. A., and was shot at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862; Geo. E., Elliott Eugene and Ellen Eugenia, twins. The latter is the wife of N. D. Carpenter, of Grand Rapids. Mr. and Mrs. Judd are members of the Congregational Church of which he has been Deacon for 24 years past. They celebrated their golden wedding Dec. 1, 1880, Mr. Judd receiving from the Church an elegantly engraved gold-headed cane. Capt. Judd left a wife and two children—William E. and Jennie E., married and living at Holyoke, Mass.

Geo. E Judd was born March 23, 1838, at South Hadley, Mass., and came to Grand Rapids in October, 1852. He was in the butcher business with his father about two years; enlisted April 19, 1861, in Co. A, 3d Reg. M. V. I. He enrolled as Sergeant, and Aug 1 was promoted to 2d Lieut., and advanced to 1st Lieut. during the year. His first battle was at Blackburn Ford, and three days later he was in the fight at Bull Run; was engaged at Williamsburg and Fair Oaks, when he was wounded in the left arm, necessitating amputation. He assumed command of Co. A, on the death of his brother. In 1864-'5 he was placed in charge of the Indian prisoners at Davenport, Iowa; from 1866 to 1870 he was in the employ of the Freedmen's Bureau in the South; in 1868 was appointed 1st Lieut. in the regular army, and in May, 1870, was promoted to the rank of Captain; is now on the retired list. He was married Sept. 23, 1859, to Lucinda Leach, of this city; they have one child, Geo. H., born April 21, 1861. Elliott E. Judd was born at S. Hadley, Mass., Sept. 13, 1841; came to Grand Rapids in May, 1852; entered the bank of Daniel Ball, where he was employed as office boy; and when he left he had been teller four years. In 1861 he became connected with the 3d Reg. M. V. I., as sutler's clerk. In 1864 he returned home and engaged in the First National Bank as teller. In 1868 he engaged in the hardware business with his brother-in-law—firm style, Carpenter, Judd & Co., located at No. 15 Canal st., where they are doing a heavy wholesale and retail business. He was married in 1865, to Hattie G., daughter of George Clay, of this city.

Rev. F. G. Kendall, formerly pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, of this city, died at sea, while *en route* for home, on the 25th of August, 1881. He died suddenly after severe vomiting, and the cause of death, in the opinion of the ship's physician, was the rupture of a blood vessel in the brain. This city was the scene of his first labors as a minister. He was of commanding physique, and very strong intellectually, his great characteristics being sturdy common sense added to a clear, logical mind. He was the only surviving son of the Rev. Henry Kendall, D. D., of New York city, for many years secretary of the Home Mission Board of the Presbyterian Church, and all the affections and hopes and prayers of his father centered in him. He was buried in Auburn, New York, on Tuesday, Aug. 31, 1881.

George Kendall, capitalist, was born at Greenfield, Franklin Co., Mass., Dec. 14, 1813. He is son of Lyman and Martha Clay



H. J. Brown

(Goodhue) Kendall. The former was a native of Ashford, Conn., and died at Cleveland, O., Feb. 6, 1847. The latter was born at Putney, Vt., and died at Grand Rapids, July 27, 1874. Mr. Kendall, sr., was the first President of Franklin County Bank, in Greenfield, Mass. He went to North Adams, Mass., thence to Homer, N. Y., and reached Cleveland, O., Sept. 22, 1833, when that city had not over 2,500 inhabitants. Mr. Kendall received a common-school education, and attended Greenfield Academy two years. In April, 1836, he traveled through Michigan on a prospecting tour and spent a Sunday in Grand Rapids. In August, 1840, he went to Kalamazoo and engaged in mercantile operations, and in 1844 to Otsego, Allegan Co. In July, 1846, he came to Grand Rapids and engaged in mercantile transactions until 1850. In 1849 he purchased 76 acres where he now lives, and it was platted as "Kendall's Addition," and since that time he has been occupied in buying and selling real estate. He has been eminently and uniformly successful in his business ventures and may be considered a fair representative of the public-spirited element of Grand Rapids. He served as Village Trustee in its earlier days, and as Alderman during the second year of its existence as a city. He has been a director in the City National Bank since its organization; is a director in the Gas Company, and Sligh Furniture Company, and stock-holder in the Grand Rapids Brush Company, and the McCord & Bradfield Furniture Company. He was married May 23, 1842, at Alamo, Mich., to Esther Tallman, born in Ontario Co., N. Y. They have had four children, three of whom are living, as follows: Mrs. Martha G. Earl, Mrs. Mary E. Breed (St. Paul, Minn.), and Esther M. Kendall. George T., only son, died May 11, 1877.

James M. Kennedy, liveryman, 35 Fountain street, son of John and Maria (Schermerhorn) Kennedy, was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., in 1827. He is by trade a stone-cutter, and came to Grand Rapids in 1854, and engaged in building the D. & M. R. R. two years; afterward was walking boss and superintendent of construction between Ada and Lowell; assisted in building a pier at Grand Haven; was employed for a time paving Canal, Ottawa and other streets in the city; had charge of the old plaster-mills on Grandville road four years, and in 1864 established a livery; is second oldest in that line of business in the city. He was associated with W. R. Cody one year, when the relation was dissolved and Mr. Kennedy continued the business. He began with six horses and carriages and now manages 38 horses and carriages, four hacks, a boarding and sale stable, and is doing the largest business in the city. He was married in Grand Rapids in 1860 to Sarah A., daughter of Abram and Loretta Dunham, born in Broome Co., N. Y., near Binghamton, in 1837. They have four children—Ritia, Edith, James and Mabel. Mr. Kennedy has taken 32 degrees in the Scottish rites of Masonry, and has advanced to the highest in the Odd Fellows order. Mrs. Kennedy died in the fall of 1880 and is buried in the Fulton street cemetery. Mr. K. is a member of the Old Settlers' Association.

Samuel A. Kennedy was born in Copley, Summit Co., Ohio, May 15, 1846. His father, Philip Kennedy, was a native of Vermont, and went to Ohio in 1839, where he died in 1875. Mr. Kennedy was educated primarily in the common school, and in the fall of 1861 entered the preparatory department of Baldwin University, at Berea, Ohio. He began a collegiate course in 1863 and went to Hillsdale in 1866; took his degree in 1868, and during the next three years was Principal of the Union School at Grass Lake, Jackson Co. He went to the law school at Albany, N. Y., in 1871, and the following year was admitted to the bar in that city. In July, 1872, he opened a law office in Grand Rapids and formed a partnership with H. Joslin—firm style, Joslin & Kennedy. This connection ceased in 1876, and a new one was formed—Kennedy & Gordon. One year later he associated with George W. Thompson, firm of Kennedy & Thompson, established in March, 1878. Mr. Kennedy was married May 22, 1877, to Seraph R. Stewart, of Grand Rapids. Mr. Kennedy enlisted at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1865, and served till the close of the war.

John Killean, dealer in groceries and provisions, corner of Kent and Bridge streets, and son of John and Mary Killean, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 27, 1831; lived in the towns of Hamburg and Evans, Erie Co., N. Y., until 1863; was married Feb. 17, 1855, in the city of Buffalo, to Mary, daughter of James and Ann Walsh, and generally engaged in the lumber business until he removed to Grand Rapids, where he worked in the hub factory of W. B. Renwick, furniture factory of Turnham & Budington, and spoke factory of Orris Bonney until 1867, when he engaged in his present business as a retail grocer, carrying a stock of about \$3,000, doing an annual business of about \$30,000, and owning his place of business, his home on Clancy street, and three other dwellings and lots, and 25 acres of land in the town of Evans, Erie Co., N. Y. He has eight children, born in the following order: Anna M., Edward, John F., Margaret E., William M., Catherine E., James A. and Mary J.

Malachi Kinney, jr., of the firm of Kinney & Mitchell, No. 146, Kent street, leading horse-shoeing establishment of Grand Rapids, was born in Ireland in 1841. In 1847 his parents, Malachi and Margaret Kinney, started for the United States with five children, and both died on the route with ship-fever. His elder brother, John, took charge of the family, and they settled in Erie Co., N. Y. His brother was a blacksmith and taught him the trade. He came to Grand Rapids in 1867, and opened a shop on Canal street. Two years after he located on Kent street, No. 136, in partnership with John Mitchell. They lost their building, including residence, two shops, tools, books, etc.; loss, \$4,000. In two weeks the shop was rebuilt and business once more in running order. They shoe on an average 200 horses per week, besides general repairing, employ seven men besides the proprietors, and the business amounts to about \$12,000 yearly. Mr. Kinney was married in Evans, Erie Co., N. Y., in 1861, to Ellen, daughter of James

and Anna Welch, born in Canada in 1845. They have eight children—Mary C., Charles M., John, William, Edward, Anna, Ethel and James. They belong to the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Kinney has a residence at No. 132 Clinton street, and a store on the corner of Bridge and Clancy streets, and a dwelling, 148 Kent street.

Martinus B. Kimm, druggist, was born March 13, 1831, at Groningen, Netherland (Holland); is son of Liert and Henderika F. Kimm. His mother died when he was eight years old, and his father died at Zeeland, Ottawa Co., in 1877. He studied medicine in Holland, and received diploma in chemistry Dec. 11, 1852, at Groningen, where he was clerk in a store. In 1867 he came to America with his father. They stopped 10 weeks at Lafayette, Ind., and seven months at Kalamazoo. In 1868 he opened a drug store in the city, associated with Geo. G. Steketee, under the style of Steketee & Kimm. This relation lasted eight years. In January, 1878, he commenced the drug business in company with John Harvey, a well-known druggist of this city, and the firm are doing an extensive and profitable business at the corner of Monroe and Spring streets. He was married in 1869 to Mrs. Susanna Von Barries, who died in 1873. He was again married in 1874 to Mrs. Harmina De Boer. They have two sons and two daughters. Mr. Kimm has made two trips to his native country. He has won a high degree of esteem in his calling, and is rated among the prominent business men of Grand Rapids.

Solomon O. Kingsbury, son of Solomon and Batchua (Pease) Kingsbury, was born May 2, 1812, at Enfield, Conn. Lemuel and Joseph Kingsbury came together from England to this country. The first-named, ancestor of Mr. Kingsbury, of this sketch, settled in Connecticut, and was the father of five sons and five daughters. His son Solomon was born June 4, 1787, and soon after the birth of Solomon 2d the family settled at Painesville, Lake Co., Ohio, where he was brought up and received his education at the district school. In 1824 he engaged as clerk with his brother-in-law, at Willoughby, Ohio. In 1833 he went down the Mississippi to Vicksburg, where he found employment one year as clerk. After some 12 years' experience as a clerk he formed a business relation with his cousins, Addison Hill and Geo. W. Allen, of this city. They established a store of general merchandise at Fairport under the style of Hills, Kingsbury & Co., and one at Painesville under the firm name of Hills, Allen & Co. This connection continued between four and five years. Mr. Kingsbury came to Grand Rapids June 8, 1844. He made the route by water from Grand River, Ohio, to Grand River, Mich. In company with his brother, Henry D. Kingsbury, who preceded him a short time, he embarked in general merchandise, which enterprise continued two or three years. He opened a real-estate and insurance office in 1858, with which he is still connected. The valuation of his real estate ranged from \$75,000 to \$150,000, but in the panic of 1873 it shrank consid-

erably. In 1848 he was elected County Treasurer and served four years. He was elected to the Legislature in 1867, on the Republican ticket, and took his seat in January, 1868. In May following he was appointed Postmaster at Grand Rapids, entered upon his duties May 10, and held the position two years. He was married Oct. 2, 1836, in Ohio, to Melinda Bond, a native of Rutland, Vermont. She died Aug. 2, 1879, after nearly 43 years of married life, leaving two children--Malvina A. and Gaius Pease. A second son, George A., died when three years of age. Mr. Kingsbury resides with his daughter at the family homestead, No. 186 Fulton street, which was purchased soon after his arrival in the city. G. P. Kingsbury is married and lives at Muskegon, where he is manager of the telegraph lines.

Edward H. Kinney, of the firm of E. H. Kinney & Co., 205 South Division street, and son of Edward and Eliza Kinney, was born in Lamont, Ottawa Co., Mich., in 1855. He learned the trade of tinner in Petoski, Emmet Co., this State. In October, 1880, he came to this city, and in April, 1881, he opened his present place of business in partnership with Francis J. Kinney. They keep a full line of hardware, shelfware and tinware, and do general repairing. They carry a well-selected stock of \$3,000, and are doing a good business. They also have a second-hand furniture store, corner Grandville avenue and Summit street, where they buy and sell second-hand household goods. Mr. K. is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and was the first member initiated in Emmet county.

William Kortlander, of Kortlander & Grady, wholesale liquor dealers and compounders, was born at Cologne, Germany, in 1847. When young, he accompanied his parents to America, locating at Maunee City, Ind. In 1855 Mr. Kortlander came to Grand Rapids, and in 1869 opened a wholesale liquor house at 69 Canal st. In 1873 he purchased a brick block at 105 Monroe st., where he removed his stock, and has since remained in business. In the same year, Henry B. Grady was admitted as a partner in the business, and the firm name changed to Kortlander & Grady. They occupy three floors, and handle only the choicest brands of liquors, brandies and wines. The firm buy pure alcohol in Kentucky, and manufacture it into whisky here. They make a specialty of three brands of whiskies—Valley City, New Hope and Kentucky Club. Their whiskies and fine wines are purchased direct, and the firm hold about \$40,000 worth in bonded warehouses in Kentucky. Mr. Kortlander enjoys the reputation of being the most successful liquor dealer in the Valley City. In 1879 he built him a fine residence at 113 Sheldon st., in which was fitted up a fine portrait gallery. His collection of paintings number over 75, among which is the "Wreck of the 'Alpena'" (Oct., 1880), and several others, by the famous marine artist of Chicago—William Torgerson. This gallery of paintings is the finest in the city, and Mr. Kortlander is constantly adding to their number. He is a member of the Ger-

man Workingmen's Aid Society and St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Kortlander was married Sept. 10, 1872, to Mary E. Nagle, a native of Grand Rapids. Of their five children, four are living—Katie H., Claude W., Leo H. and William E. James is deceased.

John Kotois, jr., of the firm of F. Van Driele & Co., flour and feed merchants, No. 98 Monroe st., was born in the Netherlands (Holland) in 1841. His parents, John and Mary Kotois, came to America in 1849, and located near Milwaukee, Wis., where they bought 100 acres of land. In 1862 he went to Minnesota, and engaged about a year on a farm, when he returned to Wisconsin. In 1867 he came to Grand Rapids, and engaged in business at his present stand in company with his brother. In 1867 they were burned out, and lost about \$2,000. The store was rebuilt by Mr. Francis Van Driele, and they again opened business; they carry a stock ranging from \$3,000 to \$12,000; have a large storehouse in Bostwick st., and do an annual business of \$100,000 retail and wholesale. Mr. Kotois was married in 1872, at Grand Rapids, to Carrie, daughter of Rudolph and Maggie De Ruiter, born in the Netherlands, and died in this city in 1875, leaving two children—Mary and Maggie. Mr. Kotois was again married, July 17, 1877, to Minnie Vrieding, born in the Netherlands, in 1843; they have two children—Minnie and John. Mr. K. owns a fine residence at 91 Williams st., a half interest in the store, and a third interest in the Bostwick st. warehouse.

William Kotois, of the firm of F. Van Driele & Co., son of John and Mary Kotois, was born in the Netherlands in 1842. His parents came to America in 1849, and settled in Wisconsin. In 1864 he came to Grand Rapids, and engaged in the feed business with F. Van Driele, where the Morton House now stands, and a few weeks after were burned out with a loss of \$300. They went to the present site of Peck's drug store, and a year later located at their present stand. In 1867 they were burned out with a loss of \$2,000, when Mr. Van Driele bought the lot and built a store on it. Mr. Kotois and his brother, John, purchased the building and again renewed business. They are doing a heavy business in flour, feed and grain, and own a warehouse on Bostwick street, formerly used as the Dutch Reformed church. Mr. Kotois was married at Grand Rapids in 1865, to Maggie Postma, step-daughter of Mr. Van Driele, born in the Netherlands in 1841. They have three children—Frank J., Sarah M. and Mary M. Mr. Kotois owns a half interest in the store, and a third-interest in the warehouse on Bostwick street.

Julius Kuhn, confectioner, and the only exclusive caterer in Grand Rapids, 41 and 43 Lyon street, was born at Verden, Germany, Jan. 21, 1847. His father, Albert Kuhn, was a confectioner of that place. The subject of this sketch was reared and educated in Germany, and when quite young entered the Royal Confectionery, at Hanover, where he thoroughly learned all branches of the

confectioner's trade, and remained till 1866. He then came to America, locating at Newport, R. I., where he remained two seasons. He then came to Grand Rapids, and in 1868 presided as chief caterer at the opening of Sweet's Hotel. He remained there in that position for nearly six years. In 1875 he opened a confectioner's establishment on Monroe street, and in April, 1880, removed to his present location, in the Twamley block. He handles only the finest grades of pure candies, as Whitman's of Philadelphia, and those made by Krantz, of Chicago. During the summer season he has handsome ice-cream parlors, which, in winter, are used for oyster parlors. Mr. Kuhn is a member of the Workingmen's Aid Society, Harmonie Singing Society, Turn Verein and the Foresters. In 1881 he was one of the organizers of the State Sangerfest, and a member of the executive and decorative committees. He was married in August, 1870, to Libbie Schmidt, a native of Milwaukee, Wis., and of German parentage. They have five children—Albert, August, Louisa, Julius, jr., and Libbie. Mr. Kuhn is Democratic in politics.

Christopher Kusterer (deceased) was a son of Jacob Kusterer, of Gumpelscheuer, Wurtemberg, Germany. He spent his boyhood in his native place, attending the public schools. After having been confirmed in the Lutheran faith, in which he was baptized and brought up, he was apprenticed to a brewer of Freudenstadt (a town 18 miles from his home), in his fourteenth year, to learn the brewer's trade. He spent seven years at that place, and when 21 years of age returned home, in obedience to the laws of his country, to run the risk of being chosen as a soldier. Not being drafted, however, he resolved to come to America, and arrived at New York in 1845. He first located at Ann Arbor, Mich., and was employed in Mr. Kern's brewery for two years. He then removed to Grand Rapids, and became established in the brewing business. A few years later he purchased property on the corner of Ionia and East Bridge streets, and erected a large and substantial brewery. In the fall of 1880 he took passage at Grand Haven on the ill-fated "Alpena," and with the entire crew and passengers found a watery grave in the deep of Lake Michigan. After Mr. Kusterer's death a stock company was formed under the name of the "Kusterer Brewing Co.," which purchased the stock and trade of Mrs. Kusterer, and now operate the business. Mr. Kusterer was a man of the strictest business principles and firm integrity. He was Democratic in politics, and owned a large interest in the Star Flour Mills. He married Mary D. Dauble, of Ann Arbor. Mr. Kusterer was a faithful and loving husband, a kind father, and a man whose loss was mourned by all.

Frank F. Kutts, attorney, was born Nov. 17, 1837, in the village of Brooklyn, Napoleon tp., Jackson Co. Samuel Kutts, his father, was a native of Pennsylvania, and by occupation a tailor; came to this State in 1836. Mr. Kutts, of this sketch, was

the youngest, save one, of 10 children, nine of whom lived to mature years. He obtained his early education at the common schools of Brooklyn, and afterward attended the Michigan Union College, of Leoni. About the year 1868 he entered the University at Ann Arbor, and graduated from the law department in 1870, and was admitted to the bar at Jackson the following fall. He came to Kent county and settled at Rockford in December, 1870. Chas. G. Hyde read law in his office and formed a partnership with him after being admitted to the bar. The relation continued three years, and in 1876 Mr. Kutts came to Grand Rapids. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney in 1878; was married Jan. 11, 1871, to Kittie, daughter of Peter J. Van Slyke, of Napoleon, Jackson Co. They have one son.

James D. Lacy was born at Rileyville, Wayne Co., Penn., May 25, 1849; is son of Aaron B. and Margaret A. Lacy. He lived on his father's farm and attended the public schools, and in 1861 went to Honesdale, where he clerked in a boot and shoe store summers, and went to school winters, until the spring of 1863, when he entered the drug store of Wm. H. Reed, and served an apprenticeship of three years. He entered the employ of Wilson & Harvey, of this city, Oct. 28, 1866. In August, 1869, he purchased an interest in the business of Benj. R. Stevens, druggist, on Canal street. In April, 1871, he sold out and engaged as traveling salesman for a wholesale house in Philadelphia. In August, 1873, he again engaged in local business with Charles W. Mills. The firm are transacting a large and eminently successful business on Canal street, dealing largely in drugs and surgical instruments. They also have a two-thirds interest in the Mills & Lacy Manufacturing Co., of which Mr. Mills is Vice-President, and Mr. Lacy, Secretary and Treasurer. The firm also own two-thirds of the Spa Bottling Works, of this city, established in 1879. Their stock includes full lines of toilet and fancy goods, and wines and liquors for medical purposes. They import a large portion of their goods. Mr. Lacy was married May 18, 1874, at Grand Rapids, to Mattie E., daughter of J. W. and Harriet Winsor, pioneers of Kent county. They have one child—Lotta L., six years old. Mr. Lacy's sole capital when he made his first ventures in the world consisted of a determination to rise, and, possessing the necessary qualifications to sustain his resolutions, has made rapid strides in his honorable advancement. Mr. Lacy is a member of the Grand Rapids Lodge (Masonic), No. 34, Grand Rapids Chapter, No. 7, and De Molai Commandery (Knights Templar), and has officiated as Junior Warden in the latter body, for the past three years.

Isaac F. Lamoreaux, Sheriff of Kent county, was born in Canada, near Toronto, April 8, 1851. His parents, James R. and Clarissa M. (Winchester) Lamoreaux, are still living on a farm in the vicinity of Traverse City, Mich. In 1852 they moved to Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, and settled in Byron, this county, in 1854. He was sent to school in Algoma and finished his education in Grand Rapids. His

father was engaged in the lumber trade, and he was employed with him until 18 years of age, after which he entered a store in this city as clerk. In 1872 he was appointed Deputy Sheriff under Jesse Wykoff, serving for about one year, after which Mr. L. engaged as clerk in the grocery trade two years. In 1874 he was appointed Collector for the 6th ward. In 1875 he was made turnkey at the jail, under Isaac Haynes. In January, 1877, he was appointed deputy, under Sheriff Peck, and served through the term. In the spring of 1877 he was elected Alderman of the 6th ward, which he represented in the Common Council two years. In January, 1881, was elected Sheriff of Kent county. He was married at Grand Rapids, May 4, 1881, to Amelia Schols. Mr. L. is still a young man, and at 30 has had all the evidence of his popularity among his fellows required to predict what his future promises to be.

William T. Lamoreaux, wholesale and retail dealer in grain and seeds, 91 Canal street, was born at Newark, Wayne Co., N. J., Aug. 2, 1847. His father was Andrew O. Lamoreaux, a lumberman and grain dealer of that county. The subject of this sketch grew to manhood in Newark, and received a good common-school education. In 1864 he enlisted in Co. E, 111th Reg. N. Y. Vol. Inf., serving till the close of the war. He then entered Eastman's Business College, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where he received a good business training. Mr. Lamoreaux's first business venture was at the age of 18 years, when he purchased a canal boat, and sold it two weeks after for a net profit of \$200. On April 19, 1867, he came to Grand Rapids, and was the junior partner of the firm of Miller (Samuel) & Lamoreaux, in the grain business. The firm remained as such 10 years. Mr. L. then purchased his partner's interest, and has since carried on the business alone. He handles about 1,000 car loads of grain annually, besides shipping 2,000 to 4,000 bags of clover, and from 1,500 to 2,000 bags of timothy seed per year, together with a large amount of garden seeds. He was married to Sarah H. Markham, a native of Boston, Mass., who died Feb. 16, 1871. On March 17, 1875, he was joined in marriage to Agnes J. McGill, a native of Keeseville, N. Y. Mr. Lamoreaux and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

Freeman Lathrop was born July 23, 1837, at Hawley, Franklin Co., Mass. His parents, George and Mary Lathrop, were both natives of Massachusetts. Mr. Lathrop is the youngest of four sons reared and educated there. He fitted for college at Kimball Union Academy at Meriden, N. H., and entered at Amherst in 1860. He studied law with Henry L. Dawes, of North Adams, Mass., and entered the Law School at Albany in '63 and was admitted to the bar in '64. He practiced his profession four years at Pontiac, Ill., and went to Saginaw in '68 and engaged in the lumber business. He was burned out Oct. 8, 1871, same date as the breaking out of the Chicago fire. In 1874 he came to Grand Rapids and opened a real estate and insurance office. He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1879, which office he holds at present. He was married

July 10, 1864, at Wilmington, Vt., to Barbara A. Aldord, a native of that State. They have two daughters and one son.

Daniel A. Laubenstein, M. D., is a native of Bota, Hungary, where he was born Sept. 15, 1836. His parents, Esther and Isaac Laubenstein, are both deceased. He left his native city of Bota at 15 and went to Vienna, Austria, to enter upon his literary education, graduating at 18. He commenced the study of medicine the same year at the University of Vienna and took his degree in 1845. The following year the Austrian-Italian war was in progress, and he entered the service as a surgeon, resigning in 1848. He came to America in 1849, reaching New York, August 25. He practiced his profession at Trenton, N. J., two years, and in 1851 went to Springfield, Mo., where he pursued his calling until 1861. At the breaking out of the war for the Union he enlisted under the first call for three months' men. He practiced from '63 to '67 at Kalamazoo, when he located in Grand Rapids, where he has had an increasing and successful practice. He does a large business among the wealthy German population of the city. In 1874 he was city physician, and in the fall of 1880 was elected Coroner. He was married May 10, 1851, at New York to Rosa Strauss, who died in 1860. They had four daughters and one son (deceased),—Emma, Lena, Bella and Clementina. He was married again at Hancock, Lake Superior, in 1862, to Caroline Bear, and they have two children,—Isaac and Bertha. Dr. Laubenstein's office is at No. 6 Leavitt block, Canal st.

Joseph Leeuw, grocer, Nos. 503 and 505 Ottawa st., son of Gilbert and Mary Leeuw, was born in Holland in 1823. In 1852 he came to the United States and settled in Lancaster, N. Y., coming six months after to Grand Rapids, where he engaged in various kinds of labor until 1872, when he embarked in the grocery business. He carries a stock of \$2,000 in groceries, flour, feed, etc., and does an aggregate of \$25,000 worth of business yearly. He owns his store and resides in the upper part of the building. He was married in Grand Rapids in 1854 to Wilhelmina, daughter of John Van Donge, born in Holland in 1832. They had one child, Mary, wife of Eugene Richmond. Mr. Leeuw was married again in 1874, to Martha, widow of Leonard Garlow, born in Holland in 1821. She has two children by her first marriage—Leonard, jr., and Peter. They are members of the Dutch Reformed Church.

Adolph Leitelt, proprietor Valley City Iron Works, was born at Kratzau, Bohemia, Jan. 13, 1833. According to the law of Austria, Mr. Leitelt and seven brothers attended the National Schools at Kratzau, from the age of six to fourteen years. He then became an apprentice to his father in the locksmith business, in which he continued until 21 years of age, when he left Bohemia for the United States. He arrived at New York Sept. 28, 1853, and remained there about a year, working at his trade. In 1854 he came to Grand Rapids, and was employed as a machinist until 1860; he then went to Grand Haven, and accepted the position of foreman

for William M. Ferry. He remained there two years, and in 1863 returned to Grand Rapids, and engaged in business for himself. His foundry and machine shop were consumed in the fire of '72," his loss being \$20,000. Since Mr. Leitelt has been in business for himself, he has manufactured upward of 200 engines, and more than that number of boilers. His machine shops are the largest in the Grand River Valley. In 1873, he received from Gov. Bagley a commission to visit the Vienna Exposition in behalf of the State of Michigan. His political views are Democratic, and for some years he was Alderman in the City Council. On Oct. 4, 1859, he married Theresa, daughter of Edward Ansorge, of Grand Rapids, originally of Engelsberg, Bohemia.

Frank Leitelt, hardware merchant, No. 18 W. Bridge st., and son of Joseph and Barbara Leitelt, was born in Germany in 1827. In 1866 he came to this country, and directly to Grand Rapids, and worked at the machinist's trade 13 years, having learned it in Germany. In 1880 he opened his present store, where he keeps a full line of hardware, farming implements, etc. He carries a stock of \$3,000, and does an annual business of \$8,000. He was married in Germany, in 1853, to Caroline Worm. They have five children, born in the following order—Mina, Frank, Julia, Hetwig, and Josephine. Mr. Leitelt owns a house and lot, 452 Ottawa st., and is a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

Henry Lemoin, Fire Marshal of Grand Rapids, was born in Summit Co., O., January, 1845. He is a son of Noah and Hannah (Shaw) Lemoin, natives of Ohio, of French descent. The former died when our subject was one year old, and, when 12 years of age, he engaged to work on a farm, attending the district school in winters. When 21 years of age, he learned the carpenter's trade, and worked at that in Ohio until the fall of 1868, when he came to Grand Rapids. He followed his trade until 1874, when he entered the employ of Shriver, Weatherly & Co., as shipping clerk and collector, remaining in their service for five years. He was then elected by the Common Council as Chief Engineer of the Grand Rapids Fire Department, entering upon his official duties Sept. 7, 1880. The department under his charge is one of the best in the West, a great part of which is due to the attention given it by our subject since taking his office. Mr. Lemoin is a member of Valley City Lodge (Masonic), No. 86. He was married, May 20, 1874, to Hattie J. Finley, a native of Ada tp., Kent Co. They have one child—Roy. Mrs. Lemoin is a member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

Ladd J. Lewis, junior member of Henry S. Smith & Co., manufacturers of agricultural implements, wooden-ware, etc., Grand Rapids, was born at Orangeville, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Dec. 22, 1845. He was the third child and first son of John L. and Lois (Squier) Lewis, natives respectively of Rhode Island and New York. Mr. Lewis was raised on a farm, and received his early

education in the district schools of his native county. He subsequently attended Genesee Seminary, situated at Alexander, N. Y., and subsequently taught school two or three winters, working on a farm during the summer. At 20 years of age, he entered Eastman's Business College, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where he obtained a good practical education and graduated with honors in 1865. He first located at Clayville, Oneida Co., N. Y., where he was employed in a large agricultural implement house as shipping clerk and assistant bookkeeper for a term of three years. At the end of this time, he concluded to cast his fortunes in the growing West, and selected Grand Rapids as a locating point. Soon after arrival, he entered the employ of Henry S. Smith as bookkeeper, and remained in such position until 1873, when he purchased a quarter interest in the business of the firm. Mr. Lewis has always evinced a deep interest in educational matters, and in 1876, although having been a citizen of Grand Rapids but a short time, was elected a member of the School Board, serving as such for six years, and during 1879-'80 and 1880-'81, as its able and efficient President. He was married Sept. 22, 1870, to Alice M. Eldridge, a native of Warsaw, N. Y., and a daughter of Samuel and Samantha (Gill) Eldridge, natives of Vermont and New York. Of the four children sent to bless this union, three are living—Ladd J., jr., aged 10 years; Nellie L., aged five, and Alice Louise, aged three years. Helen L. died in 1875, aged three years. Mrs. Lewis is a member of the South Congregational Church, of this city, while Mr. L. is a regular attendant on the services of the Baptist Church. Mr. Lewis' parents are yet living in New York, as are also two brothers and two sisters. One brother, besides our subject, resides in this city.

Byron F. Lockwood was born in Jackson county, May 22, 1850. His father, Reuben Lockwood, was a native of New York, and a farmer by occupation, who settled in Liberty, Jackson Co., at an early day, and died in 1854, leaving a wife and two children. His family remained in Liberty eight years after his death. When he arrived at the age of 13 years the farm was sold and they located in Ionia county, where he remained until 17 years of age. He obtained the rudiments of education in the district schools, and at the age named he entered the Union School at Portland, Mich., where he studied nearly two years. In 1868 he went to Albion College and remained there until he entered upon the study of law, in 1871, with Foot & Van Zile, a prominent law firm of Charlotte, Eaton Co., Mich., and soon after attended a course of lectures in the law department of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. He was admitted to practice Aug. 15, 1872, and in the same year established an office at Big Rapids, where he followed his profession until 1874, when he came to Grand Rapids, and has since been actively and profitably engaged as an attorney, and in handling Eastern and Western capital.

A. B. Long, of A. B. Long & Son, lumber manufacturers, was born in Lancaster county, Pa., where he was reared and educated.

When old enough he served an apprenticeship at the wagon-maker's trade. In 1858 he established an extensive lumber business at Osceola, Clearfield Co., Pa., under the firm name of A. B. Long & Son. This enterprise was discontinued in 1868, and the business was removed to Grand Rapids. Mr. Long owns extensive bituminous coal fields in Clearfield Co., Pa. Although 75 years of age, he is still strong and vigorous, and attends personally to his large business interests.

George H. Long, junior member of the firm of A. B. Long & Son, was born at Lewistown, Mifflin Co., Pa., Dec. 28, 1837. At the age of 11 years he was employed in a foundry, and learned that trade, which he worked at till 16 years of age. He then associated himself with his father in contract work on the Pennsylvania Central R. R., from Pittsburg to Philadelphia, remaining in that business till of age. From 11 to 21 years of age he attended school winters, thus obtaining a substantial education. Upon reaching his majority, he entered into partnership with his father, which relationship has continued to the present time. In January, 1866, Mr. Long was married, at Osceola, Pa., to Kate E. Sheller, a resident of that place. They have six children. On May 4, 1871, Mr. Long removed his family to Grand Rapids, and now resides in a new, tasteful residence on Shelby st.

Livingston L. Loveridge. — Among the very youngest of the business men of Grand Rapids is Mr. Livingston L. Loveridge, of the firm of Fox, Musselman & Loveridge. Mr. Loveridge was born in Cuba, a small village in the western part of the State of New York, in 1855. In the fall of 1866 he moved with his parents to Coldwater, Mich., where he attended the Union schools, continuing his studies in this institution until 1871. While here he had decided upon following a business life, and to carry out that determination, left the Coldwater schools and entered Deveau College at Suspension Bridge, N. Y. He remained here for two years when he was called to occupy a position as teller in the banking house of Bower & McGowan, at Coldwater, Mich. He continued in the employ of this house for some three years, when he moved to Grand Rapids, to accept a similar position with Graff, Dennis & Co. He remained with this firm for one year, and then entered the wholesale grocery house of Fox, Shields & Co., where his present business relationship was formed. The firm of Fox, Musselman & Loveridge are the youngest wholesale grocery firm in the State. They have about \$25,000 invested in their business, and although they have been in business scarcely a year they are already doing a business of nearly \$300,000 a year. They have recently removed from their old stand, No. 3 Ionia st., to their present quarters. Mr. Loveridge is the youngest member in the firm, and indeed the youngest man in the wholesale grocery business in Grand Rapids. He is an energetic and active business man, and stands very high among the young business men of Grand Rapids.

Thomas J. Lucas, retail dealer in boots and shoes, 83 Monroe st., was born at Canandaigua, Ontario Co., N. Y., in 1833. He is a son of Seth and Betsey (Martin) Lucas, the former of whom was a native of Vermont, and died in 1873; the latter was born in Ontario Co., N. Y., and departed this life in 1852. When five years of age, Mr. Lucas accompanied his parents to Constantine, St. Joseph Co., Mich., where they remained two years, and then settled in Hillsdale county. Seven years later, they located in Allegan county, and Mr. Lucas obtained his early schooling in Byron and Gaines tps. When 20 years of age, he went to work on a farm, chopping 10 acres of heavy timber to pay his father for the years' services due the latter, before reaching his majority. Then hired out to work on a farm for Charles Kelley, of Gaines tp., at \$10 per month. He went to Missouri, and after a winter there, returned to Michigan, and was employed in a saw-mill, by William T. Powers, for seven years. He had charge of C. C. Comstock's business for two years, and soon after formed a co-partnership with Benjamin Robertson, in the manufacture of coffins, the firm being the founders of that business in Kent county. In 1872 the factory was destroyed by fire. Mr. Lucas then bought out O. K. Pearshall, his partner, and started the business alone. Soon after W. H. Walker and William T. Addis were admitted as partners, and the firm remained as Lucas, Walker & Co. for two years. Mr. Lucas then sold his interest, and the firm was subsequently organized as a stock company under the name of the Grand Rapids Burial Case Co. On April 13, 1874, he purchased the interest of William Hess, of the firm of Woodard & Co., boot and shoe dealers. On April 17, 1876, he purchased Mr. Woodard's interest, and has since continued the business alone. Mr. Lucas is a member of the Masonic order, and the First Congregational Church. He is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Old Residents' Association. He was married in May, 1858, to Mary Davis, a native of Wayne Co., N. Y.

Charles A. Luce, groceryman, No. 46 Ottawa st., was born Sept. 27, 1854, in Grand Rapids; is son of Ransom C. and Sarah H. Luce. His parents settled here in 1841. He attended the common schools of the city until 14 years of age and then spent a period of study in the Business College of Grand Rapids. He then clerked 18 months for Orson A. Ball. In 1876 he took a trip to Antwerp, Brussels, shipping before the mast, and was absent seven months. He reached Grand Rapids March 4, 1877; in the fall of the same year he again went to sea, shipped as a common seaman before the mast and went to Japan; the passage consumed five months, and he remained 10 weeks sailing for Calao, Peru; was on the coast one year when the Peruvian war broke out. Five of the boys with Mr. Luce ran away and were captured and imprisoned three weeks. They got aboard their ship and coasted two months. July 5, 1879, they sailed for the Sabos de Afuera Tarve Islands, took on a load of guano, were 105 days loading, set out for Falmouth, England, for orders; went to Hamburg and

discharged the cargo, when they returned to New York, and Mr. Luce reached Grand Rapids in February, 1830. In April following he opened a grocery at his present stand, where he carries a full line of all commodities incident to the grocery and provision trade. Oct. 3, 1881, removed to 46 Ottawa st., where he deals in groceries and wholesale commission business in all kinds of produce. Mr. Luce was married June 29, 1880, to Ella F., daughter of Judge Hall, of Battle Creek, born there in 1852; they have one child—Ransom, born at Grand Rapids, April 19, 1881.

Fred D. Lyon, merchant tailor, 134 Monroe street, was born at Lyons, Mich., July 30, 1853. His grandfather, Truman H. Lyon, settled at this place in an early day, and the village was called by his name. Fred D. is a son of Darius B. Lyon, who was a conductor on the D. & M. railroad for many years. When the Rebellion broke out, he enlisted in the 3d Reg. Mich. Vol. Inf., and served one year. Taking cold while sleeping in a swampy place, he was forced to resign, and came home only to fall a prey to the dreaded disease, consumption. He received all the attention and care that was possible, but his soul passed from earth soon after arrival home. Fred D. was reared at Grand Rapids, and educated in the public schools. When small he entered the Western Union Telegraph office as messenger boy, remaining there two years, and learning the business. He then went to Detroit, where he worked the same length of time, and returned to Grand Rapids. For three years he was chief operator in the office at the latter place. His mother married Carlos Burchard, a merchant tailor of Grand Rapids for 30 years. Mr. Lyon learned the tailor's trade with Mr. Burchard, and when the latter died, June 6, 1877, took charge of the business. He carries a large stock of fine imported woollens, and has the largest trade in the Grand River Valley. He was married May 2, 1876, to Florence May Graham, a native of Detroit. They have two children—Irene and Fred D., jr. Mr. Lyon and wife are members of St. Mark's Episcopal Church. He is connected with Grand River Lodge, No. 34, Masonic; is a member of the Chapter, and has lately become a Knight Templar. He is a veteran of the Grand Rapids Guards, and Democratic in politics.

James G. MacBride, of the firm of Nelson, Matter & Company, furniture manufacturers and dealers, Grand Rapids, is a native of Monroe, Mich., and was born Aug. 13, 1844. His father, James MacBride, emigrated from Fort Niagara to Detroit in an early day, and from Detroit to Monroe in 1833. His grandfather, whose name was also James, was a surgeon in the British regular army. Our subject was brought up and educated in his native town. In 1861 he entered the United States service in Co. D, 15th Mich. Vol. Inf. He was made Adjutant of his regiment soon after entering, and from that was promoted to Adjutant-General of the Brigade in May, 1862; and in 1863 was transferred to that of Captain of Co. D., of the 9th Mich. Cav. In 1864 he was promoted to Major of the same regiment. Mr. MacBride participated in the battles of Pitts-

burg Landing, Corinth, Iuka, of the engagements in the Vicksburg campaign, before he was transferred; and afterward Knoxville, Cumberland Gap, siege of Atlanta, and accompanied Sherman on his memorable march to the sea. Mr. MacBride came to Grand Rapids in 1877. He was married in 1870 to Miss Annie, daughter of Captain A. D. Perkins, of Monroe, Mich. They have one son—Thomas.

Edgar A. Maher, attorney, was born in Covington, Wyoming Co., N. Y., June 25, 1850; is son of Ira and Clarissa (Blackmond) Maher, the former a native of the Empire State and a farmer by occupation; his mother was born in Connecticut. Mr. Maher attended the schools of his native town, Middlebury Academy at Wyoming, N. Y., and the Academic Institute at Leroy, N. Y. He began the study of law at Michigan University in October, 1873, and was admitted to practice upon examination before the Supreme Court at Lansing the following April. He came to Grand Rapids in October, 1874, where he has since pursued the practice of his profession.

L. D. Marvin, M.D., was born at Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 26, 1851; is son of Harvey and Amelia (Tallman) Marvin; the former was an old practitioner of Buffalo, and died in 1872; the latter resides with her son. Dr. Marvin was educated at Buffalo and Fredonia, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., and in 1875 began the study of medicine with his brother, L. R. Marvin, of Muskegon; after a short time he matriculated at Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago and graduated in 1878. After a brief practice with his brother at Muskegon, he came in '79 to Grand Rapids. Office, 29 Monroe street.

Alexander Matthewson, proprietor marble yard, Almy street, near Union Depot, was born in Scotland, Aug. 12, 1833. His parents were Farquahar and Mary (McVicar) Matthewson, Highland Scotch. The former died when Mr. M. was three years old, the latter 10 years later. Our subject grew to manhood in his native country, and when 20 years of age came to America, locating at Brantford, Canada, and the following March at London, Canada. In August, 1854, he went to Detroit, Mich., where he learned the car-painter's trade. He next kept a boarding-house at Wyandotte, and in the winter of 1858-'9 chopped wood in the pine-lands of Canada. He then returned to Detroit, and soon after went to Woodstock, Canada, where he learned the marble and stone-cutter's trade, which business he has since followed. In 1873 he came to Grand Rapids, removing his family in 1875. A sketch of his business will be found in another chapter. Mr. Matthewson was married Sept. 15, 1864, to Jennie Johnston, a native of Woodstock, Canada. Six children have been sent to them—Rosanna I., Robert A., Frank F., William B. S., Charles W. and Mary Louisa. Mr. Matthewson, wife and daughter are members of the Westminster Presbyterian Church.

Elias Matter, of the firm of Nelson, Matter & Co., Grand Rapids, was born in Dauphin Co., Pa., Oct. 6, 1833. His parents,

Joseph and Catherine (Schupp) Matter, were also natives of Dauphin county. Our subject is the sixth of 10 children. When he was eight years old his father died, and the farm was bought by his grandfather, Geo. Matter. For three years his mother remained on the place with the five youngest children, and then married Mr. Blyston, a neighboring farmer. At 11 years of age Elias Matter engaged to work a year on a farm for his board and clothes and three months' schooling in the winter. From 1850 to 1853 he served an apprenticeship with Philip Bowman at the chair and cabinet-maker's trade, in Uniontown, Dauphin Co., Pa. He was then employed as a clerk for two years in a general store in Uniontown. In February, 1855, he went to Rochester, N. Y., where he worked in the chair factory of Gideon Leavenworth until the following September, when he came to Grand Rapids and clerked in the boot and shoe store of Samuel Green, where he remained until the spring of 1857. He then attended school three months, and taught during the winter and also the following winter. In 1859 he entered the employ of C. C. Comstock, a furniture manufacturer of Grand Rapids, where he worked at piece-work for about six months, and then became foreman. In the fall of 1862 he left the employ of Mr. Comstock and formed a partnership with Julius Berkey for the purpose of manufacturing furniture. They carried on an exclusive wholesale business. In October, 1863, they sold a share to Wm. A. Berkey, and in February, 1870, Mr. Matter sold his interest to his partners. He then, in April of the same year, purchased the interest of T. A. Comstock in the firm of Nelson, Comstock & Co., which firm name then became Nelson, Matter & Co., which is now the largest manufacturing company in Grand Rapids. Mr. Matter is a member of the Commandery, also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Encampment. His family attend the Congregational Church, of which Church Mrs. Matter is a member. He was married Aug. 17, 1858, to Miss Anna Toot, eldest daughter of Adam Toot, a farmer of Irving, Barry Co., Michigan. They have had nine children, of whom three sons and two daughters are living.

Moses May was born in Billigheim, Baden, Germany, June 15, 1840. He came to America, and settled at Adrian, Mich., in September, 1854, where he was engaged in a clothing house as clerk. In 1856 he went to Kalamazoo, and three years later returned to Adrian, and engaged in business for himself. He sold out in 1865, went to the City of New York, and embarked in jobbing transactions in gents' furnishing goods, at 110 Chambers st. In 1867 he came to Grand Rapids, and bought a half interest in the established clothing house of Julius and Joseph Houseman. He was married June 17, 1868, to Helen Harman, of New York. They have one daughter—Tilly, born Feb. 26, 1872.

George R. Mayhew, retail dealer in fine boots and shoes, 86 Monroe st., was born at South Abington, near Boston, Mass., in July, 1850. He is a son of Abijah J. Mayhew, who was a manu-



Albert C Stonebreaker

facturer of boots and shoes previous to the war. In 1861, at the commencement of the great Rebellion, and when 11 years of age, the subject of this sketch accompanied his father to Washington, D. C., and remained with him there in business until , when both came to this city. A. J. Mayhew formed a partnership with R. B. Loomis in the boot and shoe trade, and our subject remained in their employ until he accepted a position as traveling salesman for Edwin C. Burt, of New York. He was engaged with this and other leading boot and shoe manufacturers for some years, and, in October, 1878, purchased the stock and trade of T. M. McCord, who had been a leading boot and shoe dealer of Grand Rapids for over 10 years. Having been reared in this business, and made it a life work, he was soon able to stock his store with as fine an assortment of boots and shoes as was ever offered to the people of Kent county. During the years he has been engaged in business, his genial and courteous deportment, coupled with a characteristic energy and perseverance, has won for him the esteem and good will of the better class of citizens of the Grand River Valley. Mr. Mayhew is the sole agent of the celebrated Edwin C. Burt, Burt & Mears, and Burt & Packard shoes in Grand Rapids, which affords him large and steadily increasing sales. He was married at Boston, Mass., in 1878, and one child has been given to bless this union.

Fred A. Maynard, Prosecuting Attorney, was born at Ann Arbor, Jan. 20, 1852. His parents, John W. and Mary J. (Willcoxson) Maynard, settled in Washtenaw county in 1824. The former was born in Massachusetts, the latter in New York. Of their five children, Mr. Maynard, of this sketch, was the youngest. He received the rudiments of his education at the ward schools of his native city, and in 1870 entered the literary department of the University and graduated in the classical course in 1874. In the fall of the same year he began his preparatory course of study in the law department of the University, completed office study with Henry M. Cheever of Detroit, and was admitted to the bar May 27, 1875. He graduated in his University course in March, 1876. He came to this city in December following, and was in the office of Taggart, Simonds & Fletcher, attorneys, and remained with them until Jan. 1, 1877, when he accepted a position as Deputy Prosecuting Attorney with Captain S. H. Ballard. The copartnership of Ballard & Maynard continued until Jan. 1, 1880. He practiced his profession singly until Jan. 1, 1881, when he formed a business relation with Geo. P. Wanty (firm name Maynard & Wanty). He was nominated on the Republican ticket July 28, 1880, for Prosecuting Attorney and was elected in November following. He was married Oct. 24, 1878, to Charlotte B., youngest daughter of James N. Nelson of this city. They have one daughter.

Peter Mc Callum, of James Dolbee & Co., funeral directors and proprietors of the Grand Rapids Cloth Casket Co., was born near Pontiac, Oakland Co., Mich., Aug. 11, 1853. His parents were

Archibald and Mary (Taylor) Mc Callum, Highland Scotch, who came to this country many years ago. The latter died in 1866, and the former in 1872. Mr. Mc Callum was reared on a farm in Oakland county, attending the district schools, and subsequently the Grand Rapids Commercial College, where he obtained a good business training. In 1878 he was employed as bookkeeper by the Grand Rapids Burial Case Co., and was the efficient Secretary and Treasurer when the business closed out. In April, 1881, Mr. Mc Callum formed a co-partnership with James Dolbee, in his present business. The firm enjoys a good trade, and finds a ready sale for all goods manufactured. Mr. Mc Callum is a member of the Republican party. He was married in November, 1880, to Jennie Shafer, a native of Paris tp., and a resident of Grand Rapids.

Gilbert M. Mc Cray, foreman of the Valley City Iron Works, was born at Skaneateles, Onondaga Co., N. Y., in 1826, and is a son of James and Jane (Marshall) Mc Cray. He attended the schools of his native State, and in July, 1838, accompanied his parents to Grandville, Mich., where his father erected a foundry, machine shop and flouring mill. When quite young, Mr. Mc Cray learned the machinist's trade with his father, and removed with parents to Grand Rapids in the winter of 1843-'4. His father admitted Daniel Ball as a partner in the business, and when the former died, 1851, Mr. Ball and the two sons, Stewart B. and our subject, took charge of the business, the firm name remaining Mc Cray & Ball. In 1854 the brothers sold out to Mr. Ball, and soon after erected a large machine shop on Erie st., where they remained a short time. After two or three removals the stock and trade was purchased by the Leitelt Bros. Mr. Mc Cray has always taken an active interest in politics, and in the spring of 1858 was elected Mayor of Grand Rapids on the Democratic ticket, serving in that capacity one year. He was married Oct. 6, 1877, to Abbie O. Emery, a native of Grandville, and a daughter of Nathan and Mary (Arnold) Emery. Mrs. Mc Cray is a member of the Episcopal Church.

Wm. T. Mc Gurrin, of the firm of Sproul & Mc Gurrin, son of Manius and Ellen (Malone) Mc Gurrin, was born in Grand Rapids Feb. 16, 1857. He obtained his education at the common school, and at 17 engaged as clerk in a grocery with Calkins Bros. a year, and afterwards served an apprenticeship of two and one half years with Thomas Smith & Co., plumbers and gas-fitters, No. 126 Monroe st.; at the end of that period he formed a partnership with Robert Sproul and they established their business at No. 6 Monroe st., under Mills & Lacy's drug store; a short time after they removed to 126 Monroe st., and in April, 1879, came to their present place where they keep all sorts of heaters, hot-air furnaces, steam boilers, ventilators, registers and full lines of plumber's fixtures; their stock being worth about \$5,000; they do an annual business of \$20,000. He was married May 5, 1881, to Kittie, daughter of Jeremiah and Kate Ryan, born in 1858 in Croton, Mich. Mr. Mc Gurrin is a member of the Grand Rapids Guards, also belongs to the "Mozarts."

Rev. Patrick Joseph Mc Manus, Priest of St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Church, corner Oak and Sheldon sts., Grand Rapids, was born in County Fermanagh, Ireland, Dec. 23, 1840. When 12 years of age he accompanied a friend to America, locating at New York city, where he attended the Jesuit College. He subsequently went to Bardstown, Ky., where he spent six years in St. Thomas' Seminary. He finished his studies at Montreal, in a three-years course, and was ordained Priest June 6, 1865. His first charge was at Grattan, Mich., where he remained six years. In November, 1871, he was appointed to the congregation at Grand Rapids, and then went to Europe, returning the April following, and assuming his duties. In 1873 St. Andrew's Parochial School was erected, under his charge. The corner-stone of that fine edifice, St. Andrew's church, was laid in 1875, and the building was dedicated Dec. 17, 1876. The cost of the building was \$73,000. The communicants number over 4,000. Rev. Mc Manus is a man of genial spirit and courteous manner, and is well respected by all who know him.

Daniel McNaughton, book-keeper of the Grand Rapids Manufacturing Company, was born in Hillsdale Co., Mich., July 1, 1837. When two years of age, his parents, Alexander and Margaret (McFarland) McNaughton, natives of Scotland, removed to Plainfield tp., Kent Co., where Daniel was reared to manhood. He worked on a farm, and obtained his literary education in the Grand Rapids High School, subsequently teaching school for three years. When the war commenced, he enlisted in the 7th Mich. Cav., which was attached to the Michigan Cavalry Brigade (Custer's), in the Army of the Potomac. The 7th was, at different times, under the command of Grant and Sheridan, and when the war closed was sent to the Rocky Mountains to protect the settlers and guard the mails from attack by hostile Indians. After being discharged, Mr. McNaughton came back to Grand Rapids and engaged in the grocery business on Monroe street, and three years later entered upon the duties of County Clerk, being re-elected in 1870. In April, 1871, he resigned his position, and went to Chicago to engage in the real-estate business, but the fire of Oct. 9, that same year, destroyed all his property. He returned to Grand Rapids, and for two years was engaged in real estate. He then purchased an interest in the firm of Spalding, Kleinhans & Company, furniture dealers. Three years later, March, 1881, he accepted his present position. Mr. McNaughton is a member of the Masonic order. He was united in marriage July 2, 1867, to Grace M. Godwin, of Chicago, a daughter of Henry M. and Mary T. (Brown) Godwin, the former an old pioneer of Kent county. They have one child—Mabel Mary.

James A. McPherson, M. D., was born in Upper Canada, March 26, 1849; is son of William and Tryphena (Kelley) McPherson; the former was a native of Scotland and an early settler in Ontario, Canada; the latter was born in Canada, of Irish parentage. They died when the Doctor was nine years old, and he maintained him-

self working on a farm until the age of 17. He had obtained a fair degree of education by attending school winters, and he found employment in a drug-store in Canada, where he remained a year and a half, studying medicine meanwhile. In 1869-'70 he attended lectures at the University of Michigan; came to Grand Rapids and entered the drug-store of E. B. Escott as clerk, and 18 months afterward went to the Medical College of Detroit, acting at the same time as Assistant in the Marine Hospital. He took his degree March 20, 1872, and began practice at Dearborn, returning a month later to Grand Rapids. He soon after formed a partnership with Dr. J. F. Grove, which relation existed one year. Dr. McPherson has since practiced his profession alone, and enjoys a steadily-increasing and lucrative practice. He is a member of the Grand Rapids, Northwestern and State Medical societies. He was married Dec. 25, 1873, to Gertrude Long, of this city, who died May 13, 1876. The Doctor was again married, Feb. 1, 1878, to Jessie A. Long, sister of his former wife; they have one son—Alexander G., born in this city May 23, 1880.

Arthur Meigs, groceryman, 55 and 57 Canal street, was born at Stanbridge, Missisquoi, Pro. of Quebec, Canada, in 1846. His parents, Daniel and Caroline (Laselle) Meigs, were natives of Franklin Co., Vt.; his father was born in 1801, his mother in 1804. At about the age of 17 he became clerk in a country store. In January, 1866, he came to Grand Rapids, and entered the employ of D. W. Bryan, in the real estate business, as general manager of transactions. After two years he engaged with D. B. Comstock, on Canal street, in wholesale grocery business; 18 months after he sold out to his partner and returned to his former employ. In the summer of 1871 he engaged in the Yankee notion business, running a wholesale wagon. He sold out to D. C. Bishop, and engaged as traveling salesman for E. Plumb, Sons & Company, and four years later, in November, 1876, bought out the jobbing branch of their business in teas, spices and tobacco, located at No. 8 Pearl street. He moved to 14 Pearl street. He continued his business there until June, 1879, when he formed a partnership with William Dunham, of Manistee, as special partner, firm known as Arthur Meigs & Co. In December, 1880, they removed to their present stand; they keep a full line of groceries, stock of \$40,000 to \$50,000, annual business amounting to \$500,000. Mr. Meigs owns a house, and lots 22 and 24 Waterloo street; also his residence at 141 Lyon street. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Valley City Lodge, No. 86, also Grand Royal Chapter, De Molai Commandery, No. 5, and DeWitt Clinton Consistory, Scottish rite. He was married in Wyoming, Kent Co., Nov. 25, 1869, to Charlotte, daughter of William R. and Caroline (Harlow) Godwin, born in that tp. in 1848; they have three children, born at Grand Rapids as follows: Louise C., Sept. 27, 1870; Gerda E., April 7, 1878, and Delia G., March 6, 1880.

J. M. Metheany, Superintendent of the Northern Division of the G. R. & I. R. R., residence Grand Rapids, was born in Allen Co., Ohio, in 1839. He is the second of 12 children, 11 of whom are living, and five being engaged in "railroading." His father, R. R. Metheany, was a pioneer railroad man of the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. Our subject attended the public schools when young, but when 12 years of age entered a general store as clerk, remaining in such position seven years. He then learned telegraphy at Upper Sandusky, Ohio, and soon after took charge of the office at Lima, Ohio, on the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. He subsequently entered the Superintendent's office at Fort Wayne, as operator, and was finally promoted as Train Dispatcher and Master of Transportation. He was afterward appointed Superintendent of the Southern Division of the G. R. & I. R. R., with headquarters at Ft. Wayne, Ind., but in May, 1876, was given charge of the Northern Division, with office at Grand Rapids. Mr. Metheany is also President of the Bay View & Crooked Lake R. R. Co., a short line from Petoskey north.

John T. Miller, attorney at law, was born at Torrington, Conn., Oct. 28, 1832. He left home at 16 years of age to attend school at East Hampton, Mass. There he prepared for college and entered Yale, from which well-known institution he graduated in 1854. He afterward came West and taught school at Richland, Kalamazoo Co., Mich., for two years. He then came to Kent county in the fall of 1858, and entered the law office of Withey & Gray. He continued the study of law until admitted to the bar of Kent county, in March, 1859. He then commenced practice, and had associated with him as partners William Ashby and James B. Wilson until 1870, and since that time has practiced alone. He married Miss Sarah E. Wykes, of Grand Rapids, May 26, 1875, and they have one daughter, Anna W.

Loomis A. Miller, attorney, was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., March 7, 1843. His ancestors were Puritans and came here from England. His father, Ashur Miller, was a farmer and a native of Massachusetts; was educated for a physician, but never practiced. Mr. Miller is one of a family of two sons and three daughters. His only brother, Charles E., died in Ottawa county. His father settled in New York and in 1853 came thence to Tallmadge, Ottawa Co., and located on a farm of 80 acres, which he developed from the forest. Mr. Miller was about 10 years old and found much enjoyment in "roughing" it as a pioneer. Game was plenty and he became an expert in rifle practice and made many a good shot at a deer on the run. He went to school in his native county in New York, but from the time he was 10 years of age until he was 22, he remained at home and assisted in clearing and improving the homestead. When this duty was discharged he went to school, first to the district school at Tallmadge, and afterward to Prof. Everett's select school at Grand Rapids. In December, 1868, he entered the law office of John T. Holmes, of Grand Rapids, and read for his profession until June, 1871. December 28, 1870, he was ad-

mitted, on examination, to practice in the Circuit Courts, and Supreme Court of the State of Michigan. He was examined before the United States Court, April 8, 1871, and admitted to practice in the District and Circuit Courts of the United States. He opened an office at Holland, Ottawa Co., in the latter part of June, 1871, and lost his office and library in the fire of October 7, when the city was burned. October 10 he came to Grand Rapids and established himself on Canal street. He formed a partnership with Peter O. Voorhies, in June, 1874, locating at 26 Canal street, under the style of Miller & Voorhies. Jan. 20, 1881, the connection terminated, and he continues his practice singly. He was married Oct. 7, 1875, to Libbie J. Hyde, of Grand Rapids; they have twin children—Evelyn L. and Fannie E.

Samuel Miller, one of the early residents of Grand Rapids city, was born Jan. 25, 1818, at Harrisburg, Pa. His father, Henry, was of German descent, and also a native of Pennsylvania. By trade he was a wheelwright, and later made farming his business. He reared a family of seven children. Samuel is the eldest, and when five years of age his parents moved to Monroe Co., N. Y., and located near Rochester, on a piece of wild land heavily timbered. This they developed into a good farm which made for them a comfortable home. The country at that time afforded slim school advantages, and Samuel, with his younger brothers and sister, gained their schooling by hard study under most unfavorable circumstances. The parents both lived on the homestead until their death, the father's occurring in June, 1865, and the mother's two years later, the same month of the year. Samuel remained at home until 24 years of age. In the year 1842 he made a prospective trip West, but returned home after an eight months' absence, during which time he spent a few months in Cass county, at Adamsville, where he acquired the cooper's trade. Upon his return home he pursued farming for about eight years in Monroe county, and in 1849 sold out and engaged in the mercantile trade at Churchville, same county. He disposed of his stock and came to Grand Rapids in 1854. Upon his arrival he engaged in a dry-goods store as salesman, and soon commenced barter in real estate loans, etc. In 1861, with the general depression of business at that time, he suffered severe losses to the extent that he was compelled to commence at the foot of the ladder once more and work his way upward, which he did with renewed energy. He soon found himself again in business. He entered the produce commission and lumberman's supplies trade, which he followed with success for about 11 years, when he sold out and put his money into West Bridge street real estate, which was burned over in the notable fire of 1875, destroying many good buildings which were insured for small amounts. He soon erected a new brick structure upon the burnt district, and now owns a fine brick block, being Nos. 38, 40 and 42 West Bridge street, corner of Court. He has been closely identified with the business development of Grand Rapids city since his ad-

vent to the State, and as a pioneer justly merits mention in a history of Kent county.

Chas. W. Mills, druggist, was born Aug. 31, 1850, at Grand Rapids; is son of Warren P. and Alice W. Mills, old settlers of Kent county. He attended the public schools of the city, and in 1869 entered the University at Ann Arbor, and in 1871 graduated from the pharmacy department. In 1873 he embarked in the drug business in partnership with James D. Lacey. Their establishment is at No. 8 Canal street, where they handle full lines of all classes of goods common to their business, and are ranked among the leading commercial houses of the city. Mr. Mills is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and is a regular attendant on the services of St. Mark's Episcopal Church. He owns a third-interest in the Spa Bottling Works, and is Vice-President of the Mills & Lacey M'f'g Co.; has been very successful in business, and is well respected by all with whom he is acquainted.

Alexander Milmine, of H. B. Milmine & Co., proprietors Novelty Iron Works, Grand Rapids, was born in Canada, Aug. 30, 1822. His parents were Alexander and Hannah (Todd) Milmine, natives respectively of Canada and Connecticut. The subject of this sketch obtained a common-school education, and when 18 years of age entered upon a three years' apprenticeship, at the cooper's trade. At the end of this time he opened a shop for himself at Beachville, Canada, where he remained five years. After farming for three years, and four years spent in the mercantile trade at Princeton, Canada, he located at Racine, Wis., and engaged in the grocery business. Three years later he came to Grand Rapids, and in 1863 enlisted in Co. A, 1st Mich. Eng., marching with Sherman "down to the sea," and serving till the close of the war. Soon after coming back to this city he engaged in the iron trade, which business he has since followed. Mr. Milmine was Alderman from the Fourth ward before the war, and since that period has represented the Seventh ward in the same capacity, his official record numbering 10 years. He is a member of Lodge No. 250, I. O. O. F., West Side, and also of Champlain Post, G. A. R. He was united in marriage in 1844 to Elizabeth C. Beamer, a native of Canada. Of the seven children born to them six are living---Alfred A., Henry B., Freeman S., George E., Edna R. and Marion. Alice is deceased.

J. Miner, proprietor Palace Hat Store, 27 Monroe st., was born in Steuben Co., N. Y., Nov. 5, 1837. His parents were Asa B. and Ruth (Cotton) Miner, the former a farmer of Steuben county, and both natives of Connecticut. Mr. Miner grew to manhood at Prattsburg, N. Y., and there received his education. When 26 years of age he went to Berlin, Ottawa Co., Mich., and was engaged in the general mercantile trade at that point for seven years. He first came to Grand Rapids, in 1861, and has made that city his home since, although being away a portion of the time. In March, 1879, he established the hat and cap busi-

ness, and in 1881 purchased his present stock. His success has exceeded his most sanguine expectations, and he enjoys the largest trade in his line of goods, of any firm in the city. Mr. Miner is a member of Valley City Lodge, No. 86 (Masonic). He was married Nov. 12, 1867, to Dicie Lapham, of Rockford, Kent Co., Mich., who died in December, 1872. He was again married April 5, 1881, to Marion Lewis, a resident of Grand Rapids, and a member of the First Congregational Church.

John Mitchell, of the firm of Kinney & Mitchell, 146 North Kent st.; blacksmiths, was born in Canada Oct. 23, 1846. He learned his trade at the age of 16 and has followed it since. In 1864 he came to Grand Rapids and worked for Fiebig & Rathman on Canal st. four years; formed a partnership with Malachi Kinney and began business on Canal st.; three years after they removed to their present quarters. In July, 1871, they were burned out, when Mr. Mitchell lost about \$1,000. They settled temporarily on the West Side and were burned out again within two weeks, when they located in a new shop rebuilt on the site of the old one at 146 North Kent st. They shoe about 200 horses a week and employ seven men. Mr. Mitchell was married in London, Canada, Sept. 22, 1869, to Mary, daughter of John and Ann Coleman, born in Ireland in 1849. She died Aug. 31, 1879. Mr. Mitchell is a member of the Roman Catholic Church, and owns a residence and lot at 148 Ottawa st.

Edward Mohl was born June 8, 1829, in Stuttgart, Wurtemberg, Germany, where he was educated for the ministry and was well informed in five different languages. He came to the United States in 1846 and learned the trade of cigar-maker with his uncle in New York city where he remained till 1849, when he came to Grand Rapids city and engaged in the manufacture and sale of cigars in the old Brunson House building; he remained one year and, the house being too small for his business, he returned East and settled in Connecticut, where he was engaged very extensively in his business till 1854, when he again came to this city and finally opened business at No. 39 Pearl st., where his son Edward E. now keeps. He carried on a very heavy business in his line the last 10 years of his life, with Mr. Hugo Schneider. The firm is known all over the State as Mohl & Schneider. They did an annual business of \$150,000. He was married the same year he came to this city to Mary, daughter of Frederick and Sophia Greiner, born in the same place as her husband, in 1837. They had five children, all still living, born in the following order: Edward E., Robert W., Emily C., Mary S. and Louise. In 1870, in company with his brother-in-law, Julius Greiner, he built a saw and flouring mill at Lisbon, Ottawa Co., where they invested about \$25,000, and transacted business four years and sunk about \$12,000, when they exchanged it for 360 acres of land in Alpine tp. He also took a great interest in political matters, and served one term as Alderman of this city; Controller two years, and was

several times nominated for Mayor but declined. He was founder of the German Humboldt Masonic Lodge of this city, of which he was Master at the time of his death. He was also a member of the American Masonic fraternity, and founder of the German-English school of this city, in which he invested several thousand dollars without any return, and was elected President and Treasurer of the board at the time of its organization, which position he held till the time of his death, which occurred Nov. 11, 1874. Mr. Mohl was a very liberal and charitable man, and was well liked by every one with whom he was engaged in a business way. He was eminently successful in business, and had accumulated about \$60,000 in real estate. He erected two large brick stores on Canal st. and a fine \$10,000 residence corner Cherry and Lafayette sts. We give a portrait of Mr. Mohl on another page.

Edward E. Mohl, of the firm of Mohl & Kenning, No. 39 Pearl st., and son of Edward and Mary (Greiner) Mohl, was born in Grand Rapids July 20, 1858, where he attended the common schools till 16 years of age, then entered the Notre Dame College of Indiana, where he remained two years and graduated with high honors. He then took a one year's course in G. B. Swensberg's Business College of this city. Six weeks after leaving college his father, Edward Mohl, pioneer cigar manufacturer and tobacconist of this city, died (Nov. 11, 1874), his son Edward E. succeeding to the business. He carried on the business alone 18 months at No. 12 Canal st., then removed to the Porter block and admitted Mr. John E. Kenning as partner. After transacting business there nearly two years they removed to their present location, No. 39 Pearl st., where they keep a full line of tobaccos, cigars, and smoker's articles. They occupy the whole of the four-story building, the second floor being used as a store-room, the third for manufacturing purposes, the fourth for drying. They employ 13 hands in the house, also have two traveling salesmen on the road. They carry a stock of about \$10,000 for the wholesale and retail trade, and do an annual business of \$40,000. Mr. Mohl also has 80 acres of choice land in sec. 32, Alpine tp., two lots corner Cherry and East sts., besides holding considerable paper in shape of mortgages, etc., in various parts of the county. He is a careful, shrewd business young man and has already earned his place among the substantial business men of this city.

John Mohrhard, dealer in all kinds of fresh and salt meats, No. 115 Canal st., and son of Christian and Christina Mohrhard, was born in Germany in 1835. He came to the United States in 1853 to this city, and worked in the butchering business six months for Jonn M. Zinser & Kusterer, then engaged 18 months with Kruger & Tusch. He then engaged in partnership with John M. Zinser on the West Side three years. He then took a six months' trip to California, and again returned to this city and engaged with his former partner till 1861, when they dissolved and he formed a new partnership with J. C. Widoe, Monroe st., and on Canal st., which

lasted till 1867, when he went in with John Piles, and they transacted business together 18 months. He then began business alone directly opposite his present place of business, where he remained till 1876, when he moved to his present place, where he keeps a choice stock of fresh, salt and dried meats constantly on hand and does an annual business of from \$80,000 to \$100,000. He was married in this city in 1866 to Martha J, daughter of Jesse and Terresa (Gunder) Widoe, born in Ohio in 1847. They have one child—Addie L., born in this city Jan. 26, 1871. He is a member of the Odd Fellows and German Workingmen's societies. He has kept the Bridge Street House on Bridge and Kent sts., he owns a half interest in the Star Bakery building, and one house and lot, 166 Ottawa st., and one house and lot on Bridge st., also 10 acres of land in Walker tp. He also owns the most of Mohrhard's addition.

Hon. Robert M. Montgomery was born at Eaton Rapids, Eaton Co., Mich., May 12, 1849. His father, Johnson Montgomery, is a native of the State of New York, and settled in Michigan in 1836. Mr. Montgomery obtained his early education at the common schools of his native place, and at 18 commenced teaching in the vicinity of Benton Harbor. He was thus occupied two years and began the study of law at Hart, Washtenaw Co., with Hon. J. Russell, present Judge of the Fourteenth Circuit. He was admitted to the bar in 1870 and entered upon the practice of his profession at Pentwater, Oceana Co., where he continued in practice seven years. He was a short time Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue; was four years Prosecuting Attorney of Oceana county. In 1877 he came to Grand Rapids and opened a law office, and has been constantly and profitably engaged, and since removing to Grand Rapids has held the office of United States Attorney. In April, 1881, he was elected Judge of the Seventeenth Judicial Circuit and will assume the duties of the position Jan. 1, 1882. He was married in 1873 to Theo. Wadsworth of Pentwater. They have two children—Morris and Stanley.

Heman N. Moore, of the firm of Rice & Moore, No. 101 Monroe st., was born at North Anson, Me., in 1842; is son of William and Almeda (Wyman) Moore. His father died when he was 13 years old, and, as eldest son, was placed under responsibilities which necessitated immediate activity. The family moved to Grand Rapids and he engaged with the firm of Kellog, White & Co., on Monroe st. In 1860 he entered the postoffice under N. L. Avery; in July, 1861, he enlisted in Co. D, 8th Reg. M. V. I., Capt. E. B. Church. After one and a half years' service he rose to the rank of 1st Lieut., and was transferred to Co. K, 7th Mich. Cav., Custer's Brigade, where he acted as Captain three years, part of the time on "detached service." He reached the rank of Brevet Colonel and was discharged Dec. 13, 1865, at Jackson, Mich. He was in 13 regular engagements, besides numerous skirmishes while in the 8th Mich. Reg., and was wounded at Antietam in the left arm,

and July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, received a sabre cut on the head, his horse was killed, himself captured and in a few days he escaped. After his transfer he was in 19 severe engagements. Mr. Moore was married at Grand Rapids Feb. 4, 1864, to Ellen L., daughter of Gaius S. and Mary L. Deane, born in this city in 1843; they have had five children and have three living—Florence, Donna A. and Harold B. Mr. Moore owns his residence at No. 190 Division st., a lot on Canal st., 3,000 acres of grazing land near San Antonio, Texas, and 1,000 acres of timber land not far from Galveston. He has been Under Sheriff two years, is a member of the Masonic Order and Commander of the De Molai Commandery, Knights Templar; also belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic, Custer Post.

John Elliott Moore, of Grand Rapids, was born in Roxbury, Delaware Co., N. Y., Aug. 5, 1848. His father, John B. Moore, was a native of Roxbury, a dairy farmer by occupation, and was born Nov. 21, 1804. He lived in his native place until he came West, in 1855, and settled at Palo, Ill., where he still lives. He received his early schooling in the common schools of his native town, and afterward attended Rock River Seminary at Mount Morris, Ill. He entered Cornell University at Ithaca, N. Y., in 1868, and graduated from this institution in 1871, and in the fall of that year he commenced reading law with John W. Champlain, of Grand Rapids, and was admitted to the bar of Kent county in September, 1873. In the spring of 1876 he graduated from the law department of Michigan University. In December, 1876, he became the junior partner of the firm of Champlain & Moore, of Grand Rapids. They have a well-established and lucrative practice. Mr. Moore was married June 1, 1881, to Miss Elizabeth Stevens, daughter of Samuel Stevens, of Stamford, Delaware Co., N. Y.

Moran & Anderson, proprietors of Moran's restaurant. This famous resort, the finest of the kind in the State of Michigan, was first opened to the public in 1879. Mr. Moran erected the Moran block, of brick, at a cost of \$6,000, and fitted up the interior regardless of expense. The house was erected under the supervision of Frank Anderson, the junior member of the firm, who has been in the restaurant and hotel business for over 16 years. The basement is used for kitchen, ice meat box, wine and fruit cellars. The first floor for a dining-room, with a fine bar-room in front, presided over in day-time by the genial Harry Hubbard, who is also a member of the orchestra of Power's Opera House. The upper floor is fitted up with private rooms and parlors, especially for private suppers and parties. The furniture, and in fact everything about the building, was made to order, and the inside presents a very neat and tasty appearance. The senior member, Charles Moran, was born in Grand Rapids, July 7, 1854. He is a son of James L. Moran, who was chief of the Grand Rapids Police force for ten years. Mr. Moran was reared and educated in his native

city, and for several years was bookkeeper for his father. His father resigned his position, and the son followed his example. In 1879 he started in his present business. He was married Dec. 26, 1877, to Kate, daughter of John McDonald, a wholesale grocer of Grand Rapids. Frank Anderson, the junior member, was born at Hoboken, N. J., June 14, 1854, and is a son of William H. Anderson. He was reared and educated at New York city, and went to Chicago at an early day. After the great fire of 1871, he came to Grand Rapids, and in 1879 took charge of Mr. Moran's business as manager. On Feb. 1, 1881, he was admitted as a partner. Mr. Anderson was married Aug. 16, 1881, to Dell W. Martin, a resident of Laingsburg, Mich.

James P. Moran, livery man, 47 to 51 Louis street, was born in Canada in 1851; is son of Dennis and Mary Moran. He was reared on a farm; his parents came to this city in 1858, and when 11 years old he left home to make his own way in the world. He worked some years as a farm hand, and in 1869 set out on a trip through Illinois, Wisconsin, etc. He spent four years in Janesville, Wis., and engaged in lumbering in the northern part of this State three years. In 1878 he engaged in traffic in horses shipped to Grand Rapids from Indiana. In 1880 he bought his present business, the oldest in the city, established in 1838.

Hon. Jefferson Morrison, an honored pioneer of Michigan, and the first Probate Judge of Kent county, was born at Milton, Saratoga Co., N. Y., July 15, 1805. His father, Junius Morrison, was a native of Rhode Island. Judge Morrison was reared to manhood in his native State, receiving his early education in the district schools, and subsequently attending an academy at Castleton, Vt. When young he learned the tanning trade, and was engaged in that business at Galway, Saratoga Co., until 1831. He then went to Western New York, and six months later came to Detroit, Mich., entering the employ of Judge Ingersoll, who was engaged in the manufacture of leather at that place. In 1834 he was appointed Inspector of Leather for Wayne Co., Ter. of Mich., by Governor George B. Porter, and the following year was commissioned Justice of the Peace for Kalamazoo county, which then included Kent county, by Governor Stevens T. Mason. In the spring of 1835 he came to Grand Rapids, and established a trading store at the foot of Monroe street, now known as the "Campau Place." This was the first general store opened at Grand Rapids, and for several years Judge Morrison did a thriving and lucrative business. In 1836 he brought his wife from Detroit, by stage, but when they reached Middleville the Thornapple river was flooded, and they were forced to seek some other mode of passage. Judge Morrison found some Indians of his acquaintance, of whom he borrowed two canoes. He placed his wife and trunk in one, with two squaws, while he went ahead in the other one, to look after some land he had previously purchased at Cascade. While crossing over a rapid, the canoe which contained his wife filled with water,

and her trunk floated down the stream. The squaws finally brought the canoe to shore, and Mrs. Morrison reached the bank in safety. They finally reached Robinson's trading-post, where they remained over night, and the next day finished their perilous journey. The same year, 1836, Judge Morrison entered the land and laid out the villages of Saranac, Ionia Co., and Cascade, Kent Co. In 1835, having made some purchases of real estate at Grand Rapids, he started on a prospecting tour, with Chicago as the objective point. In company with Rix Robinson, he started down the Grand river in a canoe. The first night they stopped at a deserted trading-post, and the next day arrived at Grand Haven. Here they obtained two Indian ponies and an Indian to pilot them to the mouth of the Kalamazoo river. They arrived there after dark, and employed an Indian and two squaws to pilot them along the lake shore to the point nearest Chicago. They finally reached St. Joseph, where they engaged passage on a small schooner bound for Chicago. The real-estate market there was much excited, and Judge Morrison disposed of one lot, at Grand Rapids, at a clear profit of \$300. He then purchased a pony and returned to Detroit. Judge Morrison's Indian name was Poc-to-go-nin-ne, by which he was known to all the tribes throughout the State. In 1852 Judge Morrison transferred his business from Grand Rapids to the forks of the Muskegon river, in Newaygo county, where he laid out the village of Croton. He sold out two years later, and returned to Grand Rapids. In 1860 he purchased a stock of groceries on Monroe street, but in 1866 sold his interest in the business, and has since led a retired life. He was married in 1836 to Caroline, daughter of Abram Gill, of Detroit. Five children were born to them, one daughter and four sons—Sarah, Lewis C., Walter B., George and Byron. Mrs. Morrison departed this life in 1850, and Mr. Morrison was again married, at Grand Rapids, to Wealthy M. Davis. They have five living children—Fred., Ella, Mary, Lucy and James. John is deceased. In 1836 Judge Morrison was elected Judge of Probate of Kent county, the first incumbent of that office. He laid out and platted Morrison's Addition to the city of Grand Rapids, and in various ways has proven himself to be a man of public spirit and enterprise. During his life of nearly four-score years, Judge Morrison has passed through many trials and hardships, but in his declining years, he rests quietly from the cares and storms of an active business career, and lives in the enjoyment of the days gone by, and the esteem and good-will of the entire community.

Robert W. Morris was born in New York on the 13th of October, 1816, and died at Grand Rapids on the 5th of May, 1866. When 18 years old, having saved some money by the exercise of great economy, he went to Michigan, and bought 80 acres of land in Oakland county. In 1837 he removed to Grand Rapids tp., and, in partnership with L. Covell and W. I. Blakely, engaged in business in a saw-mill, six miles from what was then the village of

Grand Rapids. In 1838 he dissolved this connection, and, removing to Muskegon, entered into partnership with Martin Ryerson, in manufacturing lumber, which the firm sold in Chicago, where they had two large lumber yards. They owned, in course of time, two large saw-mills at Muskegon, vessels to carry lumber to Chicago, and the first steamer that navigated Lake Michigan between these localities. They began, in 1838, with a capital of but \$6,000, and, 27 years later, when Mr. Morris retired, he received \$250,000 as his share. In the spring of 1865 Mr. Morris removed to Grand Rapids, where he purchased 20 acres of land, with improvements, that made it the finest place of residence in the city. This property is, at present, worth five times as much as it cost. During his residence at Muskegon, Mr. Morris was Mayor of that city six years, and also held minor offices. He attended the Congregational Church, but was a generous contributor to all religious denominations. He married at Chicago, on the 4th of August, 1852, Miss Sarah A. Joslyn. This union was blessed with three children, two daughters and a son, who are still living, the consolation of their widowed mother. Mrs. Morris manages the estate with a high degree of business ability. She has never ceased to mourn the loss of her noble husband. In an estimate of the character of Mr. Morris, peculiar traits are noticeable, and worth placing on record. He abhorred profane language to such a degree that those in his employment seldom indulged in it. He possessed magnetic power over those with whom he had acquaintance or dealings, winning not only their respect, but their affection. His life influenced happily all who came in contact with him; and, with that not unusual combination in the nature of some men, he was brave as he was good, tender and affectionate as he was strong and manly. Upon reaching Michigan, in the early days of his manhood, his whole property consisted of 80 acres of wild land in the Territory; at his death, which occurred when he was but 50 years old, he was the owner of real and personal property valued at more than a quarter of a million of dollars. Mr. Morris may, with propriety, take rank among the self-made men of Michigan.

Rev. Marx Moses, Pastor of the Temple Emanu El, Grand Rapids, was born in Bavaria, in March, 1834. His parents were Samuel and Rosine (Meyers) Moses. Mr. Moses was educated at Vienna, under Professor Sulzer, and at Frankfort-on-the-Main, under Dr. Stein. At these places he prepared for the ministry, and, when 17 years of age, was stationed at Strasbourg, France, where he remained four years, and two years at Baden. In 1856 he came to America, and was Pastor of Yeshurun Congregation four years; Turner Street Congregation, New York city, three years; Jewish Synagogue, Peoria, Ill., 10 years. He then went to New Orleans, La., where, during the yellow-feverscourage of 1878, he lost his wife, two sons and one daughter, in one week. After four years' labor there, he was called to Madison,

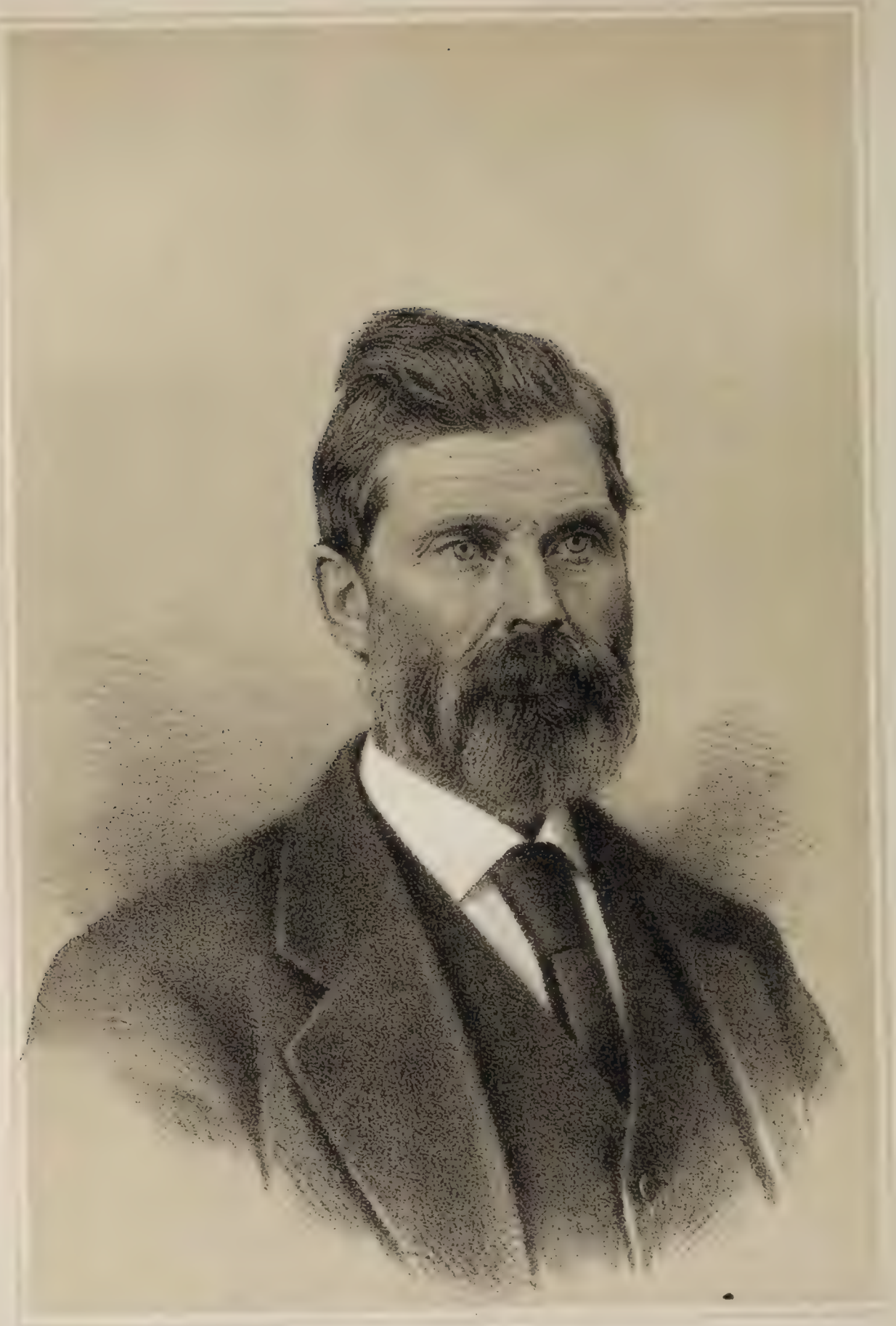
Ind., where he remained two years, and in August, 1881, accepted a call to his present charge. Mr. Moses is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having taken the 33d degree. He is also connected with the Sons of the Covenant (Hebrews). While a resident of Peoria, Ill., he was a neighbor of Col. Robert Ingersoll, and the two became very warm friends. Mr. Moses was married, in 1859, to Caroline Bookbinder, a native of Nuremberg, Bavaria. Two daughters are the survivors of the children—Hattie and Bertha.

Amos S. Musselman, of the firm of Fox, Musselman & Loveridge, was born Oct. 19, 1851, near Gettysburg, Pa. He is a son of Major John and Susan (Meyers) Musselman, and attended the common schools until 16, when he entered the Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, and three and one-half years after went to Eastman's National Business College, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where he took a full commercial course. He taught in the office and banking department four months; in the fall of 1876 he came to this city, and represented Peter Graff in the firm of Graff & McSkimmin, coffee and spice dealers, 56 Kent street. The firm bought out the interest of Samuel Fox in the firm of S. Fox & Co., wholesale grocers at Nos. 17 and 19 South Division st., where Mr. M. remained until February, 1879; he engaged as bookkeeper for Hibbard & Graff until March, 1880. In June of that year he formed a partnership with James Fox and L. L. Loveridge, and Nov. 1, 1881, they removed to Peck's block, where they are engaged in extensive wholesale grocery trade. He was married near Lancaster, Pa., Sept. 12, 1877, to Ella, daughter of John and Elizabeth Hostetter, born near Lancaster, Pa., Aug. 16, 1852.

Ezra T. Nelson, of the firm of Nelson, Matter & Co., was born in Milford, Worcester Co., Mass., May 9, 1824. After a preparatory education he attended the academies of Framingham, Cambridgeport, in his native State. In 1842 he became clerk in the wholesale dry-goods house of S. F. Morse & Co., of Boston. He remained there about two years, when he came West, spending the winter in Chicago, a few months in Columbus, O., and several months in St. Louis, Mo. He then, in 1845, came to Grand Rapids and became a clerk in the store of Henry R. Williams. He remained here two years, and then started, in company with J. M. Smith, D. Hatch, and E. B. Bostwick, in search of adventure, through the copper regions of Lake Superior. But after a fruitless search of four months, returned to Grand Rapids. For several years Mr. Nelson was not very successful in business, until in 1863, when he engaged in the furniture trade. From the latter date he has been very successful, and is now a principal stockholder in the largest furniture factory in this part of the country. The exhibit of this firm, at the Centennial Exposition, attracted much attention on account of its fine finish, unique style and massive proportions. Mr. Nelson held the office of Supervisor two terms, and has refused many offices of trust, tendered him by the people. He was married, Oct. 9, 1848,

to Miss Augusta M., daughter of Charles Valentine, of Cambridgeport, Mass.; they have three daughters. Mr. Nelson has always been characterized by a public-spirited mind, and always aids the worthy enterprises which are for the public good.

James M. Nelson, of Nelson, Matter & Co., was born at Milford, Worcester Co., Mass., Nov. 27, 1810. His father, Ezra Nelson, was captain of the artillery company of Milford, and had charge of it when it went to Boston in 1812. His mother, Mary, *nee* Parkhurst, was a native of Milford, Mass. James M. was reared in Massachusetts, but in early life became imbued with a desire to visit the West, and, if satisfied, to make it his future home. This desire induced him, in 1836, to purchase a stock of goods, and start for Green Bay, Wis., then almost the Western limit of civilization. After arriving at Detroit, his attention was called to the advantages possessed by Grand Rapids as a trading point, and his stock was therefore sent to the latter place. His brother, George, had previously located there, and, when Mr. Nelson arrived at the Valley City, he entered into partnership with his brother in mercantile pursuits. In 1838 he built the first raft that ever floated down Grand river. In 1840 he became Postmaster of Grand Rapids, which position he ably filled for four years. He subsequently engaged in the lumber business, but, in 1859, sold his interest, and, in company with M. L. Sweet and J. E. Bridge, purchased ground and erected two grist mills. These mills were capable of grinding 300 barrels of flour, besides doing the large amount of custom work necessary at that time. In 1863 Mr. Nelson sold his interest in the mills, and, with his brother, Ezra T., bought a half interest in the furniture factory and business owned by C. C. Comstock. Under the efficient management of Mr. Nelson, ably assisted by the subsequent partners, the business has rapidly increased, until at present it is second to none in the State, and possibly in the Union. The firm of Nelson, Matter & Co. is widely known for its strict integrity in business matters, and the superior quality and finish of the furniture manufactured. Mr. Nelson came to Kent county when it was yet a wilderness, and his heart and hand have been uniformly manifested in all matters pertaining to the business growth of the community. His keen business foresight and good managing qualities have enabled him to prosper in life, and he has acquired a handsome competency. He was married, in 1839, to Abba Gray, daughter of John Bridge, of Boston, Mass. Four daughters were born to this union. In 1858 he was called upon to mourn the death of his devoted wife. In 1860 he was joined in marriage to Mrs. Anna M. Sargeant, who departed this life in 1872. Socially, James M. Nelson is highly respected by all; as a business man, but few possess better qualities; and, as a pioneer, he ranks among the noble few who resolved to make Kent county and Grand Rapids a county superior to any, and a manufacturing center exceeded by none.



David W Hilton

A. M. Nichols, General Freight and Passenger Agent, and Assistant Superintendent of the Chicago and West Michigan R. R., was born in Genesee Co., N. Y., Dec. 7, 1838. His father was A. J. Nichols, a farmer of that county. When 18 years of age Mr. Nichols learned telegraphy, in Attica, N. Y., and began his railroading in Paris, Can., on the Great Western R. R., remaining there two or three years. He then accepted the position of operator and ticket agent of the D. & M. R. R. at Owosso, Mich., and was subsequently transferred to Lowell, Kent Co., where he acted as agent for two years. His next location was at Holly, and 18 months later he was made agent at Grand Rapids. In 1864 he went into the Government Telegraph service, and was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland. During his war service he travelled through most of the Southern States, and after coming again to Michigan, was once more located at Holly; thence to Detroit as Train Dispatcher and Superintendent of Telegraph of the D. & M. R. R., and after another term of service, as agent at Grand Rapids, he resigned that position to accept that of General Freight Agent of the Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore (now C. & W. M. R. R.). This was Sept. 1, 1871. Two years later he was made Assistant Superintendent, and in 1874 gave up the latter position to accept that of General Passenger Agent. In 1881 he was again made Assistant General Superintendent, which position, in addition to that of General Freight and Passenger Agent, he now holds. Mr. Nichols was married Jan. 31, 1861, to Margaret Smith. Of their four children, two are living—Helen and Mabel. Mrs. Nichols is a consistent member of the first Congregational Church.

Lyman D. Norris, only son of the late Mark Norris, of Ypsilanti, was born at Covington, Genesee Co., May 4, 1825. In 1827 his father came to Ypsilanti, and died there in 1862. Mr. Norris, after a preparatory course of study, attended Michigan College at Marshall, and in the fall of 1841 entered the University of Michigan, the first enrolled student of the first class of the institution. He studied there two years and nine months, and matriculated at Yale, taking his degree in 1845. The winter following he entered the law office of A. D. Frazer, of Detroit, a lawyer of distinction and ability, and possessing the best library in the State. He studied 15 months, and was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1847. His examination in open court by a committee and the judges of the Supreme Court reflected the greatest credit on himself and his instructors. He engaged in the practice of law at St. Louis, Mo., in the spring of 1848. During a part of 1850 and most of 1851 he was engaged in the transaction of professional business in Europe. Having brought it to a successful termination he went to Heidelberg and entered upon the study of civil law to prepare himself for a branch of litigation common in St. Louis at that period, the investigation of French and Spanish titles and claims based upon conditions existing prior to the purchase of

Louisiana in 1803. In 1852 Mr. Norris was retained on the celebrated Dred Scott case, and induced the Supreme Court of Missouri to reverse the decisions and principles of 14 previous cases. He was political editor and part proprietor of the St. Louis *Times* about a year. In 1854 the failing health and involved affairs of his father demanded his attention and the relinquishment of his career at St. Louis, and he went to Ypsilanti, where he remained until 1871. In the spring of that year he came to Grand Rapids and formed a law partnership with James Blair, firm name Norris & Blair. Nov. 1, 1875, this connection was dissolved and Mr. Norris was associated with E. F. Uhl, under the style of Norris & Uhl. Though a Democrat, Mr. Norris is intimately associated with some of the most important public matters in the history of the State. In 1867 he represented Washtenaw county in the Constitutional Convention, co-operating with such men as Judge Withey, Mr. Lothrop and Governor McClelland. Their conservative advice was overlooked in the heat of partisanship, and several important issues disregarded. He was nominated in 1869 for Senator from Washtenaw county. Unwilling to sit down to tame defeat he challenged the opposition candidate, J. Webster Childs, to a canvass of joint discussion. Mr. Childs acceded and the novel proceeding was carried out in the best of spirits and in the most honorable manner, resulting in the election of Mr. Norris by a small majority, a little less than 200. There were but five Democrats in the Senate, and it was decided to make no aggressive moves but to act with the majority; and in acknowledgment of this courtesy Lieut.-Gov. Bates placed every Democrat at the head of a committee. Mr. Norris was chairman of the Geological Survey, also on the Judiciary Committee and the Committee on Education. The labors of the Geological Committee resulted in most important benefits to the people of both sections of the State, particularly to those of the Upper Peninsula. Mr. Norris prepared an exhaustive report of the subject matter before the committee, which resulted in a bill being reported, and an appropriation of \$8,000, to be devoted to the survey which has wrought such benefit to the inhabitants of all portions of the State. At this session of the Legislature Mr. Norris opposed the bonding of the State municipalities to aid railroads, a measure which passed but was afterward declared by the Supreme Court unconstitutional. He has had a successful career in his profession as the reports of the Supreme Court clearly show. He was married Nov. 22, 1855, to Lucy, daughter of the late Chauncey Whittelsey, of Middletown, Conn. They have a son and a daughter.

A portrait of Mr. Norris is given elsewhere in this volume.

Thomas J. O'Brien, of Grand Rapids, was born at Jackson, Mich., July 30, 1843. While yet a small boy his parents moved from Jackson into the country and located on a farm in Summit, then Jackson tp. He there spent his boyhood and early youth, and received his rudimental education in the district school of his

neighborhood. At the age of 17 he left home and attended the public schools of Marshall until the fall of 1861, when he entered the law office of Mr. John C. Fitzgerald, then of Marshall, who had a large and active practice, until the fall of 1863, when he attended the University law school during one term, after which he was admitted to the bar and returned to the office of his preceptor. Jan. 1, 1865, he formed a co-partnership with Mr. Fitzgerald, which continued six years. The firm name was Fitzgerald & O'Brien, and was in all respects highly successful. About Jan. 1, 1871, he dissolved partnership with Mr. Fitzgerald and formed a new one with Mr. D. Darwin Hughes, then of Marshall. The business of the new firm was but fairly organized, when in the following April they removed to Grand Rapids, and at once came into a large and lucrative practice. At the end of about a year, more help was required, and Mr. Mitchell J. Smiley was taken into the firm, and the name changed to Hughes, O'Brien & Smiley, its present title. Mr. O'Brien was married Sept. 4, 1873, to Miss Delia, eldest daughter of the lamented Hon. William A. Howard. They have one son, Howard, and a daughter, Katharine. Mr. O'Brien is a gentleman of recognized legal ability and of high social standing.

Charles E. Olney, one of Grand Rapids' successful business men, is a son of Jeremiah and Elmira (Jacobs) Olney, and was born in Thompson, Windham Co., Conn., May 1, 1845. He attended school until 18 years of age, when he went to Providence, R. I., and engaged as clerk in a grocery house two years, then went to Brownsville, Tex., as bookkeeper in George F. Brott's mercantile house, where he remained one year, and then went to Chicago and acted as salesman five years in the wholesale grocery house of J. W. Doane & Co. In March, 1870, he came to this city and engaged in the wholesale grocery business with Darwin D. Cody, opposite the Rathbun House, firm known as Cody & Olney. In 1876 they removed to Nos. 13 and 15 Pearl st., where they carried on a large and very successful business until April, 1881, when he sold his interest to Mr. O. A. Ball, and having been several years connected with a lumber stock company, he concluded to make that his business, his office is now over his old place of business, Cody, Ball & Co's. wholesale grocery house on Pearl st. He was married in Chicago, Dec. 30, 1869, to Elizabeth, daughter of William and Jane Gray, born in Albany, N. Y. They have three children born in this city in the order which they are named—George E., Lucy E. and Arthur G. Mr. Olney owns a fine residence, No. 95 Prospect st., and several thousand acres of pine land in various parts of the State. He is a member of the Knights Templar, and also a member of the Peninsula Club, and its Treasurer.

Loren F. Owen, dentist, was born in Columbia Co., N. Y., Dec. 9, 1847, son of Harmon and Betsey (Silvernale) Owen, both living in Lapeer Co., Mich. At the age of five years he was brought to Lapeer county with his parents; was raised on a farm till 18 years old, attend-

ing district and high school in Lapeer, three miles from his father's farm. He then was in a drug store three years; he calculated to make this his business, but he found it necessary to finish his education; accordingly he went to Adrian, Mich., and entered the college at that place, and continued in his studies three years. When 25 years old he began to learn dentistry, studied with Dr. E. G. Douglass, of Lapeer, and remained with him about one year. He then attended the Pennsylvania Dental College at Philadelphia one year. He next had a dental office at Benton Harbor, Berrien Co., Mich., two years, when he removed to Grand Rapids in 1875, where he has ever since been engaged in practicing dentistry. In 1876 he formed a co-partnership with C. S. Allen in the dentistry business, this relationship continuing four years. He then bought out his partner in October, 1880, and has since been alone. The Doctor has good paying practice; his patrons are from the best class of citizens in the city. He does dental work in all its various branches, and his work has always given the best of satisfaction.

He was married at Benton Harbor Aug. 9, 1873, to Miss Carrie I. Pierce, a daughter of Myron E. and Julia A. Pierce, of that city. They have one child, a daughter—Marion Julia Owen. His residence is at 349 Bronson st., and his office 68 Monroe st.

Abel T. Page, dealer in real estate, Grand Rapids, was born at Rutland, Vt., April 15, 1829, and was the fifth of six children whose parents were Abel and Zilpha (Barnes) Page. The former was born at Ringe, N. H., Jan. 30, 1775, married Oct. 17, 1809, and died April 30, 1854. The latter was born Jan. 14, 1790, and departed this life at Grand Rapids May 25, 1849. The subject of this sketch accompanied his parents to Detroit in 1835, and in the fall of 1836 to Grand Rapids. The eldest son, William B., remained at Detroit, where he died March 11, 1841. Abel T. was reared amid pioneer surroundings and associations and is therefore well versed in the early history and progress of Kent county. He obtained his early education at a village school taught in the old National Hotel, on present site of Morton House, and subsequently on corner of John and Barclay sts., with Mrs. Streeter as preceptress; then on Prospect Hill in a school-house (used on Sunday for public worship), and taught by Mrs. Dr. Winslow, wife of a pioneer physician. He afterward finished his schooling at the Academy, taught by the late Henry Seymour, Rev. Addison Ballard, Rev. James Ballard, now deceased, also by Prof. Franklin Everett. When young, he assisted his father in horticultural and agricultural pursuits, and in 1844 himself and father set out the first nursery within the limits of Kent county. He then went to Monroe and for several years he was employed as clerk in a store owned by James Armitage. He came back to Grand Rapids, and assisted his father in the nursery business until the latter's death (in 1854), when he took charge of the business, which he operated until 1857. He then sold the nursery and after a year's residence at Grand Rapids purchased a farm four miles northeast of the city, where he

resided, engaged in farming and horticulture until the fall of 1860, when he sold his farm, and two years later engaged in the grocery business at Grand Rapids. After being engaged for some years in different pursuits he established his present business, in which he has made a noble success. Mr. Page is a member of the Old Residents' Association, the Y. M. C. A., the Kent County Horticultural Society and the Grand Rapids Sanitary Association. He was one of the founders of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, and has been elected Deacon, besides filling various other offices. He was married Dec. 21, 1852, to Martha Briggs, a native of Scio tp., Washtenaw Co., Mich. Two children were given them—William B., a machinist in the employ of the G. R. & I. R. R., and Edward, deceased. Mrs. Page died Jan. 30, 1860, and Dec. 30, 1863, he was married to Harriet C. Butler, a native of Grand Blanc, Genesee Co., Mich., and a daughter of John and Sarah P. (Walkley) Butler, natives respectively of New York and Connecticut.

Hon. Isaac H. Parish, Judge of the Supreme Court of Grand Rapids, was born April 2, 1826, in Ontario Co., N. Y.; is son of Isaac H. and Elizabeth Shurtleff Parish, natives of New York. The Parish family of Ontario county have a long and honorable record; many of them lived at Canandaigua. The father of Judge Parish died when he was young and his mother was married a second time, to Eleazer Sperry. They removed to Farmington, Oakland Co., Mich., in May, 1834; settled in the woods in a log cabin without doors or windows. The early life of Judge Parish was passed in the logging fallow, in cutting brush, holding plow, and in all the labors and struggles incident to pioneer life. He graduated at a log school-house in Farmington; never attended school elsewhere; three months' study in the winter and nine months' labor rounded the years of the pioneer boys of Michigan. He stayed at home until 19, when he entered the country store of John T. Little, near Farmington, where he continued two years and then entered the law office of Green & Stephens. He was admitted to the bar in Oakland county in 1848, by the Supreme Court at Detroit. He was associated about three years with the Hon. Michael E. Crowfoot, of Pontiac, and then located at Manitowoc, Wis., engaging in the practice of his profession; while there was appointed County Judge. He spent five years in Wisconsin, practicing law in '57, '58 and part of '59 in Milwaukee. In 1860 he went to Chicago and entered the office of E. S. Smith, known in that city as "whispering Smith," where Emory A. Storrs was also established. In November, 1861, he came to Grand Rapids and commenced practice, and in May, 1863, was appointed Clerk of the U. S. District and Circuit Court, incident to the organization of this Judicial District. He held the position 13 years, and in 1876 again engaged in the practice of law. In the spring of 1881 he was elected Judge of the Superior Court of the city of Grand Rapids. He was married at Sheboygan, Wis., Sept. 23, 1855, to Carrie C. Cook. They have one son and four daughters—Isaa

H. H.; Minnie E., wife of George Preston, a lumber merchant of Chicago; Carrie, a graduate from Michigan University, now teacher of languages in the High School at Pontiac; Louise M., a student at the University, and Viola, residing at home.

S. M. Pearsall, Supt. Poor, was born Dec. 11, 1817, in Cayuga Co., N. Y. His father and mother, Michael and Esther (Irish) Pearsall, came to Michigan in 1827, with a family of four sons and two daughters. They reached Detroit June 15, 1827, and soon after bought a farm in Troy, Oakland Co. Mr. Pearsall bought in 1841 a farm of 240 acres in Alpine tp., seven and a half miles from this city, and two years later he took possession of it with his family. He made all the improvements, superintended the chopping, and has at present three miles of fencing on the place. He has held many of the several tp. offices in Alpine—Highway Superintendent, School Inspector, Overseer of Poor, etc. In the spring of 1874 was elected Justice of the Peace; held the place four years without trying a case. He served four years as Treasurer of Michigan State Horticultural Society, and in 1877 was appointed Treasurer of the Grand Rapids and Walker Plank Road Company. In February, 1879, he changed his residence to Grand Rapids, and Oct. 23, 1880, was chosen Secretary of the Board of Superintendents of the Poor. Dec. 19, 1841, he was married to Catharine R. Bailey, of Pontiac. They have two sons and two daughters living. Herbert, the eldest son, is married, and lives on the farm; Celina E., the eldest daughter, married Wm. N. Rowe, a bookkeeper at the Starr Mills. Esther J. is married, and resides at Denver, Col. The youngest son, Pearley, lives at home. Another son, John B., enlisted in the war for the Union, was seized with typhoid fever at Pittsburg Landing, and died at Covington, Ky., where he was buried. A second son, Bailey, died at home. A favorite son of Mr. Pearsall, Wyatt, was drowned in a lake near the farm, and his death caused a shade of sorrow to prevail over the entire community; also another son, George S., died when he was two years old. Mr. Pearsall has a handsome residence at 176 N. Prospect st.

Mr. Pearsall erected the first frame barn in Alpine tp. in 1844 in the spring. Mr. Pearsall being a temperance man gave notice that he would not furnish any liquor at the raising. He was told that he would not succeed in raising the building without liquor, but he did *succeed*, and the building was named Temperance; this was the nucleus of the temperance interests in Alpine, the effects of which have extended to this day.

Thomas M. Peck, Vice-President of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, was born at Newburg, N. Y., Feb. 16, 1835: is son of Elias and Catharine (Millard) Peck. His father was a practicing physician at Newburg for 40 years. Mr. Peck attended the schools and seminary at that place until 18 years of age. In 1858 he began business as a druggist, and in 1865 disposed of his commercial business to his brother, J. E. Peck, and spent a year in traveling for recreation in Europe, the Western country and British Prov-

inces. In 1867 he went into business again in Newburg with his brother, which relation continued until 1873. In the spring of 1876 the firm transferred their business to this city, and are engaged in extensive wholesale and retail transactions. Previous to his removal here, he was Director in the Newburg Savings Bank for several years. At the organization of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank he was elected Director, and in 1880 acceded to his present position. He is Secretary of the Grand Rapids Electric Light Company, organized March 22, 1880. He was married Jan. 8, 1873, at Brooklyn, L. I., to Mary L. Harris, of that city. They have one son. Mr. Peck has been an Independent Republican.

Thomas R. Perry, dentist, was born Dec. 19, 1836, in Westchester Co., N. Y.; is son of Samuel and Ellen (Roberts) Perry. He was educated at Utica, and began to study for his profession with H. R. White, M. D., of that city. In 1856 he entered the office of Dr. Metcalf, of Kalamazoo, and a year later commenced reading with C. E. Bartlett, M. D., of Battle Creek. Two years after he returned to the office of Dr. Metcalf, where he remained until 1861, when he enlisted in a Corps of Engineers organized for special duty by Captain Howland, of Battle Creek, and included in the command of General John C. Fremont. In December, 1862, Dr. Perry returned to Kalamazoo. In May following he engaged as office assistant with Dr. E. R. Carpenter, of Chicago, and five years after came to Grand Rapids. He established himself rapidly as a dentist, and has an extensive and profitable business. Office, 94 Monroe street. He was married in November, 1870, to Frances C. Stevens, of Grand Rapids. They have had two sons and one daughter, one son deceased. Dr. Perry is a member of Michigan State Dental Association, of which he was Secretary in 1872 and 1873, and was elected President for 1874.

Isaac H. Phelps, President of Grand Rapids Savings Bank, was born in Luzerne, Warren Co., N. Y., July 10, 1809. He is son of Joel and Hulda Phelps, and was the oldest of a family of 17 children. At the age of 23 he engaged in the lumber trade in Allegany Co., N. Y., and in Pennsylvania, until 1865. He was married in 1835 at Ceres, Allegany Co., to Laura Rew, a native of Onondaga county. She died at Ceres in 1848, leaving one son and four daughters. Mr. Phelps was married again in 1850, to Marilla Maxson, of New York State, who died in 1853, leaving one son. In the same year he opened a general store at Friendship, Allegany Co., and established a branch in Jefferson Co., Pa. He continued the enterprise 12 years. In 1853 he was a third time married, to Melissa Lull. They have one daughter. In 1864 he made land purchases in Michigan, and in 1865 located at Grand Rapids. In June, 1879, Mr. Phelps was elected President of Grand Rapids Savings Bank; is a Director in the First National Bank, and owns an interest in the First National Bank

at Grand Rapids, Wis.; also the largest stockholder in the Big Rapids National Bank, Mich., known as the Northern National Bank. One of Mr. Phelps' sons, George, was a soldier in the civil war; was taken prisoner and confined in the stockade prison at Andersonville; was removed thence to Florence, and died there in 1864. Mr. Phelps assisted in the organization of the First National Bank at Golden, Col., and has financial interests there. Mr. Phelps is a man whose business career is without blemish. His record is one continuous detail of success, but he is the most unassuming man in Grand Rapids. No personal exhibit indicates that he is one of the solid men of Western Michigan.

John E. Phillips, proprietor of feed-store and wood-yard, corner of Island and Summit streets, Grand Rapids, residence, Grandville, was born in Summit Co., O., Aug. 1, 1836. He is the son of Geo. K. and Mercy A. (Edson) Phillips, natives of New York. Mr. Phillips was reared on a farm, receiving but the limited educational advantages afforded by the district schools of that day. In 1853 he came to Georgetown, Ottawa Co., Mich., purchasing a farm near that place. When 22 years of age he went to Wisconsin, and was married in Portage county to Mary A. Shannon, a native of the "Empire State." A year later he started for Oregon, but changed his mind, and after a year at Elk Grove, Wis., went to Iowa. He purchased a farm in Butler county, where he resided 18 months. Then he returned to Georgetown, Mich., and sometime after located at Grandville, where he was engaged in the manufacture of staves and the mercantile trade for some years. He then came to Grand Rapids, purchasing a grocery store on S. Division street, and subsequently removed his stock to Monroe street. He was the owner of the steamboat on Reed's lake, also the steamer "Twilight," on Grand river, for a short period; also in the saw-mill business at Hudsonville. He purchased an interest in Gordon & Co.'s carding-factory at Grandville, and in 1879 started his present business at Grand Rapids. Mr. Phillips has always dealt largely in real estate and stocks, and his long experience in this business enables him to make this business a perfect success. His father having died when he was four years of age, and his mother six years later, he was early thrown on his own resources; but indomitable will, energy and perseverance, coupled with his characteristic good-nature, have placed him far beyond the average. Politically, to use his own words, he is "a good old black Republican." Of the nine children born to Mr. and Mrs. Phillips six survive—Ida E., wife of Charles W. Scott, of Grand Rapids; Diana M., George K., Carrie I., Bertha M., and an infant son. Mercy A., Aurilla M. and John E. are deceased.

A. Le Grand Pierce, of the San Francisco Tea Co., 79 Canal street, is a life resident of Grand Rapids, where he was born Aug. 6, 1849. He is a son of John W. and Sarah L. (Roberts) Pierce, natives respectively of Virginia and Mohawk, Conn. His father was a dry-goods merchant of Grand Rapids, who located here in

1836, and where he died, October, 1875. His mother still survives. Mr. Pierce was educated in the public schools of the Valley City, and when the war broke out, entered the commissary department in the employ of Col. C. B. Hinsdill, Chief Commissary of the Western Division. He remained with him six months, and then entered the Military College at Chicago, Ill., remaining two years, and graduating with a Captain's commission for one year. He subsequently returned home and embarked in the dry-goods business with his father. Two years later the stock was burned, and he engaged in the real estate and insurance business. Believing himself to be possessed of an average amount of talent, he resolved to try the stage as a mode of living and to win a good name on the lists. He remained on the stage till October, 1878. During this time he was associated with the original Signor Blitz, the Berger Family, Coleman Sisters, Prague Family, Lancaster, Ohio, Bell-Ringers, and a New York combination, besides "starring it" in the larger cities of the Union, and managing two concert troupes of his own. His success far exceeded his expectations, but desiring rest and a relief from the fatigue of the stage, he cancelled his engagements and returned to Grand Rapids. He immediately established himself in his present business, in which he has made a success likened to that of the stage. Mr. Pierce is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Full Moon Club, Grand Rapids Peninsulars, and the "I. H. C's." He was married in September, 1878, to Ella G. Matthews, a native of Covington, Ky., and a daughter of R. G. and Cornelia Matthews, the former of whom is a broker of Grand Rapids. Two daughters have been sent to bless this union—Ethel C. and Louisa.

Alonzo Platt, M. D., was born in Stephentown, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., Jan. 10, 1806; is son of Judge Henry and Susan (De La Vemge) Platt, the latter a descendant of the French Huguenots. He received his literary education at Lenox, Berkshire Co., Mass., and as he was about to enter college, an attack of inflammation of the eyes compelled him to abandon his projected course. In 1825 he began the study of medicine and surgery with Dr. Wright, of New Lebanon, N. Y. and two years later entered the office of Dr. John De La Mar (?), of Sheffield, Mass., where he continued until 1829, in which year (December) he graduated from Berkshire Medical College. He practiced his profession at Port Gibson, Ontario Co., N. Y., two years, and in the spring of 1832 went to Ann Arbor, and 10 years later came to this city. He had an extensive, popular and laborious practice for many years; was compelled by ill health to relinquish it to more ambitious and younger men, since which time he has kept himself from the rust and decay of idleness by devoting himself to the wants of the poor and to his obligations as physician in charge of St. Mark's Home and Hospital. During the war he was Surgeon of the Enrolling Board for this Congressional District; is a member of the Grand Rapids Medical Society, and while in health, was connected with other county and state organ-

izations. He cast his first vote with the Whigs, and since then has been a Republican; has been for 30 years a Warden of St. Mark's Episcopal Church. He was married in the autumn of 1832 to Laurella, daughter of Stoddard Smith, a prominent lawyer of Greene Co., N. Y.

Mark M. Powers, a member of the bar of Kent county, was born in the village of Scott, Cortland Co., N. Y., in the year 1846, December 22. His father, Marcus, was in the carriage business, and in the year 1850 moved from Scott to Tompkins county, same State, where Mark received his early schooling, and finished his academic course at Groton, Tompkins Co., and at Moravia, Cayuga Co. He came to Grand Rapids in 1868, and entered the law office of Taggart & Simonds in the same year. In 1869 and '70 he pursued a course of study at the Michigan University. He then returned to Grand Rapids, and commenced the practice of his profession in 1872, and since that time has continued in practice alone, doing a lucrative and constantly increasing business.

Hon. William H. Powers, of Powers & Walker, is the oldest son of Hon. Wm. T. Powers, and was born at Troy, N. Y., April 7, 1841. He came to Grand Rapids with his parents, June, 1847. At the age of 18 years he entered the employ of his father, as clerk in his furniture store, and continued in that position until the business was closed, in 1861. In 1862 he was elected City Clerk, serving one term. In company with Daniel H. Watrous, he entered into contract with the city for the grading, graveling and paving gutters of Lyon street, from Canal street to the east city limit, which was a very extensive job, requiring the cutting through "Prospect Hill," and the removal of over 30,000 yards of earth. He then rented a shop on the east side canal, and put in a shingle machine, and manufactured sawed shingles by the thousand for Messrs. Powers & White, also job work, sawing and wood turning, doing a greater portion of the work himself. Feb. 8, 1865, he married Sarah L., daughter of Durfee T. and Hannah M. Bradford, of Walker tp., and soon after entered into a co-partnership with E. M. Ball, under the firm name of Powers & Ball, purchasing a steam saw-mill at the head of the rapids, on the west side, where an extensive lumber business was carried on until 1869. The firm then sold out to A. B. Long & Son, and invested their means in a water-power site on the then new west side canal, and built a sash and door factory. This was the first factory built upon the west side canal. In 1871 Mr. Powers entered into co-partnership with his uncle, E. K. Powers, who purchased the interest of E. M. Ball in the firm of Powers & Ball; and, in 1873, Mr. Powers purchased his uncle's interest in the business, and continued it himself until 1875, when he entered into a co-partnership with Mr. Jos. H. Walker, under the firm name of Powers & Walker. The firm commenced the business of manufacturing coffins and caskets upon a large scale, which business is at present one of the leading manufacturing industries of Grand Rapids. Mr. Powers has held

the office of City Clerk, Alderman, member of the State Legislature, and at the present time is a member of the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners, appointed at the last session of the Legislature. He is also identified as a stockholder in the Wolverine Chair and Furniture Company, holding the position of President; also in the Grand Rapids Electric Light and Power Co., holding the position of Treasurer; in the Grand Rapids Brush Co., holding the position of Secretary; in the Grand and Rouge Rivers Log Running Co., holding the position of Secretary and Treasurer, which position he has held for the past 16 years. He is also manager of Powers' Opera House.

Hon. William T. Powers was born at Bristol, N. H., July 8, 1820. He received a very limited education, and at the age of 18 years was apprenticed to the cabinet business, in a short time becoming very proficient in all its branches. Being naturally a mechanic, he took an especial liking to machine work pertaining to the cabinet business, and his employer, upon his solicitation, allotted to him piece work at wood-turning, and he was soon able to earn extra good wages. Possessing a great spirit of enterprise, he soon commenced business for himself at Troy, N. Y., making bedsteads and tables. At the age of 21 years he married Miss Louisa Hall, who is still with him in life. They have four children living, the oldest William H., then Sara A., Mary L. and Chas. B. Powers. Mr. P. continued to work at his trade. After having had the experience of a partnership business, which proved disastrous, he fell back upon his own resources. In 1847, with about \$45 in pocket, including the products of the sale of a portion of his household goods, he embarked with his little family, consisting of wife and one child, for the far West, arriving at Grand Rapids in June, 1847. At the old National Hotel he met "Uncle John Ball," who directed him to a suitable boarding place, the home of Hiram Hilton, where himself and family found a kind, motherly woman in Mrs. Hilton, and a comfortable and happy resting place. Mr. Powers immediately made arrangements with a Mr. White, who owned a carpenter and joiner's shop, for bench room, where he manufactured all the furniture needed for his family, the most of which is in use at his home at the present time. After this he employed one man, and started business in the manufacture of furniture in a building at the foot of Canal st., known at that time as the old "Owl's Nest," at the east end of Bridge st. bridge. His business gradually increased, and after two years he associated with him E. M. Ball, under the firm name of Powers & Ball. The business increased, and in 1851 they erected an upright saw-mill on the present site of Adolph Leitelt's boiler shop. Soon after they erected a large cabinet factory nearby, where they finally employed about 40 men. The business of the firm was profitable, and it was the basis of the fortunes of both partners. The co-partnership was dissolved in 1855, when Mr. Powers built a circular saw-mill on the site now occupied by A.

B. Long & Sons, which was the first circular saw-mill in this State, and which proved to be a grand success. People came from far and near to see this "wonder of wonders"—a circular saw-mill, the then enormous amount of products of which, as reported, could not be accredited until people had seen it for themselves. In this mill Mr. Powers put a machine of his own invention, consisting of circular gang saws for splitting plank into scantling, which was the original of the now perfected patent edger, in use for sizing and edging lumber. Mr. P. carried on the lumber manufacturing business here for several years, besides again taking up the manufacture of furniture and running a large retail furniture store, until 1861, when he closed out his furniture business, and devoted himself to lumbering operations, in company with George H. White. In 1866 he purchased the river bank and right of way on the west side of Grand river, and projected and built what is known as the West Side canal, expending in its construction about \$120,000. This canal was completed in 1869. It is 3,300 feet in length, and affords at least 1,000-horse power. On this canal is now located two of the largest grist-mills in the State, besides numerous factories, among which are factories owned and built by Mr. Powers, as follows: Saw-mill, with capacity for sawing 35,000 feet of lumber per day; brick, sash and door factory, 50x75, four stories high; Wolverine chair factory building, 50x150 feet on the ground and four stories high; machine shop building 24x50 feet, two stories; and Wolverine spice mills, 40x100 feet, four stories.

In 1873 Mr. Powers erected the large brick block on Pearl st., called "Arcade building," and Powers' Opera House, one of the finest Opera Houses in the West. Preparatory to the erection of this block, Mr. P. caused an artesian well four inches in diameter to be drilled until a depth of about 300 feet was reached, when a stream of mineral water was struck, which flows several feet above the surface and has ever since been flowing continuously for the benefit of the general public. This fountain is a living testimonial of the enterprise and public spirit ever manifest in Mr. P. He has been instrumental in inaugurating and starting many business enterprises and public improvements too numerous to describe in the space allotted in this work.

In 1857 Mr. Powers was elected Mayor of Grand Rapids. He was one of the prime movers in the introduction of an economical system of water works for the city, and was appointed a member of the Board of Public Works. He procured the construction of the present fine water-works system.

Hon. Clarence W. Prindle, M.D., was born in Rutland tp., Barry Co.; is son of Sherman C. and Eliza (Dorrance) Prindle. His father was a pioneer of Barry county, and officiated as Probate Judge from 1860 to 1876; both parents reside in this city. Mr. Prindle attended the common schools of his native tp. and the Union schools at Battle Creek and Hastings, and in 1867-'8 was

a student at Albion College. He previously acted as clerk in a dry-goods house. In 1868 he entered upon the preparation for his profession with Dr. B. J. Brown, of Hastings, and read with him until he graduated. He attended lectures at Cleveland and at the Hahnemann Medical College at Chicago; graduated from the latter Feb. 22, 1871. He began practice the same year in this city, establishing his office on the West Side. In March, 1879, he associated with his brother, Henry E. Prindle, in the purchase of a drug store, which they have operated advantageously. In April, 1880, he, in company with another brother, Frank A. Prindle, opened a hardware store on West Bridge street. He is also Secretary of the Board of Directors of the Wolverine Chair and Furniture Company. He was married Feb. 9, 1870, at Cleveland, to Mrs. Mary V. Johnson, daughter of Dennis Harbaugh, of that city. He has always been a staunch Republican, and has been twice elected to the Michigan Legislature, in 1876 and 1880. In 1876 Chairman of Public Health, also member of Education and Engrossment and Enrollment Committees. In 1880 Chairman of Education and member of Public Health and Eastern Asylum for Insane Committees.

Dr. Prindle's portrait is presented in this volume.

C. G. Pulcher, 106 Canal street, was born at Detroit, Mich., Nov. 25, 1849, and is the youngest of 12 children, nine of whom are living. Their parents were Martin and Mary (Barrie) Pulcher, natives of France, and both yet living. The subject of this sketch received a good education in a private school, and in 1869 came to Grand Rapids. He engaged in the grocery business under the firm name of Gorman, Pulcher & Co., but six months later sold his interest to the other partners, and engaged in the liquor business with ——— Kortlander, at 116 Canal street. Three years later he sold his interest to Mr. Kortlander, and established his present business at 106 Canal street, where he carries a stock of fine cigars, whiskies, brandies and liquors. He disposes of 50,000 cigars per month, and his annual sales in the business will average \$25,000. Mr. Pulcher is a member of the Mozart Club, St. James' Catholic Church (W. S.), and is Democratic in politics. He was married in June, 1872, to Mary J. O'Brien, who was born in Walker tp., in August, 1850, and is a daughter of Stephen and Mary J. (Paton) O'Brien. They have four children—Mary E., Edward J., Essie and Katie.

Rev. James C. Pulcher, Priest of St. James' Catholic Church, West Bridge st. (W. S.), was born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., March 21, 1843. When five years of age he accompanied his parents to Michigan, locating seven miles from Detroit, where he remained till 13 years of age. He then went to Bardstown, Ky., and entered St. Thomas' Seminary, remaining there five years. In 1861 he removed to Milwaukee, Wis., and prosecuted his studies at St. Francis Seminary for 18 months. In the fall of 1863, he went to Europe, and finished his studies at the American college, Louvain,

Belgium. He remained there till Dec. 22, 1866, when he was ordained priest, and placed as assistant of the Muskegon (Mich.) parish, when there was not a Catholic Church north of that point in Michigan. In 1868 he was placed in charge of the St. Andrew's Church, Grand Rapids, remaining there until 1872. St. James' Church was built under his supervision, and dedicated July 22, 1872. In November, 1876, he was removed to Detroit, and had charge of Our Lady of Help Church for four years. In February, 1881, he was re-located in charge of St. James' Parish. The church cost about \$40,000. Twelve hundred communicants worship within its walls, under the fatherly care and attention of their beloved pastor.

William Pulte, jeweler, was born July 11, 1845, in Prussia; is son of Joseph and Therese Pulte. His father died in Prussia in 1861, and his mother still lives there. He was educated in his native country, and in 1869 came to America. He stopped two weeks at Grand Rapids, and proceeded to Chicago, and two years later to Detroit, where he remained a year, and in 1872, located at Grand Rapids. He learned his business in his native land, and on coming to this city established himself on West Bridge st. He was burned out in '75, and two years later removed to his present quarters, at 88 Canal st. His stock includes a full line of jewelry, watches, clocks and plated ware and a repair shop. He was married in 1874, to Paulina Cordes, a native of Alpine. They had one child, that died two months after birth. Mr. Pulte has been a member of the German Workingmen's Society three years.

Benjamin W. Putnam, senior member of the firm of Putnam & Brooks, wholesale and retail confectioners and dealers in fruits, was born at Orange, Mass., in 1843. He was reared and educated in his native State, and in 1865 came to Grand Rapids. Soon after arrival, in connection with his brother, Joseph D., he established his present business, at the foot of Monroe st. The firm was Putnam Bros., and were retail dealers only. By strict attention to all branches of the business, the firm's trade rapidly increased. Some seven or eight years after the business was established Joseph D. sold his interest to A. E. and Henry C. Brooks, and the firm has since been Putnam & Brooks. In 1869 the firm commenced the wholesale trade in a small way, but year by year the business increased so rapidly that more commodious quarters were needed. In 1878 they removed to their present location, where they occupy three floors. The firm manufacture all candies they handle, and are large dealers in oranges, lemons, bananas, figs and nuts. They employ from 60 to 100 hands in their factory and salesroom, and have the best facilities for manufacturing candy of any place in the State. They employ three traveling salesmen, and their goods are shipped to all parts of Michigan and Indiana, and a large share to Minnesota and Dakota. Their confectionery enjoys a fine reputation for its purity and excellent flavor. In 1881 the firm handled the enormous quantity of 16,000 boxes of oranges and lemons. The sales of the firm will average \$300,000 annually

—doing probably the largest business of the kind in the West, outside of Chicago. Mr. Putnam was married in 1870 to Miss Abbie Gorham.

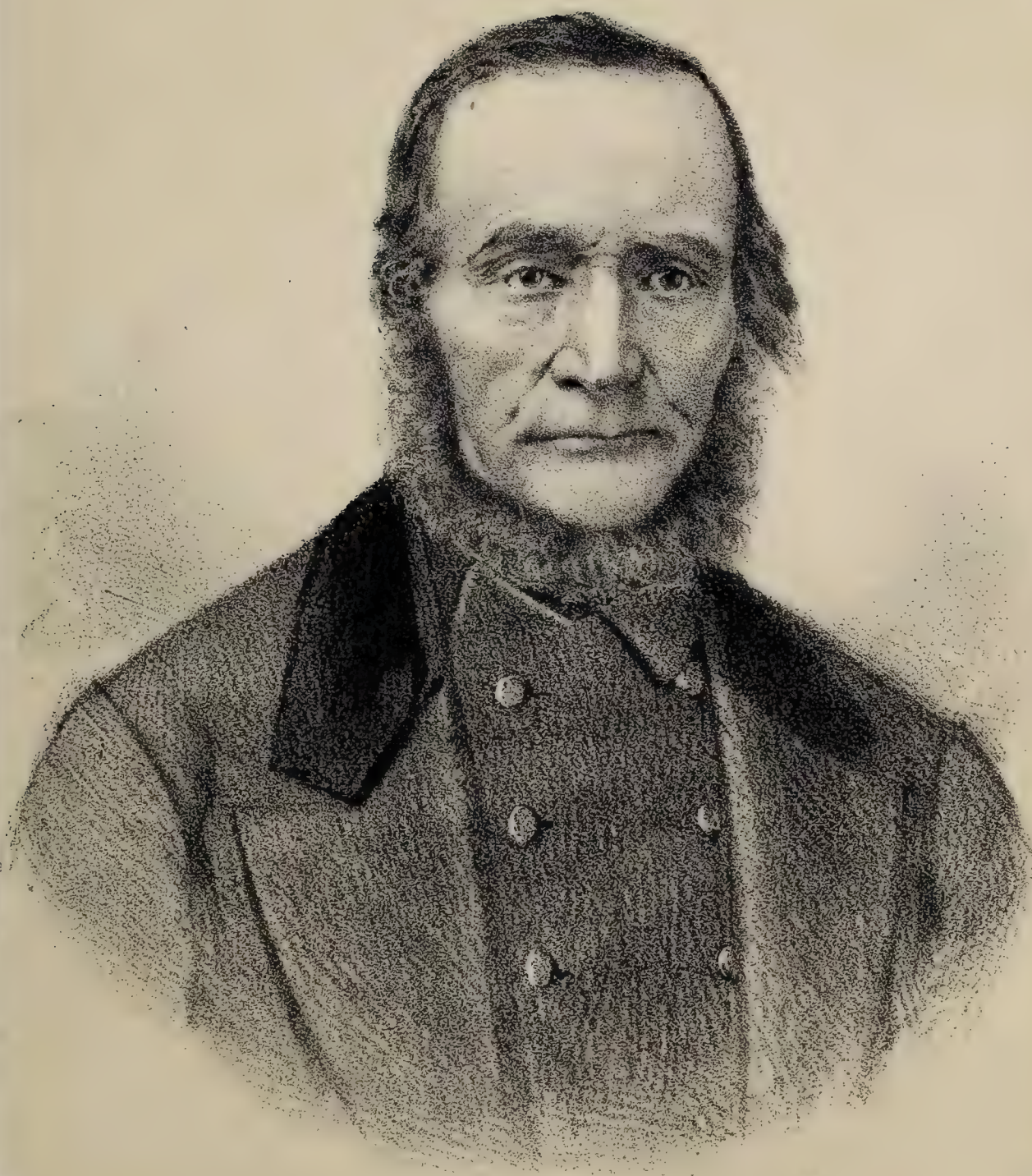
John C. Quinsey, a member of the bar of Kent county, residence Grand Rapids, was born at Rochester, N. Y., Dec. 25, 1851. His parents were Joseph and Julia McCarty, natives of Ireland. The former died in 1861, leaving a wife and five children, of whom our subject was the third. In 1862 the widow removed to sec. 32, Gaines tp., Kent county, where John C. was reared to manhood. He attended the district school, and subsequently the Grand Rapids Commercial College, where he obtained a good business training. Desiring to lead a professional life, he selected the legal branch and soon after commenced the study of laws. He remained as a student for three years, and in 1877 was admitted to the bar. Since that period he has been in constant practice, and by strict attention to business has secured a rapidly increasing practice, and a fair amount of property. Mr. Quinsey is a faithful member of St. Andrew's Catholic Church, and has proven to be a man possessing more than average business qualities. He was married in 1874 to Mary Laven, a resident of Kalamazoo, Mich.

Hon. James W. Ransom, one of the pioneer attorneys of Grand Rapids city, was born in Sullivan Co., N. Y., May 20, 1829. His father, Peleg Ransom, was a farmer by occupation, and is still living at his old home, at the advanced age of 88 years. James received his education at Wilson Collegiate Institute, and studied law with L. F. & G. W. Bower, and with Sullivan Caverno, Lockport, New York, and was admitted to the bar at Buffalo, New York, in April, 1853, to practice in the Supreme Court of the State. He immediately came to Michigan and opened an office at De Witt, Clinton Co., in the following May, and there remained in the practice of his profession until 1857, when he removed to St. Johns, same county, and there practiced until 1861. From St. Johns he removed to Grand Rapids, and from this time dates his connection with the bar of Kent county. In 1873 he took as a law partner Mr. O. C. Ransom, a nephew, and since that time the business has been conducted under the firm name of J. W. & O. C. Ransom. During Mr. Ransom's residence in Grand Rapids he has twice held the office of City Attorney, prior to the year 1870, and since that time has held the same office for four successive terms. In 1875 was elected to the State Legislature, which office he held one term. He is a member of the Bar Association of Grand Rapids, and in politics is a Democrat. Mr. Ransom was married in 1855, June 12, at Welton, New York, to Miss Esther P. Graves, daughter of Harvey Graves, a farmer of that locality, and a native of Hampshire Co., Mass. They have one son—James W., jr.

Amos Rathbun, a pioneer of Grand Rapids, was born in Scipio, Cayuga Co., N. Y., Oct. 14, 1808. He is son of Amos and Mary (Williams) Rathbun; was brought up on a farm, and educated in the district schools. In 1834 he engaged in mercantile pursuits in

Covington, Fountain Co., Ind. In 1838 he came to Grand Rapids. He arrived in the fall, and bought two lots on the same block where the Saenger Hall is located, situated directly east on the hill, then a prominent place for building. He paid \$400 each for the lots, and also bought the ready-hewn oak timber for the old yellow house, still standing near the hall, owned by W. T. Powers. He returned the same fall to Indiana, and, in the spring following, came back to this city. In the fall of 1839, a letter from his brother notified him that the provisions for the city had been water-soaked in a gale on the lake, and they were in distressed circumstances. Amos loaded a wagon with provisions, and brought his load with seven yoke of oxen, four yokes for the team, three yokes for relief; also brought 50 head of cattle and half a dozen horses. He sold his outfit on reaching Grand Rapids. He continued in similar traffic three years. He opened a general store in 1840, on Monroe st., nearly opposite the end of Waterloo st. His stock was worth about \$6,000, and owned, one-half, by his nephew, G. R. Rathbun. In about 10 years, Mr. Rathbun sold out and engaged in the lumber trade; bought a saw-mill at Lapham, now Rockford; also built a mill on White river, Oceana county, and owned interests in several other mills. He retained his lumbering interests some six or seven years; shipped mostly to Chicago over the lakes. In 1868 he engaged in the plaster business with G. H. White, the Godfrey Bros., and A. D. Rathbun, in the old White plaster-mills of Wyoming, on the Grandville road. They carried on an extensive business until 1880, when they abandoned it. Mr. Rathbun retired from active business, and has a handsome residence at 86 N. Division st. He has also built 12 stores on Monroe and Division sts., of which he owns 10. He was married Feb. 9, 1845, in Grand Rapids, to Amanda, daughter of Dyer and Lucy (Rathbun) Carver, born in Scipio, N. Y., in 1810.

Julius Rathmann, wagon manufacturer and repairer, 150 Canal st., was born in Prussia, Sept. 1, 1839. He obtained a fair education in the schools of his native land, and, in 1854, emigrated to America, locating at Utica, Macomb Co., Mich., where he learned his trade with Joseph Moses, now of Lapeer, Mich. He remained with him about four years, then went to Ohio, and enlisted in the 1st Ohio Reg. Vol. Inf., serving till the close of the war. He next located at Grand Rapids, where he obtained employment at his trade with Robert Rasch. Soon after he bought out Mr. F. Austerly, and formed a co-partnership with Henry Fiebig in his present business. The firm remained as such until 1878, when they dissolved partnership, each one now using one-half of the brick block they had previously erected. Mr. Rathmann is a member of Custer Post No. 5, G. A. R., and also of the Republican party. He was married, in 1867, to Mary Schneider, a native of Alpine tp., this county. Two children have been born to them—Josephine and Lizzie, both attending school in the fourth ward. Mr. Rathmann is connected with the Workingmen's Aid Society. Mrs. R. is a member of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church (W. S.).



William Biedsall

Andrew J. Reeves, attorney, was born at Ellicottville, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., Dec. 15, 1829. His father, Daniel R. Reeves, a carpenter by trade, was a native of Long Island, N. Y. In 1832 he removed from Ellicottville to Batavia, where he pursued his calling. Mr. Reeves, of this sketch, obtained his education at Caryville Collegiate Institute, and afterward was a teacher there; he also taught at Elba, Oakfield and Batavia in Genesee Co., until 1854. In 1855 he went to Burlington, Iowa, and operated a year in grain in connection with D. W. Irwin, now of the Board of Trade, Chicago. He then bought the Bucher House at Medina, Orleans Co., N. Y., and a year later embarked in a commercial enterprise at Mendon, St. Joseph Co., Mich., in company with Chas. Halleck, now of Denver, Col., and Lewis B. Lyman, as partners. The relation continued two years, during which time Messrs. Reeves and Halleck laid out the Halleck and Reeves addition to the village of Mendon. In 1860 he went to Ann Arbor and attended the first year of the law school there, taking lectures two terms and graduating in 1861, and was admitted to practice the same year. He returned to Mendon and remained there until May 16, 1864, and held the offices of Justice of the Peace and Town Clerk. He came to Grand Rapids and entered the law office of Byron D. Ball, and the following year was with John W. Champlin. A year later the partnership of Ball & Reeves was established and continued until Mr. Reeves was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Kent county in 1867, a position he held two terms. He was associated one year with S. D. Clay, and then became a member of the firm of Thompson, Reeves & Pratt, which dissolved in 1876. He then formed a connection with G. Chase Godwin (Godwin & Reeves). Eighteen months later the firm of Reeves & Felker was established, and later became Reeves, Felker & Robinson. The latter subsequently withdrew. Mr. Reeves was married July 26, 1856, to Rachel, daughter of A. Sanford, of Batavia, New York.

Theodore F. Richards, Vice-President of the Widdicomb Furniture Company, Grand Rapids, was born in Columbia, Morris Co., N. J., Jan. 29, 1828, and is a son of Cyrus Richards, also a native of New Jersey. He was brought up on a farm and educated in Caldwell Seminary, at Caldwell, N. J. In May, 1854, he came to Grand Rapids, and settled on the farm which he still occupies, on sec. 26, Walker tp., just west of the city limits, on West Bridge st. The land between his place and the Grand river was at that time all covered with a heavy growth of timber. He was married in March, 1851, to Miss Julia A. Tuttle, by whom he has had four children; of these but one is living, viz.: Miss Dr. Lizzie T., a graduate of the Philadelphia Female Medical College. Mr. and Mrs. Richards' fathers were both in the war of 1812, and Mr. Richards' great-grandfathers were both soldiers in the Revolution. Mr. Richards engaged in his present business in 1868. He has always been characterized by a love of religious exercises and labors, was Superintendent of Sabbath-school at the First Presbyterian Church 16 years, and has

been a member of that organization for the past 30 years, and has served as Elder of the Church for the last 20 years.

Henry Ringelberg, groceryman, No. 391 North Ottawa st., son of Peter and Jane Ringelberg, was born in Holland in 1827. He came to the United States in 1865 and settled at Grand Rapids the same year. He was employed three years in a limestone manufactory, and in 1868 opened his present business. He carries a stock of staple and fancy groceries, liquors and cigars, and does an annual business amounting to \$40,000. He owns his store and lot besides nine houses and seven lots in the same quarter of the city. He was married in Holland in 1850 to Kate Von Sluis, born in Holland in 1827. They have six children—Peter, Susanna, Mary, Sarah, Gerit and Jennie.

John R. Robinson, only child of Rix Robinson, was born near Duck Lake, between Muskegon and White river, March 5, 1826. Under the superintendence of Rachel Lasley he was sent to the mission and select schools at Mackinaw at an early age, where he was kept in the closest application to study seven years. In 1836, after the first Indian "payment" by Schoolcraft, he was sent to Ada, Kent Co., his prospective home. After a few years he was sent to Flat River, now Lowell, to the first school established in that vicinity, and composed chiefly of Robinson children and the young Indians who were so plenteous in Kent county at that period. The school was taught by Caroline Beard, who was married during the session to Caleb Page, brother of Deacon Page, of Grand Rapids. Some years after he was sent to Grand Rapids to a school taught by Henry Raymond and afterward by Henry Seymour, whose wife was a member of the Hinsdale family. He was in the employ of A. Roberts & Son, L. Campau, Wm. N. Godfroy and I. F. Godfroy, operating as general fur-buyer. Mr. Robinson has been all his life in communication with the Indians in various capacities, especially that of "trader." He lived among them after their removal to their reservation at Pentwater and Pere Marquette; built a large store at the former place and established his business there. In 1862 he was converted through the influence of the Methodists, and in 1863 was licensed to preach. In '64 or '65 he transferred his business to Ada and met with commercial disaster through ill-directed confidence. His knowledge of the Indian dialects has made him a valuable factor in the transactions of the Government with the aborigines, and he has acted as special Indian interpreter for all the Government agents of the State from the time of Hiram Lee to the present period; is considered as the most accurate and reliable interpreter of the Chippewa and Ottawa languages in the State. He was appointed as missionary among the Indians by the Methodist Conference in 1875, where he has since labored with much faithfulness and efficiency among whites and Indians. He has also been appointed Farmer and General Superintendent among the Indians, who have made great advancement in civilization and self maintenance

under his supervision. The leading citizens of the community concur in the opinion that he has contributed more to the social, moral and spiritual well-being of the Indians than all others who have occupied the post.

Dennis L. Rogers, attorney at law and solicitor of patents, is a son of Justus C. Rogers, of Wyoming, one of the pioneers of the Grand River Valley; was born upon his father's farm in Wyoming, about four miles south of the city of Grand Rapids, July 26, 1850; pursued the usual course of farmers' sons, working on the farm summers and attending school winters until strong enough to walk to the city, where he attended the high school, being a member of the class of 1865. After leaving school he worked for some time as a tinner and led a roving life without any settled home for some years, visiting all of the principal Eastern cities; served as a common sailor before the mast, and in this capacity landed at San Francisco in March, 1869, from the clipper ship "Flying Eagle," after a voyage of about 120 days from New York, around Cape Horn; spent the succeeding summer and early fall in California and adjacent territory, visiting the mining towns and paying his traveling and other expenses by working at his trade; returned to Grand Rapids overland, and arrived in the early part of the winter of 1869-'70; engaged for a short time in the tin and hardware business, but sold out to commence the study of law in 1871; studied without any instructor for about one year, and was admitted to the bar of Kent county upon examination; afterward studied in the office of E. A. Burlingame, Esq., then prosecuting attorney, and also in the office of John W. Champlin, Esq.; entered the law department of the Michigan University, and graduated in the class of 1874; returned to this city, and took a clerkship in the office of L. W. Wolcott, Esq., where he continued until entering into partnership with the late Hon. Byron D. Ball, under the firm name of Ball & Rogers. This partnership was dissolved by the death of Mr. Ball in 1876.

Mr. Rogers has continued to reside in the city in the practice of his profession, part of the time as a partner with E. A. Burlingame, ever since; is a close student and a hard-working lawyer; has conducted some important suits to a successful end, though his specialty is Patent Right Law; is a member of no Church and is disposed to be liberal in his religious convictions. Married on Dec. 2, 1876, to Miss Ada Cook, daughter of Wm. N. Cook.

L. A. Rogers. M. D., dentist, was born Sept. 11, 1828, in Jefferson Co., N. Y.; is son of Asa and Emily (Clapp) Rogers, natives of Connecticut; the former died at an early age and the latter at 86. Dr. Rogers is one of eight children left fatherless, and when six years old went to live with his grandfather at Columbus, O. When he was 14 years of age he commenced teaching and earned sufficient money to pay his expenses at the University of Delaware, O., two years. He entered the College at Cleveland, and graduated from the Medical Department in 1849. He practiced

two years at Farmington, Ill., and one year at Bloomington, and then entered the office of Geo. P. Bennett, dentist, of Jackson. In 1854 he opened an office at Grand Rapids. In 1870 he went to Baltimore and thence to Wheeling, W. Va., and engaged in the manufacture of wooden "bent work," barrels, etc., where he continued two years and one-half, returning to Grand Rapids. Dr. Rogers practices dentistry in all its branches and is a dealer in dental goods. He is a prominent and active member of the Masonic order; has been Master of the Grand River Lodge; was High Priest of Grand Rapids Chapter five years; has been Secretary of Lodge and Chapter about 20 years; has also been Recorder and Commander for several years; was also active in the organization of the Masonic Mutual Benefit Association of Western Michigan, and was Secretary five and one-half years. He was married in 1850 at Farmington, Ill., to Cornelia C. Hitchcock, born in Ohio; they have two sons and one daughter.

Joseph Rowland, proprietor of Custom Mills, Mill street, was born in Somersetshire, England, April 18, 1831, and is a son of John Rowland, a farmer of that shire. When 10 years of age Mr. Rowland accompanied his parents to Monroe Co., N. Y., remaining there on a farm till of age. He obtained his education in the common schools, and upon attaining his majority went to Rochester, N. Y., where he learned the milling business with E. K. Livingston & Son, Thomas Ashton being the "boss miller." He remained at Rochester one year, and then went back to the farm. He was married April 11, 1866, to Jennie Champeney, a native of Rochester, N. Y., and a daughter of Edwin and Mary (Holden) Champeney, natives of England. Soon after marriage, Mr. Rowland settled on a part of the old homestead, where he remained, engaged in farming, until 1867. He then came to Grand Rapids and purchased the present site of the Valley City Iron Works, started a feed-mill, renting the remainder of the building. Two years later he suffered the loss of all his earthly possessions by fire. After being again engaged in the feed-mill business, and also as landlord of a hotel at Rochester, N. Y., he rented the Custom Mills, which he has since successfully operated. Mr. and Mrs. Rowland have one child—Edward.

L. P. Rowland, General Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of Grand Rapids, and the oldest working Secretary of this association *in the world*, was born near Norwich, Conn., December, 1837. When nine years of age he accompanied his parents to Springfield, Mass., where he attended the common and high schools. When 18 years of age he was employed as a clerk in a book store, and a year later went to Salem, thence to Boston, where he entered the employ of A. Williams & Co., and subsequently Tilton & Co., book publishers. While a resident of Salem, Mr. Rowland was converted to the religion of Christ, and after removing to Boston, became connected with the Y. M. C. A. In 1858 he was elected Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. of Boston, Mass., serving in that capacity

15 years. During the war, Mr. Rowland was elected agent of the Christian Commission of New England, and had charge of the business till the close of that fratricidal strife. He forwarded over \$1,300,000 in money and clothes, and also compiled and arranged a hymn book especially for the soldiers. Some 25,000 were printed and distributed throughout the Eastern armies. Mr. Rowland was the first to import into this country the publications of the Dublin Tract Repository, of Dublin, Ireland. He had 27 tons of tracts shipped to this country, this being before the American Tract Society was organized, and were the first of the kind seen in the United States. During the Chicago fire, in 1871, Mr. Rowland succeeded in raising and forwarding to the sufferers \$240,000 in money and provisions. In 1873 he accepted the Secretaryship of the Philadelphia Y. M. C. A., and labored there five years. When Mr. Moody went there in 1875, under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A., Mr. Rowland proved an earnest and faithful assistant, and after Mr. Moody's departure assisted in holding over 1,900 religious services, and helping 5,000 people into the different Churches of the city. In 1878 Mr. Rowland accepted the position of State Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. of Michigan, and for two years had his headquarters at Detroit. In the fall of 1880 he came to Grand Rapids, where he has succeeded in building up a lively interest in the cause he represents, and in placing the society on a sound financial basis. A marked characteristic of Mr. Rowland's labors is his success in personal work. During his stay in Philadelphia, he was instrumental in the conversion of 125 students of Olivet College. Mr. R. was married at Boston, Mass., in 1861, to Frances Lester, daughter of a prominent Boston merchant. Of the five children given them three survive—Dwight Prentice, Russell Sturgis and Bessie Morrison. Harriet P. and Lawrence L. are deceased. When 16 years of age Mr. Rowland was converted to the Congregational faith, but by a subsequent force of circumstances was led to attend the Presbyterian Church, and is now a member of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, as is also his wife. Mr. Rowland has officiated at the organization of more young men's Christian associations than any man in the cause, and is the oldest working Secretary in the world, the next oldest being Robert Binney, Secretary of the New York Association.

Oscar F. Rumsey, manager of J. H. Smith & Co., saddlery, hardware and horse-furnishing goods, 102 Canal street, was born in Watkins Glen, N. Y., July 16, 1846. His parents were William H. and Fanny (Owen) Rumsey, the former a native of Schuyler county and a farmer, and the latter a native of Pennsylvania. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, and educated at the People's College, Havana, and the Academy at Watkins Glen. When 18 years of age he went to Colorado, and for two and a half years had charge of a station, and the putting up of hay, for the Smoky Hill stage route from Topeka, Kan., to Denver, Col. He afterward went to Topeka, and attended a three-

month's course in the Commercial College of that city. He then went to Chicago, and was employed as entry clerk in the P., F. W. & C. depot, and four months later went to Muskegon, Mich., where he erected a steam shingle-mill. Three years later a fire destroyed the mill, caused by explosion of the boiler. Mr. Rumsey was standing near it at that time, and was blown some 20 feet but suffered no serious damage. He had previously 80 acres of timbered land, which he still owns. He was engaged as bookkeeper of a grocery and dry-goods firm until 1873, when he came to Grand Rapids, and accepted same position with J. H. Smith & Co. In 1877 he took full charge of the business, which position he has since filled. The firm do the largest business of the kind in the city, and their sales will average \$45,000 annually. Mr. Rumsey was married Nov. 22, 1870, to Alice A. Russell, a native of Steuben Co., N. Y., and a resident of Muskegon Co., Mich. They have three children—Pearl F., Earle W. and Ray. Mr. Rumsey is Democratic in politics.

Joseph Rupprecht, 113 Canal street, Grand Rapids, was born at Windischeschenbach, Bavaria, Germany, Aug. 19, 1849. He was reared in his native land, and attended a commercial school at Bainberg, remaining three years. After he graduated he entered a wholesale drug store as bookkeeper, and three years later went into a commission house as bookkeeper and traveling salesman. He remained with this latter firm one year, and in 1870 came to America, locating at Grand Rapids. He was clerk of the Canal Street House, and subsequently the Ohio House, and in 1875 opened a restaurant at 98 Canal street. In April, 1880, he removed to his present quarters. Mr. Rupprecht is a member of the Arbeiter Verein, and obtained the first prize for intellectual exercises at the Turnfest held at Ann Arbor, Mich., in 1874. He is also connected with the Turn Verein, Walhalla Lodge, No. 249, I. O. O. F., and has filled all the offices in Supporter Lodge. He has been Chief Patriarch of Grand Rapids Encampment, No. 43, and at present is F. A. Degree Master of the Degree Lodge, and Deputy Grand Master of the home lodge. He was married March 29, 1875, to Lizzie Mittelmeyer, a native of Long Island, N. Y., of German descent. Of the three children born to them two are living—Mary and Joseph. Cecelia Josephine Celestina is deceased.

Henry G. Saunders, M. D., was born in Petersburg, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., June 15, 1819. His parents, Isaac and Matilda (Wells) Saunders, were natives of Rhode Island and settled in New York at an early date. He passed the years of his minority mostly on a farm, attending district school winters. At the age of 18 he attended a select school at Bellville, Jefferson Co., N. Y., and continued attendance there three winters, where he also was employed as assistant teacher, after which he attended one term at Union Academy, Jefferson Co., N. Y., and one term at Deruyter Institute, Madison Co., N. Y. He then returned to Jefferson county

and engaged in teaching school, but after a time was attacked with inflammation in the eyes and compelled to abandon school-teaching. He then applied to Dr. Wm. V. Rosa, of Adams, Jefferson Co., N. Y., for medical aid, and as soon as sight was restored commenced the study of medicine and surgery with said Rose, where he continued about three years, during which time he was appointed Superintendent of Schools in said tp., and continued to hold that position three years, when he resigned. In the winter of 1845-'46 he attended medical lectures at Geneva, N. Y.; in the fall and winter of 1846-'47 attended lectures at the medical department of the University of New York city; also lectures at Broadway Hospital, and a course of lectures at Dr. Detmold's School of Surgery and Medicine, receiving a diploma therefrom, and also a diploma from the University in the spring of 1847. He continued at New York city for a time, attending at the hospitals, clinics and infirmaries, then went to Philadelphia, Pa., and continued for a time in attendance at the hospitals, clinics, infirmaries and almshouses of that city. He then returned to Adams, Jefferson Co., N. Y., commenced the practice of medicine and surgery there, and immediately secured a very extensive business. He continued there one year and then established an office at Ellisburg, about nine miles west of Adams, where he engaged in a very extensive business in the line of his profession, and also engaged in prosecuting claims against the Government for pensions, back-pay and bounty, doing most of the business in that part of the county. He continued at Ellisburg 11 years, doing an extensive business. In the year 1855 he visited Grand Rapids for the first time. The place then contained about 5,000 inhabitants, but they claimed a larger population. He went from there to Owosso Co., Mich., bought 1,500 acres of land, returned to Ellisburg N. Y., and resumed his profession. In 1856 he went to Iowa and Minnesota and bought some land and city property. In 1858 he located at Grand Rapids, and has continued there to the present time. He came to Grand Rapids in the winter of 1858, intending to engage in the lumber business, and in the spring of 1859 went to Oceana county; on the way he stopped at Muskegon and saw a good quantity of lumber piled on the dock. He inquired what it was worth and was informed that he could have it at \$3.38 per thousand. He saw no money in the lumbering business and abandoned the idea of engaging in it. He then returned to Grand Rapids and commenced the practice of his profession and also collection of claims against the Government, which business he has carried on to greater or less extent to the present time. He did a very extensive business in the practice of medicine and surgery in and about Grand Rapids until 1875, a period of 16 years, when, his health failing, to some extent declined doing a general business, and confined his practice mainly to the city and old friends since that time. Within 18 months after he arrived here he was burned out three times without insurance, losing most of his per-

sonal effects, including a valuable library, surgical instruments, account books, etc. There is not now a building standing on Canal street that was here in 1858; most of the territory now comprised in the city corporation was then swamp or timber land. He is now the owner of 2,000 acres of timber land, two farms, six large tenement houses in the city and 40 city lots. He has one brother residing in the city. He was married Aug. 22, 1853, to Mary E. Wodell, only daughter of William and Sarah Wodell, of Ellisburg, N. Y. His wife died June 12, 1878, leaving an adopted daughter, Anna Saunders, now about 17 years of age. Since the death of his beloved wife Mr. Saunders' health has been poor, until this fall it has very much improved, and he is now engaged in lumbering.

James F. Sargeant, one of the early pioneers of this county, was born in Boston, Mass., March 5, 1829. He came to this city in 1836, and worked on the river and in other capacities till 1873, when he engaged in the ice business and sprinkling the streets, with his brother Thomas, at which he was engaged till the date of his death, which occurred July 8, 1876. He was married May 24, 1858, to Betsy Adams, daughter of Simeon and Catherine Adams, born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., Sept. 29, 1833. They have five children—Clara, Lucius, Freddy, Nehemiah and Pearl, born as follows: May 5, 1859; April 5, 1861; Sept. 2, 1866; Aug. 8, 1868; Aug. 3, 1870. Mr. S. was a member of the old Settlers' Association. In 1868 he bought two lots on Cherry st., on which he built a nice residence, No. 10 Cherry st.; also has one lot on Canal st., with large ice-house.

Thomas S. Sargeant, son of Thomas and Eliza Sargeant, was born in Malden, Mass., in 1831. In 1836 his parents came to this city. His first labor was teaming, and he then engaged in the liquor business on the river steamers. He was Captain of the "Forest Queen" on the Grand river, and afterward was engaged 15 years in different capacities on the "Algoma," "Empire," "Olive Branch," and "Daniel Ball." In 1862 he embarked in the ice business, which he continued until May 17, 1881. In 1852 he bought a city plat, 150x60 feet, with two houses, sold a half interest to his brother, and afterward the other half. In 1870 he bought two lots corner of Summit and Cherry sts., fronting respectively on each 141 and 110 feet, where he built a handsome tenant residence, costing \$3,500; also erected a dwelling for himself on the same property, at an expense of \$1,050. He was in the Home Guard service five years during the late war; served as Sergeant under Col. B. Pierce; is a member of the Old Settlers' Association. He was married in Milwaukee, Wis., July 8, 1853, to Mary A., daughter of Dennis and Catherine (Carril) Tolbot, born in Queens Co., Ireland, in 1833. They have seven children—Charles F., Franklin S., William D., Mattie J., Mary E., Arthur D., and Herbert J. Mrs. Sargeant's parents came to this city

about two years after Mr. S. came, and were among the early pioneers of the county.

Hugo Schneider, of the firm of Schneider & Rosenfeld, No. 21 Monroe st., and son of Philip J. and Christina Schneider, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1832. In 1854 he came to this country, and settled in Covington, Ind., and engaged in farming 13 months. In 1855 he came to this city, and engaged as clerk for Hake & Vogt, grocers, three years. He was then engaged five years as clerk in Edward Mohl's cigar and tobacco store, on Canal st. He then went to Muskegon in 1863, and opened business on his own account, and remained two years, and again returned to Grand Rapids and engaged in partnership with Mr. Edward Mohl. They remained together till the death of the latter caused a dissolution; himself and Mr. Rosenfeld bought the deceased's interest of his widow and the firm name changed to Schneider & Rosenfeld. They were burned out twice, once before the death of Mr. Mohl, at No. 39 Pearl st., and again one week after his death; total loss above insurance \$4,000. They now have the leading houses in the city in the manufacture of cigars. They keep a full line of imported and domestic cigars, manufactured tobaccos, and smokers' articles. They carry a stock of about \$20,000, and do an annual business of \$70,000 to \$80,000. Mr. Schneider was married in Muskegon, in 1864, to Barbara Kastler, born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1837. They have four children, born as follows: Hugo, Emily, Louisa, and Frederick. Mr. S. owns a fine residence, No. 216 N. Division st., and is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Charles Schmidt & Bro., proprietors marble yard, 93 Canal st. The senior member of the firm, Charles, was born at Karlsruhe, Baden, Germany, Nov. 21, 1850. When five years of age, he accompanied his parents to Grand Rapids, Mich., where the father was employed as a cabinet-maker. When 13 years of age Mr. Schmidt commenced to learn the marble-cutter's trade, and seven years later established a marble yard on West Bridge st., and three years later formed a partnership with Anton Hirth in the stone business. The firm remained there in business until 1874, when the stock was removed to the Eighth ward. In 1878 Mr. Schmidt removed to 77 Canal st., subsequently to No. 89, and in October, 1880, the firm purchased their present property. Mr. Schmidt was married in 1875, to Sophia Cordes, a native of Alpine tp., whose parents settled in Kent county at an early date. Of the three children given them, two survive—Theodore and Freddie C. An infant named Willie is deceased. Mr. Schmidt is a member of St. Joseph's Mutual Aid Society, St. Mary's Catholic Church, and the Families' Protective Society of the Roman Catholic Church of Michigan, as is also his brother Gustave. The junior member was born Aug. 19, 1852, and learned his trade with his brother. He was married in 1876, to Catherine Homrich, a native of Byron tp. They have two children—Annie and Caroline. Mary is deceased. The firm of C.

Schmidt & Bro. do all kinds of marble and cemetery work, and deal in Italian and American marbles and granites. They employ seven men in the business, and the amount of work turned out will amount to \$12,000 annually. They undoubtedly have the largest trade in Kent county, and have established an excellent reputation for good work and fair prices.

Peter Schnit, jr., dealer in groceries and provisions, flour and feed, crockery, glassware, etc., 537 Ottawa st, son of Peter and Catherine (Kaster) Schnit, was born in Amsterdam in 1850. He came to Grand Rapids in 1871, and engaged as clerk for Brummeler & Brink at No. 126 Monroe st., where he remained 18 months. He retailed kerosene from a wagon for two years and then clerked four and a half years for M. D. Hamblin, grocer on Plainfield ave. He then engaged with J. Leeuw one year, and commenced business on his own account at 537 Ottawa st. His stock is worth about \$2,000, and his annual sales amount to about \$18,000. He was married at Grand Rapids in 1875 to Mary De Jonge, born at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1851. They have three children—Henry, Joanna and Carl. He is a member of the Holland Mutual Aid Society.

Perry Schurtz, M. D., was born in Constantine, St. Joseph Co., Apr. 19, 1855; is son of James and Sarah (Kreeps) Schurtz, still living at Constantine. At 13 Dr. Schurtz was sent to Kalamazoo College, where he studied five years, and at 18 entered the Medical Department of the University at Ann Arbor. He took his degree in 1876 and at once established himself permanently as a practitioner at Grand Rapids, where he is steadily and firmly acquiring an extensive and popular business; is a member of the State, Western, and Grand Rapids Medical societies. He was married Feb. 26, 1878, to Bella Brewer, a native of Kalamazoo. Office, 110 Monroe st.

William R. Shelby, Vice-President and Treasurer of Grand Rapids and Indiana R. R. Co., was born Dec. 4, 1842, in Lincoln Co., Kentucky, and reared on the family estate, part of a tract of land pre-empted by his great-grandfather, Gov. Isaac Shelby, about 1782. His parents, John W. and Mary H. (Knight) Shelby, were also natives of Kentucky. His father died at Pewee Valley, Ky., February, 1881, aged 67 years. His mother, a daughter of Dr. J. W. Knight, an eminent physician of 50 years' practice in Louisville, Ky., is still living. In early life Mr. Shelby attended a private school in the neighborhood of his home; in 1858 he entered the preparatory school of "Centre College," Danville, Ky., riding on horseback daily from his father's home to Danville, a distance of six miles; this continued during his three years' connection with that institution, and until the breaking out of the civil war in 1861; when the complications became too serious for the pursuit of private studies, he, with many of the students, left college to become soldiers, either in the United States or Rebel armies. The peculiar position of neutrality assumed by Kentucky at the commencement of the war, prevented the occupation for some time of

her soil by either army; but, in the meantime, preparations were actively carried on in the way of enrolling and recruiting men for both armies. At the age of 19, Mr. Shelby was appointed enrolling officer for the United States for Lincoln Co., Ky., and after the completion of this service, engaged in recruiting men for the United States army. In 1863 he engaged in business on the Mississippi river, at Island No. 37, a short distance above Memphis; with the permission of the commanding officer of the United States army at Memphis, was allowed to ship supplies to that point for a large number of men employed in cutting wood for boats. In 1866-'7 he entered the employ of the Adams Express Co. at Louisville, Ky., remaining in that business until 1869, when he went to Pittsburg, Pa., as Secretary and Treasurer of the Continental Improvement Company, a construction company chartered by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, with the view of building the Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co., in Michigan and Indiana. In August, 1871, he was elected Secretary and Treasurer of the G. R. & I. R. R. Co., and in the following month, September, 1871, the general office of the Continental Improvement Company was removed from Pittsburg, Pa., to Grand Rapids, Mich., and Mr. Shelby was placed in charge. Two years later, the Continental Improvement Company completed the G. R. & I. R. R., and withdrew from its management, but he continued to act as one of its officials until March, 1877, when he resigned, having been elected to his present position at this writing. Owing to the illness of its President, who is absent in Europe, Mr. Shelby has entire charge and management of the G. R. & I. R. R. and leased lines of railroad. Since 1875-'6 Mr. Shelby has been extensively engaged in raising wheat in Dakota Territory, directing the farming operations and finances of the "Cass Farm," part of what is known as the celebrated "Dalrymple Farm," in Cass Co., Dakota, on the line of the Northern Pacific R. R. He has also had charge and management of draining and reclaiming some 20,000 acres of swamp land, in which he is interested, on the Kankakee river, in Indiana and Illinois. Mr. Shelby was married June 16, 1869, at Sewickley, Pa. (a suburb of Pittsburg), to Mary K., daughter of Gen. Geo. W. Cass, now of New York. They have a family of four sons and one daughter. Mr. Shelby's residence is on Fountain st., a beautiful structure, built in 1873, at a cost of \$13,000. He has another dwelling in process of erection, on Lafayette st., much larger and more expensive than his present residence.

Charles Shepard, M.D.—When the pioneer history of a section of country is being made few distinctions appear among individuals; the pressure of necessity places all on the same plane. When the pioneer history is written, the adjustments of time have fitted most men to their niches and left a few figures on the field of observation, standing out in relief from the common mass. This similitude applies to Dr. Shepard. He was born July 18, 1812, at Fairfield, Herkimer Co., N. Y.; is son of Silas and Anna

(White) Shepard. The former died in Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.; the latter in Portage Co., Ohio. His father was a carpenter, and Dr. Shepard spent his early youth in school and in the shop. At 18 he began to read for his profession with Dr. H. W. Doolittle, of Herkimer Co., N. Y., and graduated in March, 1835, at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Western District of New York, situated at Fairfield. He practiced six months in Jefferson Co., N. Y., and came to Grand Rapids, Oct. 20, 1835. He was the third established resident physician in Grand River Valley, and is the oldest practitioner in the city. On his way to Grand Rapids he found his first patients, 150 Indians, at Thornapple (now Ada), and vaccinated the whole number. Dr. Shepard's pioneer practice was of the type of all vocations of early settlers; labor and privation characterized everything; his professional work was rendered doubly severe by combining surgery with medical practice, he being the only surgeon within a radius of nearly 100 miles. In these days it was not always possible to separate the physician's duty from the call of humanity, and Dr. Shepard never made the attempt; he always responded as a man to the demands of the case, independently of his professional interest, and such was the rule rather than the exception. An instance is related. While attending a patient 12 miles from home, he was informed of a case that needed attention some distance further on. He set out and found a hovel, such a structure as might have been prepared by a hunting party in an emergency. A shanty built of logs and branches, with a sloping roof. There was no furniture inside, only "shake down," short poles fastened to the side, and forming a rude bedstead for the poorest bed, whereon lay a sick woman with a three weeks' old babe. Her husband was absent, and the nearest neighbors two miles away. Dr. Shepard prepared her medicine and gave her directions about her food, advising nourishing, wholesome sustenance. She told him her only resources were potatoes and salt. This was too much for the man filled with compassion for her pitiful condition, and, instead of asking for his fee as a physician, he gave her money to supply her necessities. This was but one of numberless instances. His surgical practice involved long rides on horseback, no other method of travel being possible through a territory all but trackless. In some instances he rode 50 miles to visit a single patient. Once he rode to Muskegon to perform capital operations on patients injured by shipwreck. Muskegon then comprised one saw-mill and a boarding-house. In Dr. Shepard's pioneer practice he was ruled by one undeviating principle: if called, he went; no question of compensation in those days was allowed to be a factor in the case. The demand meant necessity; nobody had time or opportunity to nurse fanciful disorders. When done with a case he went home to sleep, no matter what the hour; and it came to be understood that absence from home invariably meant professional business. In surgery he has performed nearly every species of capital operation, including that of ovariectomy, of

which he has had 12 obstinate cases, eight proving absolute successes, the largest per cent. cured by any practitioner in the State. In obstetrics his business has been, so to speak, unlimited, including upward of 5,000 cases. Dr. Shepard is President of the Grand Rapids Medical Society, and belongs to the State Medical Association. Until 1858 he was a Democrat, but has since acted with the Republicans; has been connected with the municipal affairs of Grand Rapids; has served as Alderman several years, and one term as Mayor. He was a member of the International Medical Congress at Philadelphia, in 1876, representing Michigan as a delegate from the State Medical Society. About 600 delegates from all parts of the world assembled in the convention. Dr. Shepard has relinquished active general practice and devotes himself almost exclusively to office work and consultation. He was married in December, 1836, to Lucinda Putnam, who died in April, 1872. The issue of this marriage, two daughters and three sons, are also deceased. He was a second time married, Aug. 27, 1876, at Portland, Conn., to Dora, daughter of Edwin Sage; they have two children—Charles and Silas E.

Theo. C. Sherwood, Cashier of the Grand Rapids National Bank, was born at Geneva, Ontario Co., N. Y., Jan. 29, 1839. His father, William Sherwood, born in the city of York, England, emigrated to this country in 1827, and in company with Capt. Merrill and William Bailey, engaged in the wholesale mercantile business at Geneva. His health failing, he removed to a farm. In 1854 he removed with his family to Michigan and settled in Wayne county.

Mr. Sherwood, the subject of this sketch, attended school at Ypsilanti three years, and was engaged as teacher in Wayne county four years. In 1863 he entered the office of the M. C. R. R. Co., at Kalamazoo, as Cashier, having been sent there by the officers of the Company at Detroit, but resigned in 1864 to accept a position in the First National Bank of Battle Creek, Mich., which position he retained nearly five years, after which he engaged in the wholesale and retail grocery business, in the firm of Leon & Sherwood. This was a successful venture, but the banking business being more congenial to his taste, he sold out his interest in the business in 1872, to accept the position of Cashier, tendered by the directors of the newly organized First National Bank of Plymouth, Mich. March 1, 1880, he resigned and entered upon the duties of his present position. Mr. Sherwood was intimately connected with the public interests of Battle Creek and of Plymouth. He was Superintendent of the M. E. Sunday-school for 14 years, an efficient Trustee of the Church, President of the Lecture Association, Director of the Public School and identified with several social organizations. While in Wayne county he represented his district as delegate to the State Convention at Lansing, and also at several Congressional Conventions at Detroit.

He has never sought or solicited positions of trust; the positions have ever sought him. To do worthily and well whatever was entrusted to him, has been his unwavering purpose thus far in his business life. He was married in April, 1862, to Martha J. Mason, a native of Michigan.

E. J. Shinkman, son of Bernard F. and Mary (Herkner) Shinkman, was born May 25, 1846, at Reichenberg, Bohemia. In 1852 his father came to America and two years after was followed by his wife and son. They reached Grand Rapids Oct. 10, 1854. Mr. Shinkman attended school at the "Old Union School" on the west side of the river, five years, and the next year, when 15, he engaged in his first business, taking toll on Bridge street bridge, an occupation which resulted in an extended acquaintance with the pioneer element of that portion of the county. His father, in accordance with the general opinion of his countrypeople, that a boy should be trained to some occupation, placed him with Wm. Laraway to learn the trade of a marble-cutter and engraver, at which he worked three years. At 19 he engaged in teaching in this city, and a year after, he entered the law office of James Miller, where he spent a twelvemonth. In 1865 he embarked in the insurance business, being the only German similarly engaged at that time, and has followed it ever since. In 1869 he was elected Justice of the Peace, in which he continued 12 years, his last term expiring July, 1881. He has been acting Police Justice and Assistant Police Judge since 1871. He was admitted to the bar in 1874. Mr. Shinkman has become deservedly popular through his efforts to perform his duties well and thoroughly. He was married June 2, 1868, to Louise F. Noel, of Grand Rapids. She died Nov. 1, 1880, leaving two daughters and one son, residing with their father at 130 Winter street, west of the river. Mr. Shinkman has been connected with the School Board of Grand Rapids for the past seven years, two of which he has served as Secretary.

William A. Shinkman is a native of Reichenberg, Bohemia (Austria). He is son of Bernhard F. and Marie (Herkner) Shinkman. He was born Dec. 25, 1847, and came to America in 1854, with his mother and brother, E. J. Shinkman, the father having preceded his family two years. They located at Grand Rapids, and Mr. Shinkman was educated at the Union school, on the west side of the river. At 15 he learned the shoemaker's trade and worked at it five years. In '66 he went into an insurance office as clerk, opening an office on his own behalf in 1880, where he operates also as real estate and loan broker. His place of business is at 22 Canal st.; he represents four solid companies—Glens Falls Co., of Glens Falls, N. Y.; Firemans' Fund Co., of San Francisco, Cal.; Union, of Philadelphia, and Rhode Island, of Providence, R. I. Mr. Shinkman is a noted and popular chess-player; has won many laurels by his extraordinary playing, and has one of the best chess libraries in Michigan. He is also a proficient in music; has frequently appeared in public; is familiar with the best

orders of musical genius and has a remarkably fine collection of classical music.

James C. Simonds, proprietor Excelsior Machine Works, was born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., Feb. 17, 1817. His parents were James and Hannah (Glass) Simonds. James C. was reared a "farmer's boy," and received but a limited education. When 21 years of age, he engaged as an apprentice at the millwright and machinist's trade, at Potsdam, N. Y., serving 18 months with Smith & Chandler, of that place, and was appointed foreman after being at work only 12 months. At the end of his apprenticeship, he started in business for himself, and remained at Potsdam until 1844. Believing, at that time, that a young man could do better farther West, he resolved to seek his home in Michigan, among the citizens of his native State. He arrived at Grand Rapids on October 25 of that year, and soon after obtained work at his trade. He pursued this until 1855, when he once more commenced business for himself. He purchased 59 feet, fronting on Waterloo street, 210 feet in depth, on which he erected a substantial frame building 30x60 feet in size, and some time after added a blacksmith shop and boiler-room, 30x40 feet in size. Though business was rather quiet at first, yet the perseverance and energy of our subject soon attracted attention, and before long he established a steady paying business. Since that time, Mr. Simonds has devoted his entire time and attention to his business, and although the seasons have left their traces on frame and brow, yet he still oversees the business, and will undoubtedly do so until death. Mr. Simonds is a member of the first Mason's Lodge (Grand River, No. 34) ever organized in Kent county, and also connected with the Chapter. He was married in August, 1842, to Relief Leonard, of Parishville, N. Y. The five children born to this union are all deceased. Mr. Simonds suffered the loss of his estimable companion in April, 1855. He was again united in marriage in Vermont, May, 1856, to Eliza A. Leonard, a cousin of his deceased help-mate. Four children were given to bless this alliance, three of whom are living—Frank A., an engineer with the Sligh Furniture Co., J. C. and May C. (twins). Nellie is deceased. In December, 1874, Mr. Simonds saw his second companion laid away in the silent tomb, to await the great Judgment Day. On June 29, 1876, he was united in the bonds of holy wedlock, to Mary L., daughter of the Rev. Jacob Leonard, a M. E. minister, now of Auburn, N. Y. This wife survived but a short time, and bid adieu to earthly scenes and enjoyments on June 8, 1877, leaving our subject thrice widowed. Mr. Simonds is nearly 64 years of age, but his step is as sprightly and his eyes almost as clear as in days of yore. His countenance is pleasant, his manner cheerful and obliging, and his integrity as unsullied as the falling snow. He resides in the home mansion on the corner of Island and Lagrave sts., adjoining St. Mark's Home.

Hon. Robert P. Sinclair was born in Romulus, Seneca Co., N. Y., Oct. 17, 1814. His father was a son of Rev. James Sinclair, of Glastry, Co. Down, Ireland, where he preached 52 years; his mother was Catharine (Allen) Sinclair, daughter of Charles Allen, of County Donegal, Ireland. They were married at Carrickbrack in 1807 by Rev. William Moore and came to America in 1812. They settled on the shore of Cayuga lake in Seneca Co., N. Y., at the point now known as Sinclair's Landing, where the senior Sinclair purchased 600 acres of land and became an extensive grain dealer. Robert P. Sinclair acquired the elements of his education in the common schools and prepared for college at the academies of Ovid and Homer. July 4, 1835, he was orator of the day at Romulusville and met with a flattering success. He spent a year at college at Geneva and then went to the University of Edinburgh, Scotland. During his vacations he became familiar with Continental life, and traveled through England and Ireland, graduating in 1839, and after a farewell visit to his relatives in Ireland returned in the fall to the United States. He soon after entered the law office of Kingsley & Morgan, of Ann Arbor, read for his profession and was admitted to the bar in 1843. Ill health prevented the fulfillment of his plans, and in 1846 he built a flour-mill in Washtenaw county. In 1848 he sold out and entered into the practice of law at Grand Rapids. When the Rebellion broke out he was formally requested by the Irish citizens to organize and lead them in defense of the unity of their adopted country, and under the necessary authority he raised an independent regiment of infantry, known as the "Irish Volunteers," with the motto, "It is better to fight for the FIRST than the LAST sod of our country." The regiment was mustered into service in January, 1862, as the 14th Reg. M. V. I., under Col. R. P. Sinclair, and two months later were ordered to the front; they went to St. Louis, Mo., then reported to Gen. Halleck at Pittsburg Landing, afterward to Gen. Pope at Hamburg Landing; they were in the fights at Farmington, Corinth and Big Springs, and made a forced march to Tuscumbia, Ala. This was a dreadful experience, as the men were fully equipped, and their heavy burdens borne under the burning July sun, in the fervid South, tested their endurance to the utmost. Col. Sinclair applied to Gen. Morgan for orders to store or destroy the men's knapsacks, but that official declined the responsibility, and Col. S. hired a team, transported the men's equipages to Burnsville and stored them in the hotel, putting the troops in light marching order. Reaching Tuscumbia the regiment stacked 456 guns, no other stacking more than 100. One officer and a man went back to Burnsville, and a few days after the regimental property was safe in the lines. In Tuscumbia Col. Sinclair addressed the regiment, reviewing the affairs of the country, denouncing slavery as the direct cause of the war, and prophesying its prolongation until the cause should be removed—bold talk so long before the Emancipation Proclamation. On leaving Tuscumbia, the



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14th Michigan defended Jackson Crossing until the entire army crossed the Tennessee on the retreat to Nashville. Arriving at Athens, Ala., Gen. Palmer, of Illinois, assumed command; their courier with dispatches was captured, and being without means of communication they retreated to Nashville, arriving in five days and remaining during the siege. On this march from Athens to Nashville, Col. Sinclair narrowly escaped with his life from an encounter with rebel cavalry under Gen. Roddy, while trying to save a wagon. Gen. Rosecrans was soon after put in command of the army, and the regiment was engaged at Lavergne, Stone river, etc. Col. Sinclair resigned his commission in the fall of 1863 because of ill health, and returned to Grand Rapids, where he slowly recuperated. He was appointed Revenue Collector of the Fourth District of Michigan, which position he held until the following spring, when the Senate refused to confirm the appointment of President Johnson. He engaged successfully in real estate and the practice of his profession. He was elected Judge of Probate in 1852, and his popularity was attested by renomination on the Democratic ticket in '56 and '60. He was unsuccessful, owing to the accession to power of the Republican party. He was married at Grand Rapids Sept. 17, 1850, to Julia H., daughter of Benjamin Allyn, formerly of Amherst, Mass. The marriage service was performed by Rev. Dr. Cummings, Rector of St. Mark's Church. Col. Sinclair is a gentleman of culture and of varied abilities; his history gives evidence of the warmth and zeal with which he has discharged his public obligations in all capacities, and he has added largely to the prosperity and improvement of the city which is his home.

Mitchell J. Smiley, born at South Avon, Livingston Co., N. Y., May 2, 1841. Although not a pioneer of Kent county, he has been a resident of the Peninsular State since 10 years of age, and a prominent member of the bar for the past 19 years, having been admitted May 24, 1862, in Kalamazoo, Kalamazoo Co. Mr. Smiley's father, Mitchell S., was a farmer by occupation, and a native of the State of Maryland. He moved from there to Van Buren Co., Mich., in 1851, and settled on a farm; and here Mitchell J. spent a portion of his boyhood and youth, attending school winters only, until 1858, when he entered Kalamazoo College, and there pursued his studies, and a portion of each year taught school, until the year 1860. He then commenced the study of law with Bach & De Yoe, at that time one of the leading law firms of Kalamazoo county. He remained with this firm until his admission to the bar, and, in 1863, commenced the practice of his profession. He, however, soon formed a partnership with Nathaniel A. Balch, his former tutor, and shortly after Mr. Balch's son, Walter O., was admitted to the firm, which did a lucrative business under the firm name of Balch, Smiley & Balch. Mr. Smiley's connection with this firm was severed in 1872, when, by request, he came to Grand Rapids, and became a party to the organization of the present firm of Hughes

O. Brien & Smiley. It is hardly necessary to state that Mr. Smiley's law practice has been successful, as the position he occupies, and his standing in the bar of his county and State, is a sufficient index, and, from the New York *Daily Graphic* of Dec. 26, 1878, in an ably prepared article, entitled "The Bench and Bar of Michigan," we quote the following: "Mitchell J. Smiley, of the firm of Hughes, O'Brien & Smiley, though a young member of the bar, has distinguished himself as a trial lawyer. He is a hard student, prepares his cases thoroughly, and manages them with much skill and wisdom." In politics, Mr. Smiley is a Democrat, and popular with his party. While a resident of Kalamazoo county he was twice made a candidate for Representative in the State Legislature, but, as his district was strongly Republican, he was defeated. In the spring of 1880 he made a close run for Mayor of the city of Grand Rapids, and was defeated by a majority of only 50 votes. In August, 1874, he married Miss Florence M. Fitts, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire. They have one son—Edmund P., born August 29, 1876.

A. Hosford Smith, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for the 4th District of Michigan, residence Grand Rapids, was born at Berlin, Conn., May 30, 1812. His parents were Walter D. and Hetty (Hosford) Smith, natives of the Nutmeg State. Mr. Smith spent his early boyhood on a farm, and, when 10 years of age, went to Hartford, Conn., with his parents, and was there educated in the public schools. In December, 1835, in company with his brother and two others, he came to Michigan to assist his brother in settling up some business at Grand Rapids. After having transacted the business assigned to him, Mr. Smith was well pleased with the future "Pittsburgh of the West," and foresaw a great and noted future for the embryo city. He therefore decided to locate, and, to that end, he purchased a stock of goods, and opened a general store on the site where Waterloo st. crosses the G. R. & I. R. R. track. Here he was engaged in mercantile pursuits for three years. In 1856 he was in the employ of Wm. T. Powers, who was engaged in the manufacture of furniture and lumber, as bookkeeper, and remained two years; was, in 1861, appointed a Supervisor to fill vacancy, in place of E. T. Nelson, who had left for the seat of war. On the 2d day of September, 1862, he was appointed by the lamented Lincoln Assistant Assessor for the 4th District of Michigan, and served in that capacity until the office of Assessor of District was abolished, May 30, 1873, at which date he was appointed Deputy Collector in Charge, by S. S. Bailey; Collector of 4th District of Michigan, and is now in that capacity; consequently has been in this continuous service. At the end of that time, in 1839, he engaged in the mercantile business on Canal st., as bookkeeper for Granger & Ball, remaining during 1839 and 1840; then engaged with Henry R. Williams as bookkeeper in the plaster and transportation business on Grand river; he served with said Williams for 13 years, until his death in 1853, and then set-

bled up his estate. During the time he was in said Williams' employ he was, on the Whig ticket, elected Register of Deeds for Kent county, which was then overwhelmingly Democratic, and, in 1850, had charge of steamer "Algoma" on Grand river. After his service with H. R. Williams, he accepted the position as clerk of the Michigan Legislature, serving as such two winter terms. At an early day he served as Town Clerk, and as second clerk of Grand Rapids city. In 1855 he was employed in the Olive Branch office as bookkeeper 19 years. Mr. Smith is an honored pioneer of Kent county, and the record of his life deserves a place in the annals of pioneer history. He is a member of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, as is also his wife and daughter. He was vestryman and clerk of the vestry for 17 years. He is also connected with the Young Men's Republican Association of Grand Rapids. Mr. Smith was married, in 1839, to Mary Nelson, sister to Ezra T. and James M. Nelson, of Nelson, Matter & Co. They have four children—Walter D., with E. S. Pierce; Martha N., wife of Robert Bayless, President of the Market National Bank, of New York city, residing at Englewood, N. J.; Elizabeth and Frederick H., the latter salesman with Nelson, Matter & Co. In 1836 Mr. Smith, in connection with his brother, Andrew A., started the first Sunday-school in Grand Rapids. The scholars met in the room over Mr. Smith's store, and the school finally blossomed into the First Congregational Society of Grand Rapids, and is now one of the most flourishing in the city.

Henry S. Smith, of H. S. Smith & Co., manufacturers, was born at Litchfield, Herkimer Co., N. Y., Nov. 11, 1820. He is a son of Solomon Smith, an old and honored resident of that portion of the State. When seven years of age, Mr. Smith's parents removed to Cassville, Oneida Co., N. Y., where he remained, engaged in agricultural pursuits, until 1858. He then came to Grand Rapids, and in connection with T. P. Gallup, engaged in the manufacture of soap, remaining in the business but a short time. In 1860 he commenced to manufacture saleratus, and the business, though necessarily small at first, has rapidly increased until at the present time the firm supply a good part of the Michigan trade in that article. A few years after starting in business, Mr. Smith started the manufacture of wooden-ware, etc., and in ———, Ladd J. Lewis, formerly of New York, was admitted to the firm as a partner, the firm name being changed to H. S. Smith & Co. A notice of the immense business being carried on by this firm will be found in the section on manufacturing industries. Mr. Smith was married at Cassville, N. Y., ———, to Lucia Burchard, by whom he has no living children. His devoted wife passed to her final rest March 29, 1865, and on May 3, 1867, he married Hannah M. Simms. Two children are the fruits of this union—Mary M., aged 13, and Sarah K., aged 10 years. Mr. Smith suffered the loss of his second helpmate, Jan. 11, 1873, and on Sept. 24, 1879, he was joined in the bonds of holy wedlock, to Helen M. Griffith,

of Evanston, Ill. Henry S. Smith was the youngest of a family of six children, two of whom survive—Rev. Charles B. and our subject. He received but limited educational advantages, and the path of life has proven to be rugged and full of thorns. Mr. Smith was the first merchant of Grand Rapids to place a traveling salesman on the road. In early life he made political economy a life study, and has always taken a more than usual interest in the welfare of his native country. While a resident of New York, he was made a Justice of the Peace, and subsequently Captain of a company of State Militia. Since his residence in Grand Rapids he has served as Alderman one term, and became identified with the interests of the National Greenback party. In the spring of 1878 he was elected as Mayor of the city, on that ticket, serving one year, and being triumphantly re-elected in 1880. In 1878, at the State Convention, he received the unanimous vote of the party for nomination as candidate for Governor, but the party being largely in the minority, suffered a party defeat. In 1881 he was chairman of the Michigan delegation to the National Greenback Convention that nominated Gen. James B. Weaver for President of the United States. Benevolence forms a characteristic feature of Mr. Smith's life, and he has given largely of his means to the different benevolent, religious and charitable institutions of the city. He is a consistent member of the First Congregational Church, and contributed liberally toward the construction of that noble edifice.

Rev. J. Morgan Smith, Pastor of the First Congregational Church, was born at Great Falls, N. H., April 26, 1833. When 12 years of age, he went to the old Hopkins Grammar School, in Hartford, where he spent five years, preparing for Yale College. He entered the freshman class in 1850, and was fortunate in becoming acquainted with Thomas K. Beecher, of Elmira, N. Y., then principal of the High School at Hartford. He spent much time in the study of poetry, which has left a visible impress on his sentiments. He graduated in 1854, among the first 10 in his class. Upon leaving college, he went to Elmira, N. Y., where, for six months, he taught private classes in the higher branches of learning. He spent a year and a half in Wisconsin, and at the end of that time went to Andover, Mass., to study theology. He was averse to the theological spirit which prevailed, and, for four years, earnestly and untiringly sought a better way. Immediately after leaving Andover he took charge of a small church at West Avon, Hartford Co., Conn., where he remained three years. He then spent a year in reading, irregular preaching, and visiting the army with supplies for the sick. Upon an invitation from the New England Church, of Chicago, he went there to supply its pulpit for seven weeks, after which, among several calls, he chose that from the First Congregational Church, of Grand Rapids, where he has since remained. He has sought to preach the truth reasonably and lovingly, and his work has grown around him. In August, 1859, Mr. Smith was married

to Cordelia B. Root, of Middletown, Conn. They have five children.

James L. Smith was born in Monroe Co., N. Y., July 18, 1841; is only son of Nicholas R. Smith, a native of New Jersey. His father died near Hamilton, Ont., at the age of 39 years, leaving a wife, one son and three daughters; two of the latter survive. His mother married Henry K. Crissman, now of Plainfield, and in 1854 they came to Ada tp. Mr. Smith received his early education in Plainfield; worked for his board with Mr. Philo Brownell, a pioneer of that tp., and afterward attended the Bedford Institute in Calhoun county; also the Michigan Union at Leoni, Jackson Co., and on its removal to Adrian attended there. In the winter of '59-'60 he went to the Military School at Albany; engaged the next spring with a wholesale grocery house of New York as salesman, bookkeeper and cashier; remained until April, 1861, and enlisted April 17, the same year, in the 8th N. Y. Militia; was commissioned Captain of Co. D, 47th N. Y. Reg., in July; served in North Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida; was transferred to the 10th Mich. Cavalry June 16, 1863, and served in Kentucky, Tennessee and West Virginia. He resigned in December, 1864, and returned to Jackson county. During his period of service he was married to Mary E. Miller, of Leoni. In December, 1865, he went to Cincinnati and formed a partnership with Gen. W. B. Way, of Pontiac, in a wholesale commission business, under the firm name of J. L. Smith & Co. The relation existed until June, 1867, when he located at Rockford. In 1870 he engaged in the hotel and livery business and ran a stage line to Grandville; continued three years. Since that period he has acted as Justice of the Peace of Plainfield and Superintendent of Schools of Rockford two years ('80 and '81) and is at present in charge of the office of the Spiral Spring Buggy Co., Chas. Cummings, East Bridge st.

Newton T. Smith, Inspector of Public Works, was born in Barry, Orleans Co., N. Y., April 2, 1823. He came to Michigan in 1833. His father, Hiram Smith, was a tailor and pursued his vocation in Orleans county until his death in 1829. Mr. Smith's mother accompanied him to Michigan and died at his brother's residence in February, 1878, in the ninetieth year of her age. She was the mother of 12 children, 10 of whom reached mature age. Three of them live in Michigan, one in New York and one in Kansas. Mr. Smith served an apprenticeship of seven years in the bakery business in Orleans county, and worked at coopering three years in this State; during the past 20 years has been chiefly engaged in surveying and operating as a civil engineer. He has been acting for three years as Inspector of Public Works. He was married in 1847, to Nancy Hines; she died in 1857, leaving one child, Adella, now Mrs. O. I. Taylor, of Grand Rapids. Mr. Smith was again married in 1859, to Sylvia Farnham.

Reuben H. Smith, Secretary of the Old Residents' Association of the Grand River Valley, son of David D. and Althea (Preston) Smith, was born Sept. 7, 1816, and reared to the age of 22 at Hamilton, Madison Co., N. Y., receiving there a common-school education. He came to Kent county and "took up" 160 acres of Government land in the tp., now called Bowne, on sec. 12, and was occupied 10 or 12 years in its improvement. In April, 1848, he was elected Supervisor of Caledonia, then including Bowne tp., and the same year was elected County Clerk, which position he held six years. He moved to Grand Rapids in January, 1849, and in 1855 he located on a farm of 280 acres in Alpine, where he remained 14 years, acting one year as Supervisor of the tp. In 1869 he fixed his residence permanently at Grand Rapids. He was elected Superintendent of the Poor in November, 1874, and continued incumbent of the office until November, 1880. He was connected with the Board of Education from 1872 to 1876. Since 1859 he has been a member of the Old Residents' Association, and was elected its Secretary in January, 1875. He has been connected with the Odd Fellows since 1850. His residence is on the corner of Stocking and Seventh sts., where he has 15 acres. He was married Sept. 12, 1852, to A. Annette, daughter of Edson English, of Boston, Ionia Co. They have three children—Edson, born in November, 1853; Velma A. and Reuben S.. The first one married Miss Lizzie Lane, and resides in this city. The daughter, Velma, is now Mrs. Wm. B. Bernard, and resides on the homestead.

Frank J. Sokup, of S. J. Sokup & Co., cornice makers, was born in Bohemia, Austria, Jan. 29, 1857. When two years of age, his parents came to America, locating at New Orleans, and subsequently at Chicago, where the subject of this sketch grew to manhood. When 11 years of age, he entered the employ of Watson Clark, 145 E. Lake st., where he learned the tin and cornice-making trade, remaining with him four years. He then went to work for A. Knisely, 172 & 174 West Monroe st., where he remained five years. His next employer was R. L. Jones, who did business in Chicago, but resided at Milwaukee, Wis. In February, 1872, Mr. Sokup went to California, locating at San Francisco, where he took charge of the cornice trade owned and operated by John Kehoe. Four months later, he returned to Chicago and soon after came to Grand Rapids, where he has since resided. Mr. Sokup is a member of Valley City Lodge (Masonic) No. 86, and of the Democratic party. He was married June 19, 1872, to Nettie C. Davis, a native of America. Of the four children given them, one is living—Daisy. Mrs. Sokup is a regular attendant on the services of the 2d Street M. E. Church (W. S.).

Robert Sproul, of the firm of Sproul & McGurrin, No. 151 Monroe st., son of William and Margaret (Wilson) Sproul, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, March 3, 1850. He fitted for the business of a plumber in his native country, and in 1868 came to

the United States and entered employ in Detroit, coming to Grand Rapids in 1872, engaging with Thos. Smith & Co., 126 Monroe st., until they closed operations, when he formed his present business relation and began operations under Mill & Lacy's drug store on Canal st. Two months after they removed to 126 Monroe st. remaining until April, 1879, when they settled in their present quarters. Their stock includes plumbing, steam-heating fixtures, gas fixtures, furnaces, pumps, etc. He was married at Grand Rapids, Jan. 16, 1875, to Libbie A., daughter of James Muir; they have two children—Helen L. and William W. He owns two lots on Division st., just outside the city limits.

George G. Steketee, Mayor of the city of Grand Rapids, was born in the village of Barselle, Holland, March 12, 1835. He is son of John and Maria Steketee. His parents came to America in 1847 and purchased a farm in Holland, Ottawa Co. In November, 1849, he came to this city and learned the tailor's trade; in 1865 he embarked in a mercantile enterprise with his brother, Paul Steketee, which relation existed until 1868, and in 1869 he commenced operations as a druggist at his present stand, where he erected a building for the purpose. He has become celebrated through his "Family Medicines," which are in extensive demand in the trade and are growing in popularity. His stock includes full lines of fresh drugs, fancy and toilet articles, etc. Mr. Steketee is a radical Republican and cast his first presidential vote for John C. Fremont in 1856. In 1862 he was appointed Dep. Collector of U. S. Int. Rev. for Holland, Mich.; he also served as Alderman of the First ward of that city. He was elected Collector of Taxes in Grand Rapids in 1859 and 1860; was elected Alderman of the Third ward in 1871; was re-elected in 1873 and again in 1876, serving six years. In 1881 he was elected Mayor of the city by a majority of 181. His election was accomplished on the basis of morality and radical measures in the administration of municipal regulations. Mayor Steketee is eminently fitted for the difficult position of chief of so composite a community as Grand Rapids. He is never dilatory in his judgments, reads men and their motives with surprising celerity, and always respects the majesty of his official position. He is ever ready to attend personally to even the most insignificant matters that threaten the destruction of good order and infringes upon the privileges of the humblest citizenship. He is prompt and vigorous in the execution of his official prerogatives and maintains a perfect understanding of his incumbent duties. In his various business ventures he has met with the prosperity and success always resulting from application and unswerving integrity. He is persistent, energetic, and in commercial matters has the repute of ability and square dealing. His private character is unblemished. He was married in 1855 to Hannah Eskes, a native of Holland; she died in October, 1866, leaving four children—Albert E., Mary L., Reka P. and John. Mayor Steketee's second wife was Mrs. Lucy E. Brinkmann, a native of New York. They have two children—George E. and Leander W.

Paul Steketee, one of the thrifty merchants of Grand Rapids city, was born in Holland, Europe, Feb. 24, 1834. His father, John Steketee, came to America with a family of 11 children, and settled at Zeeland, Ottawa Co., on a farm. Paul was at that time 13 years of age, and his services were needed and made available until 1848, when he came to Grand Rapids and engaged in all kinds of labor and later in the employ of John Kendall. In his newly chosen occupation he was successful and held his position there eight years. In 1862 he commenced business for himself in company with John H. Doornink under the firm name of Doornink & Steketee, doing a prosperous dry-goods business. This firm continued in business until August, 1872, when Mr. Steketee purchased his partner's interest in the business and removed the stock to Holland, this State, associating with him his brother Andrew. The firm of Paul & Andrew Steketee is still in trade at Holland and doing a thriving business. In May, 1878, Mr. Steketee, in partnership with his sons John J. and P. J., established their present business. They are located at the corner of Monroe and Ionia sts. Occupy the first and second floors and basement 22x100 feet. Carry a full and complete stock of general dry goods, employ 11 clerks. Mrs. Steketee has four sons—John J., Peter P., Paul James, Daniel, and one daughter, Nellie.

R. Humphrey Stevens, M. D., 129 Monroe st., was born at Montpelier, Vt., Jan. 18, 1853. He is a son of John and Elvira (Humphrey) Stevens, natives of the Green Mountain State. His father was a land broker, and after stopping at various points in the West, came to Grand Rapids in 1871, where the subject of this sketch grew to manhood. He attended the public schools, and after passing a fitting examination taught school for two or three terms in the Union school (W. S.). In 1873 he entered the literary department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, from which he graduated with the class of 1877. He then entered the medical department and graduated with the class of 1878-'9. Soon after finishing his medical studies he came to Grand Rapids, and opened an office at his present location, where he has met with very gratifying success. Dr. Stevens is a member of the Royal Templars, in which society he holds the position of Vice-Counselor and Examining Physician. He was married May 19, 1880, to Lucretia Seymour, of Grand Rapids. They have one son—Carl. Mrs. Stevens is a consistent member of the First Congregational Church.

John R. Stewart, son of Leonard and Emily (Snell) Stewart, was born Jan. 6, 1820, in Clarendon, Rutland Co., Vt. When he was 12 years old his parents moved to Niagara Co., N. Y., where his father built a saw-mill and engaged in farming and lumbering. In 1844 he moved to Cascade, Kent Co., Mich., and in 1845 Mr. Stewart, of this sketch, married Sarah E., daughter of Caleb and Hannah Martin, born in 1824, in Vermont. They had six children, three of whom are living—Sarah E., Milo B. and Linna J. In the same year of his marriage he bought 120 acres on sec. 5;

cleared 60 acres. In 1854 he came to Grand Rapids and entered the employ of Foster & Perry, in the hardware business, where he remained six years. He was elected Register of Deeds, which position he held three terms—the only incumbent of the office for so long a period. He bought a one-third interest in an agricultural enterprise and operated several years in the firm of Chubb, Stewart & Luther. In 1870 the Grand Rapids Mfg. Co. was formed, of which he was a member, and the concern operated with success; dissolved in 1877, when he and others organized a corporation under the same style, in which he is still concerned. In January, 1872, he bought a half interest in a grocery establishment at 120 Monroe st., with E. J. Horton, where they carry a stock worth about \$5,000. In 1876 he was appointed Superintendent of the Government buildings of Grand Rapids, and built the postoffice and court-house, which occupied four years. His residence is at 25 Barclay st., where he owns two lots besides considerable other city property.

Milo B. Stewart, Secretary of the Grand Rapids Manufacturing Company, is a life resident of this county, and was born in Cascade tp., June 12, 1851. He is a son of John R. and Sarah E. (Martin) Stewart, natives of Vermont. When three years of age, his parents removed to Grand Rapids, where Milo has since resided. He received his education in the common schools, and subsequently attended the Grand Rapids Commercial College. In 1872 he entered the employ of his father, in the grocery trade, and two years later established himself in the insurance business. In 1877 he accepted a position with the old Grand Rapids Mfg. Co., and when the new firm was formed a year later, accepted the position of Secretary. Mr. Stewart is a member of the Division st. M. E. Church, and was formerly a member of the Grand Rapids Guards. He served one year as President of the Red Ribbon Club. He was married Sept. 23, 1879, to Clarabel Bailey, a daughter of S. S. Bailey, Collector of Internal Revenue of the 4th District of Michigan. Mr. Stewart is a member of the Congregational Church.

Billius Stocking, jr., son of Billius and Patience (Grey) Stocking, was born in Lisbon, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., June 12, 1808. His parents were natives of Massachusetts, his father born Aug. 7, 1779, his mother in 1777. In 1833, Sept. 10, he started for the West with his brother, and reached St. Joe, Mich. In May, 1834, they set out on foot for Kalamazoo, the first two travelers that came through. After a tedious journey they reached Grand Rapids; the first night they slept in the woods, the second at Gull Prairie, the third found them in the woods again, and the fourth at Joel Guild's, the only place where a pretense of keeping travelers was made, the accommodations consisting of a garret floor. After a stay of two weeks they went to Grand Haven, and remained over night, working their passage both ways. They returned on foot to St. Joe, went aboard a schooner bound for Chicago, where they

arrived June 12; remained two days and went to Ottawa, Ill., on foot. They returned to Chicago, reaching there June 12, the following year. Mr. Stocking bought 160 acres of land 12 miles northeast of Ottawa, on the Illinois river. After a stay of two or three days in Chicago they went to Milwaukee, returning to Chicago July 5; they started the same night for Buffalo, spent four weeks on the route; went to Rochester by canal, and to Ogdensburg by steamer. The latter place was eight miles from their father's house, and they reached home just in time to help about the haying. In September they began to build a saw-mill; had \$40 in money to commence with; their father boarded them and they worked 18 hours a day, earning money and working at the mill, which they finished. The following July found themselves out of debt, with \$40 in cash and each a suit of clothes. In the fall of 1836 Mr. Stocking started again for Grand Rapids, traveling by water. After a stormy passage he reached Fairport, 30 miles below Cleveland, and walked the rest of the way, reaching this city in November. He chopped wood and split rails during the winter. In the spring of 1837 he settled on the land where he now lives, on sec. 33, northeast quarter. When the land came into market he paid \$3 per acre for 160 acres, of which he cleared 50 acres; about 40 acres still remain within the city limits. Stocking street running northwest from Bridge street to Seventh street, was named for him, he and his brother having run the line of road, which they did by "sound" without compass. It was afterward surveyed and proved true. He was married Dec. 5, 1838, to Mary H., daughter of Salmon and Mary (Orr) Hunt, born June 20, 1818, in Halifax, Vt. Of five children born to them, two are now living—Mary F., wife of John Widdicomb, and Alida, living at home. July 4, 1839, Mr. Stocking and his brother determined on a celebration. They cut two tamarack poles, raised one near the house, built a small platform, and Daniel C. Stocking read the Declaration of Independence, printed on a piece of cloth in the center of a bed quilt, and then delivered a short oration. By the time the proceedings were over, a crowd, proportionate to the population, had gathered, shouldered the surplus liberty-pole and declared their purpose to plant it for the man who first offered a bottle of brandy. Lovell Moore sent for the liquor, and the pole was set in front of his house, near Bridge st. bridge. At that time all the land west of the river was "Walker tp.," of which Mr. Stocking was Treasurer six years; was Justice of the Peace one term after the city absorbed his place. He was Supervisor six years of the 4th (now 6th and 7th) ward, and Supervisor of the 6th since the re-organization. He has held all minor offices, especially pertaining to schools, in which he has always been greatly interested; was also Under Sheriff of Kent county two years. Since 1853 Mr. Stocking has been occupied much in exploring and locating land in Northern Michigan, and is still quite active. He is one of the few early pioneers still living. Mr. and

Mrs. Stocking were the first couple ever married by the Rev. James Ballard.

Austin E. Stockwell, of the Stockwell & Darragh Furniture Company, was born at Newport, Sullivan Co., N. H., Oct. 25, 1848. His parents were Austin and Melita J. (Fletcher) Stockwell, natives of the Granite State. Mr. Stockwell grew to manhood in his native place, and received his education at Lowell, Mass. In 1869 he came to Grand Rapids, and entered the Commercial College, where he remained one year. At the end of that period he entered the employ of E. F. Ward & Co., manufacturers of sashes, doors and blinds, as bookkeeper, remaining with them three years. He then entered the employ of Cody, Olney & Co., wholesale grocers, as traveling salesman, and was on the road nine months. Mr. Stockwell then purchased a third interest in the firm of A. D. Borden & Co., in the sash, door and blind business, and in 1877 purchased Mr. Borden's interest. In 1879 he bought out John Lindsey, the other partner, and remained alone in the business till Oct. 1, of the same year, when Arthur W. Byrne and James C. Darragh were admitted as partners. On Dec. 3, 1880, Charles E. Belknap purchased Mr. Byrne's interest, and the firm became Stockwell, Belknap & Co., remaining as such until Oct. 1, 1881, when the Stockwell & Darragh Furniture Company was incorporated, of which our subject is the President. Mr. Stockwell was married in 1872, to Myra Belknap, a resident of Grand Rapids.

Hon. John W. Stone, of Grand Rapids, was born in Wadsworth, Medina Co., Ohio, July 18, 1838. His father, Chauncy Stone, a farmer and a local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church, removed from Medina Co., Ohio, to Dorr, Allegan Co., Mich., in the fall of 1856 and settled on a farm, where he died Aug. 30, 1880. His mother, Sarah, daughter of John Bird, of Vermont, is still living and resides on the homestead in Dorr. Mr. Stone acquired his early education in the district schools of Medina Co., Ohio, and afterward attended a select school at Spencer, Ohio. In the spring of 1856 he came to Michigan and taught school for four winters. In 1859 he began the study of law in the office of Silas Stafford, at Martin, Allegan Co. In 1860 he was elected County Clerk of Allegan county, and was re-elected in 1862. While discharging the duties of his office he continued the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1862. In 1864 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Allegan county and held the office for six years. In January, 1865, he formed a partnership with D. J. Arnold, now Judge of the Twentieth Circuit of Michigan. This business relation continued until Mr. Stone was elected Circuit Judge in April, 1873. He held this office until November, 1874, when he tendered his resignation and entered the law firm of Norris & Blair, of Grand Rapids. In November, 1875, Mr. Norris retired, and the two remaining members formed a partnership with Mr. Willard Kingsby, under the firm title of Blair, Stone & Kingsby. He continued a member of this firm until after his

election to the Forty-fifth Congress, when he retired therefrom. During his term in Congress and in the summer of 1878 he formed a co-partnership for the practice of law with Hon. N. A. Earl, under the firm name of Stone & Earl. On Jan. 1, 1879, they united business with Mr. Edward Taggart, under the firm name of Taggart, Stone & Earl, which co-partnership still continues. Judge Stone was elected to Congress in 1876 from the Fifth Congressional District of Michigan and was re-elected in 1878. In the Forty-fifth he served on the House Committee on Mines and Mining and in the Forty-sixth Congress he was a member of the Committee on the Postoffice and Post Roads. Judge Stone is a Republican. In 1861 he married Delia M. Grover, daughter of A. P. Grover of Trowbridge, Mich. They have five children—three daughters and two sons.

Russell J. Stow, of the firm of Stow & Haight, was born in Summit Co., Ohio, Aug. 6, 1837. He engaged in farming and the dairy business during his younger days. He came to Grand Rapids in 1863, and purchased a farm, then removed with his parents to the farm in 1864, and still continued to farm until 1871. His father was Zebulon Stow, who died very suddenly one morning in September, 1871, of heart disease. Our subject's grandfather, William Stow, was a naval captain during the war of 1812. Mr. Stow was married Oct. 17, 1864, to Miss Harriet Henshaw, daughter of Horace Henshaw, who is a descendant of Captain Henshaw, of Revolutionary fame. They have two children—Ella and Leon.

Thomas W. Strahan was born in York, Haldimand Co., Ont., March 14, 1854. His father, Thomas Strahan, was a native of Ireland, came to America in 1834, and engaged in mercantile business in York. Thomas W. received a business education at Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, at Newark, N. J., and in 1869 learned the tailor's trade; engaged in trade in Hillsdale, N. Y., for a time; returned home, and remained until 1879, when he came to Grand Rapids and opened a general stock of clothing, hats, caps and gents' furnishing goods; manufactures his own stock and does custom tailoring. He was married May 9, 1871, to Emma H. Coon, of Hillsdale, N. Y. They have two children—May and Nellie.

Prof. Edwin A. Strong, Principal of the Grand Rapids High School, was born at Otisco, Onondaga Co., N. Y., Jan. 3, 1834. His parents were Phineas and Fanny (Pomeroy) Strong, natives of Southampton, Mass. Prof. Strong spent a portion of his childhood and youth with his grandparents and friends in Central Massachusetts. He prepared for college, mainly at Cortland Academy, Homer, N. Y., and during this time taught a district school one winter, and had charge of the boys' department in Onondaga Academy for one season. In the autumn of 1856 he entered Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., as a junior, graduating in 1858. In the fall of the same year he came to Grand Rapids,

Mich., and assumed charge of the High School. He has labored in Grand Rapids either as Principal of the High School, or Superintendent of Schools until the present time, with the exception of a year and a half, in 1871-'2, spent in Oswego, N. Y., in charge of the department of Natural History, in the Normal School of that city.

Prof. Strong was married Aug. 8, 1861, to Harriet J., daughter of the Rev. M. Pomeroy, of Auburn, N. Y., who was born Feb. 18, 1835. They have two children—Lizzie M., born April 16, 1862, and Fanny M., born Feb. 12, 1867. Prof. Strong and wife are members of the First Congregational Church.

William James Stuart, son of Alexander and Martha (Noble) Stuart, who were married Nov. 27, 1840, was a farmer of Yankee Springs tp., Barry Co., Mich., born Nov. 1, 1844, at the above-named place. Wm. James suffered the loss of his mother when a small boy, and was thus deprived of the home influences, the guardianship and the fostering care that only a mother can extend to her children. She died Sept. 20, 1854, aged 37 years and 23 days. The days of his boyhood and early youth were spent on the farm, until in 1859, when he entered the public school at Hastings. There he remained two years, and then entered the High School at Kalamazoo, Mich., under Prof. D. Putnam. He continued his course there until June, 1863, when he graduated with the first class from that institution. After teaching one term of country school, Mr. Stuart entered Michigan University in March, 1864, and pursued the classical course of study until the middle of his junior year. After spending several months in Illinois, he was, in the fall of 1866, employed as Superintendent of the Union school (of his school-boy days) at Hastings. He occupied this position one year, and then returned to the Michigan University, completed his course of study, and graduated in the class of 1868, receiving the degree of B. A. He now returned to Hastings, and occupied his former position in the public schools for two years, and, at the close of his school season, commenced reading law with Balch, Smiley & Balch, of Kalamazoo, and in the fall of that same year returned to Ann Arbor, and entered the Law School of the State University. He remained there until he completed his course and graduated in the spring of 1872, receiving the degree of LL. B. He then returned to Kalamazoo and became temporarily connected with the law firm of Balch & Son, making the firm Balch, Stuart & Balch, the partnership continuing until November, 1872, when Mr. Stuart came to Grand Rapids, and on Jan. 1, 1873, entered the office of E. A. Burlingame as Assistant Prosecuting Attorney of Kent county, and very soon became his partner. The firm of Burlingame & Stuart continued until April 20, 1876, when the present firm of Stuart & Sweet was formed. He received the appointment of City Attorney of the City of Grand Rapids in the spring of 1870, and has since held that position. He was married in April, 1874, to Miss Calista Hadley, of Hastings, Mich. His

father died at Kalamazoo, July 31, 1878, aged 62 years. Mr. Stuart is a member and vestryman of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, a man of recognized ability in his profession, and of high standing in the community as a citizen.

Simon P. Swartz, wholesale dealer in lumber and shingles, office room 26 Pierce block, was born near Williamstown, Lycoming Co., Pa., in 1840. His father, Peter Swartz, was a lumber dealer of that State. When eight years of age, he removed with his parents to Clearfield Co., Pa., where he was reared and educated. When 18 years of age, he was engaged as pilot, running rafts on the Moshanon creek and Susquehannah river, the former being a very rapid and dangerous stream, marketing the lumber usually at Harrisburg, Pa. In the summer of 1862 he was attending school at Dickinson College, at Williamsport, Pa. During this time the State was invaded by Gen. Lee's army, and Mr. S. went at the call of the Government for militia in defense of the State. In 1864-'5 he engaged in the lumber business for himself, his first purchase being 2,000,000 feet of standing pine timber, which he cut and delivered to the river, clearing nearly \$7,000 on this contract. In the spring of 1865 he contracted to drive 15,000,000 feet of logs from Moshanon creek to Lock Haven and Williamsport, Pa., with 35 men in charge of the "drive." On March 16 a tremendous flood broke the "boom," and scattered the logs from a quarter to a half mile distant from the main channel, involving a loss to Mr. Swartz of several thousand dollars. In 1866 he attended Bryant, Stratton & Kimberly's Commercial School, at Philadelphia, where he remained six or seven months. After leaving school he clerked in his father's store, at Phillipsburg, Pa., for two years, and then came to Michigan, locating at Grand Rapids. He soon after engaged in the lumber and shingle trade, handling about 1,000,000 feet the first year. He now handles over 11,000,000 feet annually, shipping to some 16 different States. The amount shipped this year (1881) will load 1,000 cars. Mr. Swartz was married June 7, 1873, to Harriet S., daughter of W. W. Weatherly. They have one daughter—Lillie B. Mr. Swartz casts his vote for the candidates of the Republican party.

Edwin F. Sweet, a member of the law firm of Stuart & Sweet, was born at Dansville, Livingston Co., N. Y., Nov. 21, 1848. His father, Sidney Sweet, is a banker of Dansville, N. Y., and was for four years, from 1836 to 1840, a resident of Calhoun Co., Mich., where he was engaged in the mercantile and milling business. Sidney and Hannah Sweet have two sons and two daughters, and Edwin is the youngest of the family. He received his early schooling at district school, and afterward attended the Dansville Seminary, where he prepared for college. He entered Yale College in the fall of 1867, and remained there until he graduated, in the summer of 1871. Oct. 9, the same year, Mr. Sweet left his native county to make a tour of Europe and the Holy Land. He sailed from New York the above date for Liverpool; he visited

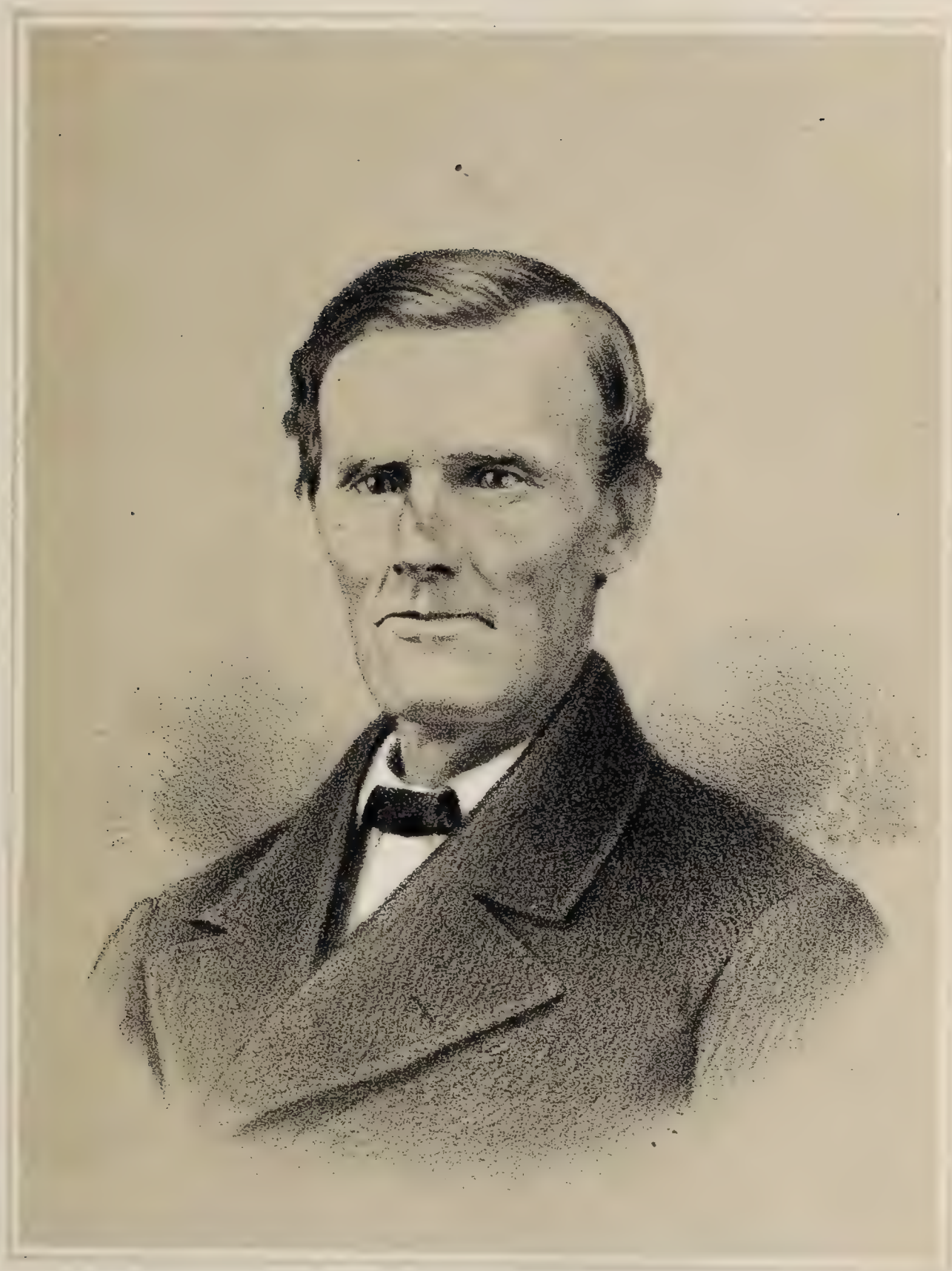
most of the noted European cities and countries, passing through Wales to London, thence to Paris, Marseilles, Rome, Naples and Brindisi. He next sailed to Alexandria, Egypt; up the river Nile to the first cataract; subsequently spent one month in Palestine. On his return passed through Syria, Constantinople, Athens, thence to Venice; and from there he passed through Switzerland, Austria, Prussia, Sweden Denmark, Scotland, etc. He sailed from London and arrived in New York, Oct. 9, 1872. Jan. 1, 1873, he went West to Ann Arbor, and entered the law department of the Michigan University. From this school he graduated in April, 1874, and came to Grand Rapids upon invitation of Hughes, O'Brien & Smiley to enter their employ as clerk. Here he remained two years, until April, 1876, when the present firm of Stuart & Sweet was formed, of which he is a member. Mr. Sweet was married to Miss Sophia Fuller, daughter of Edward P. Fuller, of Grand Rapids, April 26, 1876, and they have one son—Carroll H.

Andrew Tabor, son of Henry and Almira Tabor, was born at Rochester, N. Y., in 1834. About the year 1844 his father engaged in a contract with the Buffalo & Lake Erie R. R. Co. to build the Ft. Erie docks. The family removed to Buffalo, where the father died two weeks before the completion of his contract. In 1855 Mr. Tabor came to Grand Rapids and worked 11 months at the trade of carpenter; returned to Buffalo and was employed nine years as conductor of the omnibus line of Silas Hemenway between Buffalo and Black Rock. He enlisted in New York city in Co. A, Fire Zouaves, under Col. Ellsworth; at the end of three months was promoted Second Lieutenant. The Captain and First Lieutenant were killed at Bull Run, and he conducted the company to Washington, where it was discharged. He went to Newbern, N. C., under Capt. James Walker, as Assistant Wagonmaster with a company of teamsters; the Master died and he succeeded to the position; spent three months in the dock service as stevedore, and on the appearance of the yellow fever went North. He went from New York to Nashville, Tenn., as Wagonmaster with a party of teamsters, and after reaching there, engaged as brakeman on the Nashville & Chattanooga R. R.; became conductor, remained six months, and in 1865 was called to Grand Rapids by the death of his uncle, Hugh Dorsey. A few weeks later he went to Buffalo, and passed five years in the employ of the Niagara street R. R. Co.; became a member of the Metropolitan police, and was soon placed on the city detective force; was sent to the Black Rock precinct as Captain, and a year after bought a boat-house with three steam yachts and 60 small boats, which he operated three years, at the same time acting as secret detective of the U. S. Custom House; sold out, bought a half interest of a prairie stock farm of 1,020 acres and lost it all in one year; bought 80 acres as a venture, built house, barns, etc.; the crops were killed by frost and another loss followed. He returned to Grand Rapids without

much responsibility in a financial sense, not having sufficient money to bring his wife. He worked 18 months for Sydney Ball, at hack-driving, borrowed some money, and bought a hack, and began livery business on a small scale. Good management has placed his affairs in a prosperous state; owns 17 horses, etc., and operates a hack, baggage and livery line at 56 N. Ionia street. He was married in 1871 at Buffalo, to Helen, daughter of Cyrenius Gordon, born in Vermont, in 1846.

Moses Taggart, of the law firm of Taggart & Wolcott, of Grand Rapids, was born Feb. 27, 1843, at Wilson, Niagara Co., N. Y. His father, Rufus Taggart, was a farmer by occupation, and a general business man. Moses received his early education in the district school of his native place, and afterward attended the Wilson Collegiate Institute, where he prepared for college. At the breaking out of the Rebellion his two elder brothers, Rufus and John, left home to defend their country. This disarranged Moses' school plans and he returned home to work on the farm, where he remained until 22 years of age, and then entered the Michigan University. He graduated from the law department of this institution in the class of '67, and then went to Batavia, Genesee Co., N. Y., and entered the law office of an uncle, Moses Taggart, an ex-Justice of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals of New York, to further prosecute his studies. He was admitted to the bar at a general term of the Supreme Court in Buffalo that same year. He remained at Batavia but a brief period and then went to Lockport, N. Y., where he practiced his profession until December, 1868. He then came to Michigan, and after practicing five months at Cedar Springs, he opened an office in Grand Rapids. In 1870 he formed a partnership with Judge B. A. Harlan, who was at the time Judge of the Probate Court. They practiced together until 1872, when Mr. Taggart took as a partner Eugene E. Allen. The firm of Taggart & Allen existed until March, 1875, when Mr. Wolcott became a member of the firm, changing the title to Taggart, Allen & Wolcott. In this year Mr. Allen withdrew from the firm on account of ill health, which returned to them their present title of Taggart & Wolcott. Mr. Taggart was married Oct. 17, 1872, to Miss Lillie Ganson, daughter of Cornelius N. Ganson, a retired banker of Ypsilanti, Mich. They have three sons—Ganson, Ralph C. and James M.

T. J. Tanner (deceased) was born at Bristol, R. I., in 1803. He was a merchant and for a time was engaged in the West India trade. He located in Paris in 1846, purchasing 1,800 acres of heavily timbered land, which he proceeded to improve for a homestead. In company with his son, T. J. Tanner, jr., and the late Charles Rathbun, he entered into a contract to furnish an immense quantity of three-inch oak plank for the Grand Rapids & Kalamazoo Plank Road Company, which necessitated the erection of a steam saw-mill, the first in Kent county, and operated about three years. Mr. Tanner was afterward connected with the late Henry Miller in



Perry Hill

heavy transactions in real estate in Kent county; he died Oct. 18, 1879.

T. I. Tanner, jr., was born in Bristol, R. I., Nov. 4, 1828. He came to Michigan one year earlier than his father and later engaged in milling as above stated; afterward interested himself in general farming in Kent county until 1859, when he went to Ford Co., Ill., and engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1865 he went to the oil region of Pennsylvania, and operated on Oil creek; put in the second torpedo wheel introduced for the development of oil, at an expense of \$300; it proved entirely successful, increasing the capacity fourfold. At one time he owned a fifth interest in one of the largest oil wells in the region. He returned to Grand Rapids and engaged in taking wool from pelts; under the financial pressure of 1874 was obliged to close operations; has since been engaged in buying wheat and wool at Grand Rapids. He was married in Grand Rapids to Mary E. Groger.

Thomas W. Teevin was born in the village of Pine Grove, York Co., Ont., July 24, 1850, son of Edward B. and Mary J. Teevin; was brought up and educated at Lloydtown, Ont. When 13 he entered the hardware store of J. B. Wylie, of Fergus, Ont., remained six months and left on account of failing health. He then learned the harness-making trade, which he has followed chiefly since. He came to Michigan, January, 1871, and located a short time at St. Clair, St. Clair Co., then went to Marine City. In 1876 he came to Grand Rapids where he has been ever since; married May 13, 1879, to Llewella Smith, daughter of Charles Smith, of this city. They have two children, one now living in this city, Winnifred, born Feb. 16, 1878. In 1877 he became connected with the Pioneer Lodge, United Sons of Industry; was President of the society two terms in 1879; one term as Grand President of the State, the same year. He then served three years in Co. E, 3d Bat., from 1865 to 1868. In 1872 he sailed between Sandusky and Saginaw cities, in the lumber trade, on the "Sylvia Morton," of Sandusky. In February, 1880, he formed a partnership with his brother in harness-making and carriage-trimming, 61 Canal st., which continued about 16 months. In April, 1881, he was employed by George H. Wilmot, on West Bridge st.

Horace Tompkins, Deputy United States Marshal of Western District of Michigan, was born in Steuben Co., N. Y., July 3, 1838, and is a son of Rice and Julia A. (Ferris) Tompkins, natives of New York, the former of whom died in October, 1877. He was reared on a farm, and obtained his education at the Dundee and Bradford Hollow academies, and Alfred University, Allegany county. Mr. Tompkins was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 19 years of age. In 1861 he entered the law office of R. T. Dorr, of Dansville, N. Y., as a student, and eight months later went to Bath, N. Y., where he was admitted to the bar (in 1863). In 1867 he came to Grand Rapids, Mich., and was engaged in the fruit business for some time. Soon after arrival he was ad-

mitted to practice in the United States Court, of Western District of Michigan. He was appointed Deputy Clerk of the United States Court, and in 1869 to his present position, and has filled the latter office to the present time. Mr. Tompkins has resigned his former position on account of ill health. Mrs. Tompkins came West after the death of her husband, and has since resided with her son, the subject of this sketch.

G. W. Thompson, attorney, was born in Hillsdale Co., Mich., in 1844. His father, Warren Thompson, a farmer and pioneer of Jefferson, Hillsdale Co., settled in Michigan in 1838; was Postmaster of Osseo 21 successive years, and held other minor positions; is a native of Middlebury, Vt. His family numbered eight children, five of whom are living. Mr. Thompson is the youngest child. He studied at the district schools and at home until 17, when he went to Hillsdale College and remained three and a half years; also studied one year at Oberlin, teaching school and reading law at intervals. In 1865 he entered the law office of Judge Dickerson (deceased) at Hillsdale, and read for his profession until admitted to practice in the fall of 1869. He opened an office at Hillsdale, where he continued until 1873, practiced one year in Detroit, and in 1874 came to Grand Rapids and formed a partnership with Wm. S. Edwards—firm style, Edwards & Thompson. Two years later this relation was dissolved, and he associated with Wm. E. Graves, who withdrew after two years, and in March, 1878, the firm became Kennedy & Thompson. Mr. Thompson was married Dec. 9, 1874, to Miss J. Rosetta Fisher, of Hillsdale; they have three children—Kate, Mary Ellen and John Roy.

Charles W. Trebing was born in Hesse Cassel, Feb. 16, 1833. He came to America in 1849, landed at New York, and went to Marshall, Calhoun Co., Mich., where he managed a restaurant two years and went to Kalamazoo, where he remained 22 years. Six years ago he came to this city and engaged in the manufacture of soap. Two years later he established a liquor business at No. 60 Canal st. He is a member of the Masonic order, belongs to the Blue Lodge Chapter of Knights Templar. He was married at Kalamazoo, in 1861, to Miss S. Wood, of Calhoun county. She died Jan. 27, 1875, from the consequences of an accident, leaving four children. In 1878 Mr. Trebing was again married, to Mrs. Mary (Greimer) Mohl, daughter of a pioneer of this county. They have one child.

Demetrius Turner, chief engineer at the Grand Rapids water-works, and builder of the machinery and engines of the same, was born in the town of Essex, Conn., Feb. 25, 1815, and is a son of Elisha Turner, who removed with his family to Rochester, N. Y., in 1820. Mr. Turner, being of a mechanical turn of mind, and a natural genius, early learned to work at the machinist's trade. He mastered the art without serving an apprenticeship, he seeming to have a natural talent for acquiring a knowledge of the trade without an instructor. In 1835 he came to Grand Rapids, and the

following year became engineer in a saw-mill, where he remained for two years. He was then employed as engineer on a steamboat, remaining on the waters for about 10 years. In 1864 he built the engines for the steamer "L. G. Mason," in Grand Rapids, for Capt. Ganor. This steamer now plies on the Saginaw river, between East Saginaw and Bay City. In 1869 he remodeled the engines of the steamer "Daniel Ball," which afterward burned at Saginaw. And last, but not least, Mr. Turner built the wonderful water-works at Grand Rapids; the engines are of his own invention, on which he since received a patent. He was married in March, 1837, to Miss Hannah Pickett.

Kossuth and *Frederick A. Tusch*, proprietors Cincinnati Brewery, were born at Grand Rapids, Mich., June 28, 1852, and April 16, 1854, respectively. Both attended the common schools of their native place, where a good education was obtained. In 1873 Frederick entered the mercantile trade, where he remained three years. During this time, Kossuth was at Toledo, O., learning the brewing business. In 1877 the brothers formed the present partnership, and their business talents have met with very gratifying success. Frederick A. was married in May, 1880, to Carrie Newman, a native of Allegan Co., Mich. Kossuth is a member of the Foresters, Turn Verein, Arbeiter Verein and Harmonie Singing Society. Both brothers are still young, but possess business talents, energy and perseverance, and will surely succeed in the race through life.

Edwin F. Uhl was born Aug. 14, 1841, at Avon, N. Y.; is son of David M. and Catharine (De Garmo) Uhl, pioneers of Ypsilanti. He obtained his elementary education at the district school of that place and prepared for college at the Union School. At 16 he entered the University of Michigan and graduated at 20 in class of 1862. He at once began reading law, with Norris & Ninde, of Ypsilanti, and continued until admitted to the bar in January, 1864, by the Supreme Court at Lansing. He opened an office in Ypsilanti, and Jan. 1, 1866, formed a partnership with Mr. Norris on the dissolution of his former relation. The firm of Norris & Uhl dissolved in 1871, Mr. Uhl continuing the business until 1876. In 1870 he was elected Pros. Atty. of Washtenaw Co., and officiated one term, declining re-nomination on account of press of business. In 1871 he was engaged as Attorney for the Detroit, Hillsdale & Ind., and Detroit, Eel River & Ill. R.R.'s,—both under the same management. Continued as counsel and acted as Secretary for the corporation until his removal to Grand Rapids, Jan 1, 1876. During the foreclosure of the D. H. & I. road, Mr. Uhl was Receiver of that company. He formed a partnership with Mr. Norris on the dissolution of his relations with Mr. Blair in 1876 and has continued junior member of the concern since. In 1881 Mr. Uhl was elected President of the Grand Rapids National Bank upon the death of C. H. Bennett. The bank was organized in March, 1880, to succeed the house established and managed by

M. V. Aldrich. Mr. Uhl was married May 1, 1865, to Alice Follett, eldest daughter of the late Benjamin Follett, a pioneer and leading business man of Washtenaw county and extensively connected with the banking and milling interests of Ypsilanti. They have three children—Lucy Follett, David Edwin and Alice Edwina.

Jay D. Utley, of the firm of Nelson, Matter & Co., was born in Portland, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., July 14, 1845. He came with his parents to Grand Rapids in 1855, where he was brought up and educated. At the age of 16 he engaged as a clerk in a dry-goods store. In 1868 he became bookkeeper for Nelson, Comstock & Co., remaining with that firm until 1878, when he became a partner in the firm (Nelson, Matter & Co.). He was married Jan. 24, 1877, to Miss Frank E. Smith, by whom he had one child—Florence L. (dec.). Mr. Utley was a member of the Grand Rapids Guards for six years. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the De Molai Commandery, No. 5., Knights Templar.

Chas. H. Van Aernam, proprietor Albany Shoe Store, 102 Monroest., was born in Albany Co., N. Y., March 5, 1850. His father, J. T. Van Aernam, was a builder and contractor of that county. Mr. V. was reared in Albany, N. Y., attending the public schools till 15 years of age. He then entered the employ of J. Fearey & Son, now wholesale manufacturers of boots and shoes, with whom he remained 15 years. During the last five years of this time, he had charge of their largest retail store, in that city. In 1878 he started in business for himself at Albany, where he remained three years. He then sold his stock, and in June, 1881, came to Grand Rapids, purchasing the stock and trade of M. C. Fields & Co. In the short time he has been in business at Grand Rapids, he has succeeded in building up a good trade and establishing a good reputation for fair dealing and fair prices. He is the sole agent of the celebrated Fearey shoe, and enjoys a lucrative business in that line of goods. Mr. Van Aernam is a member of Mt. Vernon Lodge, No. 3 (Masonic), of Albany, the A. O. U. W., and Empire Order of Mutual Aid; is a Republican in politics. He was married in 1874, to Mary E. Howard, a native of Greene Co., N. Y. They have two children—Howard and Adelaide. Mr. Van Aernam is ably assisted in his business relations by Albert Adraince, his brother-in-law, formerly a drug clerk, of Albany, N. Y.

Oceus Van Buren, son of Barnard and Barbara Van Buren, was born in the town of Trenton, Oneida Co., N. Y., July 6, 1820; was on his father's farm until 12 years old, when he commenced for himself, hiring out on a dairy farm; he followed this business until he was 25 years of age, when, in 1844, he emigrated to this State. He delayed his departure from home a short time in order to vote for Polk and Dallas. He came by packet on the Erie canal to Rochester, thence by rail to Buffalo, by the steamer "Great Western" to Detroit, and on the old "strap rail" to Marshall, Mich., taking a whole day for this last section of his trip.

After remaining in Marshall a week, he went by wagon to Battle Creek, and then by stage to Grand Rapids. The roads were very muddy (November), and the last few miles Mr. Van Buren walked, namely, from "Yankee Lewis'," where he took dinner, the rest of the way in to Grand Rapids. In coming West he started for Illinois, but to this day he has never been in that State.

The first winter (1844-'5) Mr. Van Buren cut cord-wood and split rails for Deacon Stone, on sec. 22, on 40 acres of land, of which Mr. V. afterward bought 20, and laid it out in city lots, together with six acres previously purchased, which is known as "Van Buren and Turner's addition to the city of Grand Rapids." In April, 1845, he made his first start in the dairy and milk business in Grand Rapids, his first day's sale being 10 quarts of milk, April 22. On the same day he split 200 rails, and he felt he was doing a "big" business. He had only three cows, but by fall he had 13. He followed this business 10 years, at the end of which time he had 77 cows. He next followed the meat trade four or five years, and then resumed dairying, in which he has since been engaged, having now 126 cows and selling milk in all parts of the city, his business amounting from \$12,000 to \$15,000 annually.

When Mr. V. first came here there were but two or three houses within the village limits, all rough and wild. His present residence and 34 acres of land he purchased in 1854, and this homestead lies within the city limits. He was married Feb. 22, 1846, at Grand Rapids, to Phila Rickerson, who died a short time afterward. He was again married in 1849, to Christiana Peek, a native of New York State. Of their seven children, four are living, namely: Phila, Agnes, Nellie and Frances. His second wife died, and in January, 1870, he married Lucy Sliter, a native of Vermont. They lost their only child.

Politically, Mr. Van Buren is a Democrat, taking a deep interest in public affairs, although he has never accepted office, which has from time to time been tendered him. He considers the man who is out of debt and out of office the happiest of all.

Mr. Van Buren's portrait appears elsewhere in this volume.

Francis Van Driele, of the firm of F. Van Driele & Co., No. 98 Monroe st. (rear), son of Cornelius and Nellie Van Driele, was born in the Netherlands in 1816. He came to America in 1848 and was variously employed; he worked 15 years for M. L. Sweet in the flouring business and managed a feed store on Monroe st., on the site of the Morton House. He bought the latter place of business and operated until Aug. 1, 1868, when he admitted the Kotois Bros.; was burned out and moved to present site; in '67 was again burned out—loss, \$2,000. He rebuilt and sold the building to his partners; they resumed operations and are now doing a first-class wholesale and retail business, amounting to \$100,000 annually. He was married in Ottawa Co., Mich., to Mrs. Margaret Veldisma, born in the Netherlands in 1821. They have one child—Sarah. Mrs. V. has a daughter by her first marriage—

Margaret. Mr. Van Driele is a member of the Old Settlers' Association, owns a residence on south Bostwick st., one and a half lots on Ransom st., six lots on Dosker st., in Barclay & Stephens' addition.

John A. S. Verdier, Treasurer of Kent county, was born at Oostburg, Province of Zeeland, Kingdom of the Netherlands, Dec. 17, 1838. His parents were Abram J. and Maria S. (Brill) Verdier, descendants of the Huguenots, the former of whom died when our subject was six years old. A year later the widow, accompanied by her seven children—four daughters and three sons,—came to the United States. They located at Buffalo, N. Y., where they remained during the winter of 1847-'8, removing the following spring to Sheboygan, Wis., where Mr. Verdier grew to manhood, receiving a common-school education. His mother died in 1865. When 10 years of age he entered the office of the Sheboygan *Nieuwsbode*, the first paper printed in the Holland language in the United States. He remained in that office three years, learning the trade. When 15 years old, he entered the hardware store of F. Lawrence, remaining with him eight years. In 1862 he enlisted for the Union, and was commissioned 1st Lieut. of Co. E, 27th Reg. Wis. Vol. Inf.; was promoted in 1864 to the Captaincy of Co. H, same regiment, and served in that position till the close of the war. He then came to Grand Rapids and formed a co-partnership with W. P. Kutsche, in the hardware business. The firm remained as such for five and a half years. Mr. Verdier then sold out his interest and purchased the stock owned by John Connell, in the same line of trade. In May, 1874, William A. Brown was admitted as a partner, and gas fitting and plumbing were added to the business. The June following the store and contents were burned, and that summer Mr. Verdier closed up the business altogether. In the fall of the same year he started a wood-yard and hay market, and continued in that business until the fall of 1876. He then changed this business to the purchasing and sorting of rags, and the manufacture of tinware, which line of trade he still continues. In the spring of 1871 he was elected Alderman of the Fourth ward for two years, and re-elected in 1873 for a like term. In the spring of 1875 he was elected Comptroller of Grand Rapids. In the fall of 1876 was elected Treasurer of Kent county on the Republican ticket, re-elected in 1878, and also in 1880 by increased majorities, showing his undoubted popularity. Mr. Verdier is a Master Mason, and a member of Valley City Lodge, No. 34, and has been a Republican since the organization of the party in 1854. He is also a member of the First Reformed Church (English), in which body he officiates as Deacon; is also a Superintendent of the Sunday-school. Mr. Verdier was married Oct. 5, 1870, to Maria J. D'Ooge, a sister of Prof. Martin L. D'Ooge, of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. They have three sons—John Walter, Leonard D'Ooge and Frank Lawrence.

In 1880 he ran against John Walker, who was the candidate of the Democrat and Greenback party for Treasurer, and led by 1,200 majority.

Voigt, Herpolsheimer & Co., one of the heaviest dry-goods firms of Western Michigan, and doing business in their double mammoth store Nos. 80 and 82 Monroe st., justly find mention in a history of Kent county as fairly representing the growth and rapid strides trade in their line has taken in this county within a few years past. The firm was organized in Michigan City, Ind., in 1865, by Carl G. A. Voigt and William G. Herpolsheimer, where they entered the dry-goods trade and there continued until the spring of 1879. Doing a profitable business they were enabled to open a branch store in Grand Rapids in the year 1870. Their start in Grand Rapids was made at No. 42 Monroe st., and the new branch store was soon made their headquarters. From this location they moved to No. 50 Lucas Block about February, 1871, where they continued until February, 1875, when they took possession of their present magnificent quarters, that had been especially arranged for their business. This store has a frontage on Monroe st. of 40 feet, is 112 feet in depth, and occupies three floors. The basement is high, well lighted, has outside entrances from the rear, and contains a general wholesale stock of dry goods and notions. The first floor proper having two double entrances from Monroe st., is well lighted from front and rear, and is without exception the finest sales-room in the State and comprises a complete retailing stock of dry-goods of all kinds. This room is divided into 16 different departments as follows: Five-cent counter; ten-cent counter; zephyrs and yarns; prints, gingham etc.; flannels; cloths; shawls, cloaks etc.; black goods; silks; dress goods; domestics; white goods; laces and embroidery; notions, ribbons etc.; hosiery and underwear; Butterick's paper patterns. The second floor is devoted to the carpets and upholstery trade. In these lines they carry a most complete stock, comprising the best makes of carpets, ingrain, tapestry, Brussels, moquettes, velvets, Axminsters, etc., also a line of cocoa, straw and Napier matting, floor and table oil-cloths and an excellent variety of rugs, etc. Their curtain stock, also on this floor, contains all the novelties in Nottingham, cluny antique, and real laces. In upholstery they carry an attractive assortment of raw silk, cashmere, jute, ramee damasks and cretonnes, and a complete stock of fringes. The entire business of this house is conducted under a most thoroughly organized system, each department having its respective head, who is held responsible for the arrangement and condition of his or her stock and all business transacted therein. The wholesale, retail and carpet departments are in a measure conducted as separate stocks, and an accurately kept account shows the amount of business transacted and the net profits of each. The cash system of this house is most perfect in its workings. When a sale is made a little cash girl, as though by magic, appears on the scene, having been summoned from her seat near the cash desk by the salesman, by means of an electric enunciator, connected by wire and thumb button with each department of the house. This modern device does away with the

incessant noise and counter rapping heard in similar establishments in large cities. The house aim at doing a business on a cash basis. They advertise by placing in reach of the public a complete line of merchandise at the lowest possible price, and exact of their salesmen square deal with all customers, and they are allowed to sell their merchandise upon nothing but fair representations. Mr. C. G. A. Voigt being also at the head of the milling firm of Voigt & Co., devotes his entire time to that business, leaving the business of this house with Mr. Herpolsheimer and the junior partner, Mr. John Snitseler, jointly. Mr. Herpolsheimer came to this country from Prussia in 1849 with his parents, being at that time eight years of age. They located at Milwaukee, Wis., where they remained about three years. They then removed to Mishawaka, Ind., where they spent three years more. William, now at 14 years of age, entered a dry-goods store in the year 1855 as clerk, and to do general work for Gabriel Drulinger. He remained in the house six years, and became so efficient in the business as to receive a call to Buchanan, Mich., to take charge of a store for George Roe in 1861. In 1862 he entered the employ of C. E. De Wolf, of Michigan City, Ind., remaining with him until 1865, when the well-known firm of Voigt & Herpolsheimer was formed, as before mentioned. Mr. H.'s success is due to his characteristic diligence and energy, and his close application and attention given to the details of his business. Mr. John Snitseler, who also by dint of his personal exertions and industry has risen from comparative obscurity to the prominent position he now occupies as junior partner in this firm, is a native of the Peninsular State, and was born in Ottawa county, town of Zeeland, Oct. 1, 1853, and is a son of Bernardus Snitseler, a farmer of the Grand River Valley since 1848. John spent his early boyhood on his father's farm and attended the district school of the neighborhood. After taking a course of study in Hope College, at Holland, Mich., he taught school one term in Ottawa county. He then entered the dry-goods house of C. B. Allyn, of Grand Rapids, for six months, after which he engaged with Voigt, Herpolsheimer & Co. as salesman. He continued in that capacity, making his services so valuable to the house that he was offered and accepted an interest in the business, and assumed the responsibilities of his position Jan. 1, 1879. Mr. Snitseler affords to the young men of Kent county an example of what may be accomplished early in life by enterprise, business push and an honest effort and will to succeed.

Rev. John H. Vos, Pastor of the Holland Christian Reformed Church, was born in the Kingdom of Hanover, March 14, 1826. He was educated at Kampen, Netherlands, in a seminary there, and subsequently became minister of the congregation (in 1858). He was first located at Ulzen, where he remained two years; he afterward resided in Theerenveen three years, Katwyk on the Zee five years, Lutten four years, Pernis four years, and Ommen three years. In August, 1881, he left his native land,

and, with his family, came to America, locating at Grand Rapids, where he soon after assumed ministerial charge of the Holland Christian Reformed Church. Mr. Vos was married in 1858, to Aalbje Beuker, a native of Hanover. Of the six children given them, four are living—Girard, Anna, Bernard and Gertrude. Fanny and John are deceased.

J. Vossen, firm of J. Vossen & Co., was born in Rhenish Prussia, Germany, Dec. 13, 1850. He came to New York, and engaged in trade in New Jersey about two years, when he transferred his business temporarily to Kansas City, afterward going to Albany, Ga., where he engaged as clerk in a dry-goods house. About 1877 he returned to New York city, where he conducted commercial transactions until 1879. In that year he closed out his affairs and came to Grand Rapids, where he established his present business relations in April, 1879. The store occupied by J. Vossen & Co., No. 18 Monroe st., has a frontage of 26 feet, by 100 feet deep; they occupy two floors, and do a prosperous jobbing and retail trade, carry a general stock of dry goods, and make a specialty of ready-made ladies' garments. *S. Mainzer* was born in Lorsch, Grand Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, Feb. 26, 1845. In 1859 he came to America and engaged in the wholesale dry-goods store of Wynaman, Frank & Co., on Lake st., Chicago. Two years later he went to Morris, Ill., and clerked two years for H. Benjamin & Bro., when he returned to Chicago, and, in 1865, went to Galesburg, where he sold goods three years for Spear Bros. The years '67 and '68 he passed in Chicago, and in 1869 came to Grand Rapids, and engaged with Houseman & May. In 1875 he engaged in a partnership with William Houseman, which continued two years, and he returned to the employ of Houseman & May. In 1879 he embarked in his present business enterprise. He was married to Rosa Houseman, of New York city; they have two sons and one daughter—Ida, Solomon and Morey.

Joseph H. Walker, of the firm of Powers & Walker, is a native of Vermont, and was born Feb. 19, 1830. He is a son of Justin Walker, who emigrated to Oakland Co., Mich., in 1832, and located on a farm, where they had Indian neighbors. In 1844 they came to Kent county, and located on sec. 36, Wright tp. His father was a carpenter by trade, and our subject learned the trade before leaving home. He worked at bridge building on the Detroit & Milwaukee R. R. for two years, and was afterward in partnership with J. N. Brazee, as bridge builders, for several years. For three years he was superintendent of the Grand Rapids Manufacturing Company. He then, about the year 1870, engaged in the manufacture of coffins and caskets; and in 1875 formed a partnership with Wm. H. Powers, and continued the manufacture of burial cases and caskets.

W. H. H. Walker was born in Clarke Co., O., April 15, 1842. His parents were John and Margaret (Jenkins) Walker, natives respectively of Virginia and Ohio. Mr. Walker attended the pub-

lic schools of Springfield, O., and when 15 years of age, went to work on a farm, where he remained four years. He then enlisted in Co. E, 16th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf. (three months' troops), serving four months; then re-enlisted in Co. I, 44th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf., for three years, serving with McClellan in West Virginia; thence to Kentucky and Tennessee, and was with Burnside at the siege of Knoxville. He there re-enlisted as a veteran in the 8th Ohio Cavalry, and served till Aug. 5, 1865, when he was honorably discharged, as 2d Lieut. He was under fire 107 times, but never received any serious wounds. After the war, he returned to Ohio, and was soon after elected Marshal of Springfield, serving in that capacity for nine months. He then went to Fort Wayne, Ind., and established a gold and silver plating business, which he operated for two years. He then sold out his business and emigrated to Whitewater, Wis., and took a large contract for making wagons. Two years later, he came to Grand Rapids, and was in the employ of William Harrison for one year, Grand Rapids Mfg. Co., three years, and set up the machinery for the Grand Rapids Bending Works, remaining with the latter firm one year. For five years he was Superintendent and foreman of Henry S. Smith's manufacturing business, and made a noted improvement on a wringer, which is now being patented under the name of the Rudell Folding Wash Bench and Wringer. He was President of the Eagle Mfg. Co., in the fore part of 1881. Mr. Walker has been a member of the Board of Education for four years, is Receiver of the A. O. U. W. Lodge, and connected with the N. W. Mutual Benefit Association, of Kalamazoo, Mich. He was married Jan. 16, 1868, to Maria Payne, a native of Clarke Co., O. Four children have been sent to them, two of whom survive—W. H. H., jr., and Mary E. Tillie and an infant are deceased. Mr. Walker and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

Henry D. Wallen, jr., Proprietor Michigan Iron Works, corner Louis and Campau sts., Grand Rapids, was born at St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 24, 1845. He is a son of Henry D. and Laura (De Camp) Wallen, the former a Colonel in the U. S. Army. When two years of age, Mr. Wallen's father was stationed in Florida, where he remained till Henry D., jr., was 16 years of age. He was then appointed to a cadetship at the West Point Military Academy, where he remained five years, and graduated as 2d Lieut. of Artillery. He was first stationed at Eastport, Me., but three years later resigned his commission, and accepted a position on the G. R. & I. R. R., as civil engineer, and remained in that position during the construction of the road. He was subsequently appointed Superintendent of Division, filling that position for some years. In the spring of 1876 he purchased Crawford Bros.' Iron Works, and changed the name to Michigan Iron Works. A sketch of this business will be found in another chapter. Mr. Wallen was married in 1869, to Augusta Cass, a grand niece of Lewis Cass, the pioneer military chief and statesman of Michigan. Of the four children sent to bless this union, two are living—

Ralph and Charles. George and Henry are deceased. Mr. Wallen and wife are members of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, of Grand Rapids.

John M. Waltz, butcher, No. 41 W. Bridge street, and son of Michael and Mary Waltz, was born in Wirtemberg, Germany, in 1840. In the spring of 1857 he came to the United States and remained in Ann Arbor, this State, two months with relatives. He then came to Grand Rapids city, and worked for his father-in-law, John M. Zinser, one year in the butchering business. He then began business on his own account in the same line, which he carried on till the spring of 1859, when himself and cousin, John Mohrhard, took the gold fever and went to California. Mr. M. returned after an absence of six months, but Mr. Waltz remained nearly 10 years, five years of which time he carried on the butchering business in Idaho City. He returned to this city in the fall of 1868, with something over \$4,000, and again opened in the meat business with John M. Zinser and Frederick Fredrich, corner of Scribner and W. Bridge streets. They ran two markets. They remained together one year, then dissolved partnership, and Mr. W. bought a building of his own and commenced business alone. In the spring of 1875 he was burned out; loss, between \$6,000 and \$7,000. He then bought the site and built his present place of business. He carries a choice stock of \$3,000 to \$4,000 in fresh, salt and dried meats. In the season he does 'a very extensive packing business. He was married in this city Nov. 3, 1870, to Mary, daughter of John M. Zinser, who was born in this city in 1852. They have two children, William and Mary, also born in this city.

Arthur Webster, foreman at Cutcheon's sash and door factory, was born in Grafton Co., N. H., Dec. 4, 1831. On the 4th day of December, 1849, he left his parental roof and made his way on foot to Troy, N. Y., where he took the cars for Buffalo. From Buffalo he walked to Fairport, O.; here he took passage on a boat for Detroit. From Detroit he walked to Grand Rapids, arriving here in the following August, having stopped several months on his way at the various points mentioned. In 1859 he went to St. Louis, Mo., remaining near that place until 1861, when he enlisted in the U. S. service, in Co. E, 26th Ill. V. I. He served his time out and re-enlisted in 1864 and served until the close of the war. He participated in the battles of New Madrid, Mo., Island No. 10, Corinth, Iuka, second battle of Corinth, siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Miss., Mission Ridge, siege of Atlanta, from May 1 to Sept. 9, and was present at the time McPherson was killed. He also accompanied Sherman on his noted march to the sea. He held the offices of Corporal, Sergeant and 1st Lieutenant. He came to Grand Rapids in 1865. He has been married twice, and is the father of six children, four of whom are living. He first worked awhile for Berkey Brothers & Co., and afterward ran a job shop of his own. In 1870 he built a planing-mill near the D. & M. depot; it burned in '73, but he soon rebuilt it. He sold it to Withey & Co., in

1875. In 1876 he engaged in the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds at the west end of Pearl street bridge, which he continued until 1878, when he sold to Mr. Cutcheon, for whom he has acted as foreman up to the present time.

Peter Weirich, proprietor Michigan Brewery, West Bridge street, Grand Rapids, was born in Germany Jan. 18, 1831, and during his early life obtained a good education in the common schools. In 1852 he came to America and first located at Milwaukee, Wis., where he found employment at Blatz's brewery. A year later he came to Grand Rapids, and was employed in Christopher Kusterer's brewery until the fall of 1855, when he opened a boarding-house on East Bridge street. The following spring he purchased his present property and commenced the brewing business for himself. A sketch of this business has been given on a former page of this work. Mr. Weirich has always taken special interest in the welfare of his adopted city, and for six years represented the 8th ward as Alderman. He is a member of the Masonic order, and of the Turn and Arbeiter Vereins. He was married in May, 1856, to Josephine Arnold, a native of Austria. Of the eight children born to them six are living—Matilda, Rosetta, Oscar, Louisa, Emma and Julia. Josephine and Peter are deceased. Mrs. Weirich departed this life in 1875, and Mr. W. was again married, the same year, to Mary Peterman, also a native of Austria. Henry and Peter have been born to this union, the latter of whom is deceased.

John C. Wenham was born in Sussex Co., England, Sept. 14, 1825. His parents, with six children, came to America in 1840, and settled in Ohio City (now Cleveland), O. After the age of 10 years Mr. Wenham had his own way to make in the world, and at 15 commenced to work in a bookbindery. He continued in the same establishment 15 years, and in 1847 was at the head of the management and operated a force of 20 employes with success and satisfaction to his chiefs. Meanwhile he established some real estate interests in Cleveland and Chicago. He closed his connection with the bindery and settled his real estate transactions in Cleveland in 1855, and came to Grand Rapids with \$1,000, which he invested in landed property. He platted Wenham's Addition, and built his residence (cost \$3,000) and several tenant houses. In consequence of the panic of '56-'7 he abandoned real estate transactions for a few years. He fitted up and put in good working order the second bindery in this city, and sold the business under good auspices at the end of two years, when he engaged in trade in hatter's merchandise, made ladies' fine furs and dealt in all kinds of glovers' wares; carried on a wholesale and retail enterprise for 10 years, and sold out late in 1871 and retired from active business. In 1872 he built three brick stores, 18x80 feet, three stories above basement, on Nos. 14, 16 and 18 Division st., within 20 feet of Monroe st. In 1874 he built a brick residence, No. 168 Fountain st., his homestead, at an expenditure of \$13,000.

In 1878 he bought land on the northeast corner of Monroe and Division sts., and erected a three-story and basement brick, frontage of 71 feet. He also owns other valuable property. Mr. Wenham was married May 1, 1852, to Sarepta M., daughter of Obadiah and Marilla Bliss, born May 12, 1835, in De Ruyter, N. Y. Mrs. Wenham is a descendant of a musical family, of whom she inherited a high order of musical talent. Her parents moved to Chagrin Falls, O., when she was but four years of age, that place being her home until her marriage at the age of 15. Mrs. Wenham entered the Willoughby Ladies' Seminary as a pupil and teacher of vocal music, and also held the situation of soprano of the Presbyterian Church of that village. One year and six months were passed at this place, when she was married, and removed with her husband to Cleveland, O. In that city Mrs. Wenham sang in the First Presbyterian Church for six months, and then as soprano in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, until the removal of Mr. and Mrs. Wenham to Grand Rapids. Soon after coming to Grand Rapids Mrs. Wenham accepted a position at St. Mark's Episcopal Church, retaining the same situation for 18 years. Subsequently, while on a visit to Chicago, she accepted a situation and sung in St. James' Episcopal Church of that city. Mrs. W. is well known in all the above-named cities as a lady of rare musical talent and attainments. Mr. and Mrs. Wenham have had a family of four children—an infant son, who died Aug. 22, 1853; Wm. Bliss, born Sept. 14, 1856, and died Sept. 22, 1871; Nellie M., born June 16, 1859, died March 1, 1862, and Cora, their only living child, born Feb. 20, 1861. The last named has inherited that love for, and excellence in music, which is so characteristic of her mother's family. As a pianist and vocalist she is pronounced by musical critics to be highly accomplished. Miss Wenham is now completing her education at Cincinnati, O.

We give on another page a portrait of John C. Wenham from a photograph taken at the age of 50 years.

Isaac M. Weston, cashier of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, was born April 20, 1845, at North Anson, Me. Removed to Milwaukee, Wis., in 1859. He is a son of William and Marianne (Hopkins) Weston. In 1862 he was engaged in the Little Crow Indian Campaign, as Lieutenant in a Minnesota Regiment. In 1863 he entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, where he spent two years. In '65 he entered the employ of the United States Government as Military Storekeeper at Fort Laramie, Dak., and the year following was managing editor of the Salt Lake (Utah) *Daily Vedette*. In 1867 he embarked in the lumber business at Whitehall, Mich., and Milwaukee, associated with his father. In 1877 he became cashier of the First National Bank of Whitehall, Mich., of which institution his father was president, and in September, 1879, on the retirement of the latter from active business life, he succeeded to his position, which he still retains. In January, 1881, he accepted the position of

cashier of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Grand Rapids. He is also at the head of two lumber and saw-mill firms at Whitehall, and has pine land interests on Muskegon and Manistee rivers. He is a member of the Democratic State Central Committee for the Fifth Congressional District, and in 1880 was the Democratic Candidate for State Treasurer. At Whitehall he was Vestryman and Treasurer of the Episcopal Church and Society for several years.

Julian M. Wheeler, senior member of Wheeler & Green, manufacturers of fanning mills, was born in this city, Sept. 28, 1846. He is a son of Josiah L. and Julia (Norton) Wheeler, natives of New York, who removed to this county at an early day. Mr. Wheeler received a good education in the public schools of his native city, and subsequently served a three and a half years' apprenticeship at the book-binding trade, with Julius Fry, of East Saginaw, Mich. Soon after he located at Oil City, Pa., where he remained two years; then returned to Grand Rapids, and engaged with Reuben Wheeler in the sash, door and blind manufacturing business, on Mill street, the firm employing 65 men, and doing the largest business of the kind in the city. Mr. Wheeler sold out his interest in this business, and subsequently formed a co-partnership with William Green in the present business. Mr. Wheeler is a member of Valley City Lodge (Masonic), and one of the charter members of the Junior Old Settlers' Association. He was married July 5, 1869, to Emma A. Hunter, who was born at Rockford, Kent Co., Mich., June 20, 1847. Mrs. Wheeler is a daughter of Harrison and Lydia (Church) Hunter, of New York. In 1877 Mrs. Wheeler became connected with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Grand Rapids, and the following year was elected its Secretary. She has always taken an active interest in the cause of temperance reform, and since becoming connected with the society has labored earnestly and faithfully to sustain the society and to promote its interests. Her efforts have been uniformly successful, and she enjoys the confidence and esteem of the better class of citizens of Grand Rapids and the county at large.

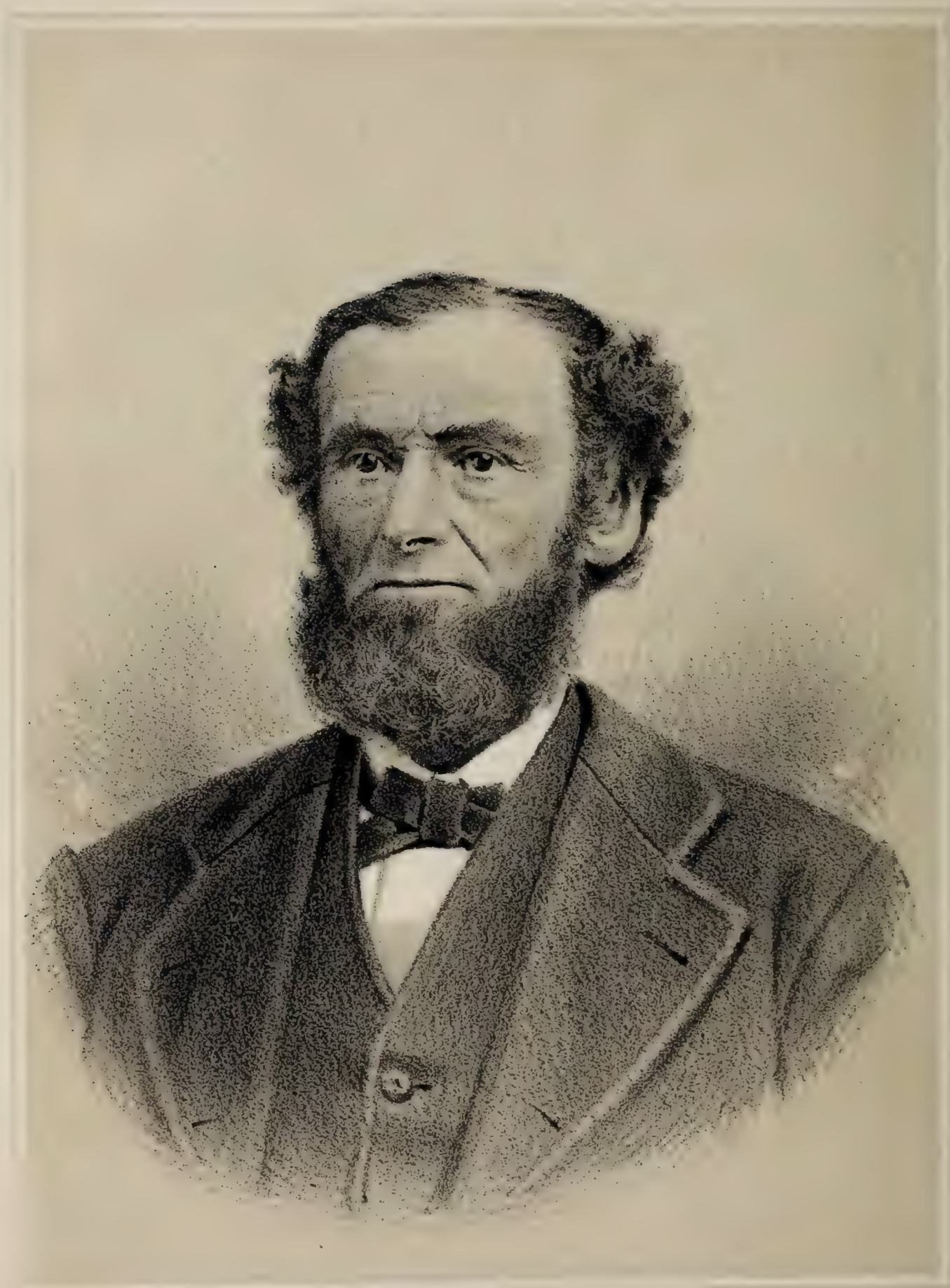
William K. Wheeler was born Nov. 22, 1814, at Thetford, Orange Co., Vt. His father, Leonard, also a native of the Green Mountain State, was a farmer by occupation and a mechanic by trade. He moved from Chenango Co., N. Y., in 1816, and returned to his native State in 1825 to stay two years, when he moved west to Genesee Co., N. Y., and settled in the town of Bennington. Here he remained until he came to Michigan in 1870, and died at his son's residence at Grand Rapids, in December, 1871, at the age of 81. William K. obtained his schooling mostly in Genesee Co., N. Y., and at the age of 16 he learned the carpenter's trade, which he has made the business of his life. He came to Grand Rapids in September, 1846, and for the first five years made teaching of vocal and violin music his business throughout Western Michigan. Since that time he has followed his trade vent to the State, and as a pioneer justly merits mention in a history of Kent county.

In the fall of 1849 he joined Grand River Lodge, No. 34, of the order of Free Masons, and in 1856 became its Master for one year. Soon after, in 1857, he was admitted to the Valley City Lodge, No. 86, and in fall of 1861 was made its Master successively for seven years, from fall of 1861 to '68, also from 1879 to 1881; and in 1876 the Doric Lodge, No. 342, was organized, and he has been its Master since its organization. He was married in January, 1836, to Miss Louisa Woodard, of Genesee Co., N. Y., and they have two daughters—Almira, now Mrs. S. O. Dishman, of Grand Rapids, and Louisa, a music teacher of rare attainments, and John, a mechanic of Grand Rapids.

Hon. Geo. H. White was born at Dresden, Yates Co., N. Y., Sept. 9, 1822; is son of Joseph and Lucy (Rowley) White, natives of Watkins, at the head of Seneca Lake, N. Y. Mr. White is the eldest of five children—only two of whom survive. He attended the schools of Dresden until his thirteenth year, when he went to Fountain Co., Ind., with his grandfather, Ezra Rowley. He spent a year on the farm and engaged as clerk in a store at Portland, in the same county. A year later he went to Covington, the county seat, and was occupied as a clerk until 1842. May 2 of that year he entered the employ of A. & G. B. Rathbun, of Grand Rapids. In 1844 he was elected Register of Deeds, of Kent county, which position he held two years, being at the same time silent partner in the dry-goods house of Amos Rathbun. Messrs. White & Rathbun extended their business interests and engaged in the lumber trade, Mr. White going to Rockford to manage a store as auxiliary, and remaining five years. He returned to Grand Rapids and officiated one term on the Board of Kent County Supervisors. He was elected Mayor in 1861 and re-elected in 1862. He was elected in the fall of the same year to represent the Grand Rapids District in the Legislature. In 1863, in connection with Wm. T. Powers, he engaged in the manufacture of lumber at Rouge river and Grand Rapids; this relation continued three years. In 1865 a partnership including Mr. White, Amos Rathbun and Alfred D. Rathbun, under the style of Geo. H. White & Co., was formed, and purchased the "Old Plaster Mill," and 425 acres of land. This mill is located near the southern limits of Grand Rapids and is the oldest of the kind in the State. Mr. White is a stockholder and director of the G. R. & I. R. R., and has devoted much time to its interests. He was also a member of the Continental Improvement Co., through whose efforts the road was completed from Ft. Wayne, Ind., to Little Traverse Bay. In partnership with Amos Rathbun, he built nine stores on Monroe st., and in 1874 one third of the Aldrich, Godfrey & White block in the same street—one of the finest buildings in the city, 132 feet front, 112 feet deep and four stories above the basement. It is finished from top to bottom in the best style for business offices. Mr. White also deals largely in real estate and is part owner of Godfrey & White's addition in the southern part of the city. In

1861 he became a member of the Masonic order, and in 1848 of the Odd Fellows; was a charter member of the eleventh lodge organized in the State; is also a Knight of Pythias. He is liberal in his religious views; was a Whig until the political issues of the period obliterated the party and he became a Democrat. He was married Dec. 12, 1853, at Rockford, to Sarah A. Hetfield, of Covington, Fountain Co., Ind.; they have two daughters — Georgiana Rathbun and Hattie Hetfield White. Mr. White has achieved success in every financial enterprise of his life. He has given his best energies and judgment to whatever business he had in hand, having early adopted the principle that it mattered little what business interests a man pursued if he pursued them with his might. He has simply taken ventures as opportunity served and pressed them to success by resolution and persistency. A portrait of Mr. White is given on another page of this volume.

George H. White, of the firm of White & Dodge, attorneys at law, No. 81 Monroe st., and son of George F. and Esther A. White, was born at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., July 17, 1834. He attended the common schools till 11 years old, when he was placed under private tutors till the age of 14. In his 15th year he commenced as a civil engineer which he followed till nearly 19, having charge of a sub party on location and construction most of the time. Then, at the suggestion of Mr. J. B. McKean, late Chief Justice of Utah, he commenced the study of law intending to study with him, but Mr. McKean being elected to a judicial office, he studied with Hoag & Crane, of Saratoga Springs. After studying nearly two years he entered the office of Reuben H. Walworth, late Chancellor of the State of New York, under employment in connection with the patent suit, pending before him under reference from the Supreme Court of the United States in which Burdan and sons, of the Troy Iron Works, were plaintiffs against Erastus Corning and John F. Winslow, being the famous hook-headed railroad spike case. He continued studies under the personal supervision of Chancellor Walworth, who had previously interested himself in our subject's studies. He then took the Western fever and went to Iowa and practiced a few months at Waterloo, Black Hawk Co. He then left on account of poor health and went to Chicago, and finally settled in this city in the fall of 1855, where he has been engaged in the practice of his profession ever since, himself and partner enjoying a very lucrative practice. He has been Justice of the Peace four years, Circuit Court Commissioner two years, City Attorney one term, Acting Prosecuting Attorney of Kent county part of one term, and assistant the remainder of the term; was Assistant United States District Attorney under the administration of F. O. Rodgers, United States District Attorney; Attorney of Western Michigan, also during part of the administration of his successor, A. D. Griswold. He is now having quite an extensive practice in the Courts of Kent and surrounding counties, the United States Courts of Western Michigan and the Supreme Courts of



For John W. Zinsler

the United States. He was married at Grand Ledge, Ingham Co., Mich., in 1864 to Hattie, second daughter of Harrison Halbert, a capitalist of that place.

Isaiah J. Whitfield, M. D., for the past 10 years practicing physician at Grand Rapids, is a native of Hamilton, Canada, and was born Feb. 23, 1835; he is a son of Frederick J. and Susanna (Churchill) Whitfield, the former born in England and the latter in Nova Scotia. Frederick J. Whitfield was a minister of the "Christian Church" and came to Vergennes tp., this county, in 1847, bringing his wife and family of six sons; here he remained some six months, when the family moved to the town of Keene, Ionia county, where he bought a farm which, with the assistance of his sons, he cleared. A daughter was born to them in Kent county, and the seventh son was born in Ionia county.

From 1847 until 1862 he was widely known throughout Ionia county and the northeastern part of Kent; he is still well remembered by the residents of these localities as a preacher of rare native eloquence. As a Bible scholar he was seldom surpassed. His faith in the Christian religion was unbounded, and the business of his life was to preach the gospel pure and simple, without money and without price. He was called by those who had listened to his eloquent preaching one of Nature's greatest orators, who at will, through the magnetic influence of his voice, moved whole audiences to tears. While still in harness, and discharging his ministerial duties in Canada, he was taken sick and died, Oct. 22, 1865. His wife had preceded him some three years, departing this life in Ionia county, in July, 1862.

The subject of this sketch passed his minority on his father's farm, in the meantime receiving such advantages for an education as were afforded by the district schools. At the age of 21 he made an extended tour of the Western country as far as the Rocky Mountains. On his return to Michigan in 1860 he was married in Ionia county, to Miss Kate Knapp. Soon afterward he moved to Fremont Co., Iowa, where he began reading medicine in the office of R. R. Hanley, M. D.

In July, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, 4th Iowa Vol. Inf., to serve in the Union army during the war of the Rebellion, and in consequence was obliged to leave his wife and a babe three months old among comparative strangers. This was a great trial, but his duty to his country beckoned him on, and when next he met the loved ones the babe was a prattling child of nearly three years, and lisping the name "Papa." Soon after his enlistment, the regiment was ordered to Missouri, and was in camp at Rolla until February, 1862, when they took part under Gen. Curtiss in driving the rebel army under Gen. Price out of Springfield, Mo., and beyond "Cross Hollows," Arkansas. Soon afterward occurred the battle of "Pea Ridge," at which memorable battle the Doctor participated; his comrades on either side were shot down, although he escaped without injury. During this engagement he was con-

tinually in the fight, and discharged many rounds of ammunition at the enemy, estimated to be in weight three pounds of lead. Half of his company was killed or wounded. After this battle he received the appointment of Orderly Sergeant of his company, and on the arrival of the regiment at Helena, Ark., at the solicitation of the surgeon, he was appointed "Hospital Steward," discharging the duties of that office for two years and a half. This position kept him always at the front and in constant service. The Doctor was with his regiment in 35 different engagements, beginning at Sugar Creek, Mo., and ending at Bentonville, N. C., covering a period of four years and one month. Among the most notable in which he participated was that of Chickasaw Bayou, near Vicksburg; Arkansas Post, where 7,000 rebels were taken prisoners; the Vicksburg campaign until its surrender; battle of Lookout Mountain. The first night after this battle commenced, there was but one other surgeon besides the Doctor to attend to the wounded, who comprised men from 16 different regiments.

In 1864, he, with his entire regiment, re-enlisted as veterans, and after a short visit home on furlough he again entered active service, participating in the Atlanta campaign, and was with Gen. Sherman's army in its famous "march to the sea." On the arrival of the regiment at Savannah, Ga., the Doctor received his commission as Assistant Surgeon, but had discharged the duties of that office for the two preceding years. From Savannah the regiment marched to Beaufort and Columbia, S. C., and thence to Bentonville, N. C., where it took part in the last battle of the war. The regiment paraded in the grand review of the Union army held in Washington in 1865; was then ordered to Louisville, Ky., and two months afterward to Davenport, Iowa, where it was mustered out of the service Aug. 24, 1865.

The war having ended, he returned to his family at Lowell, Mich. It may be mentioned that five brothers of Dr. W. served as soldiers in the Union army, two being severely wounded in the seven days' fight before Richmond; subsequently one, Thos. N., died at Annapolis, Maryland, while still in the service. During the whole period of the Doctor's service he lost but three days' time from sickness, and it was computed that his regiment during service traveled 8,000 miles.

On his return home he resumed the study of his chosen profession, and in the winter of 1865-'6 he attended a course of medical lectures at Ann Arbor. In the spring of 1866 he moved to Big Rapids, and engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1869 he attended lectures at the Homeopathic Medical College at Cleveland, O., where he graduated in the spring of 1870, and in November, 1871, he located permanently at Grand Rapids, where he has built up a fine practice and has won an enviable reputation as a thorough, competent, and successful physician. The doctor is distinctly a homeopathist, liberal in his views, and tolerant of other schools. He is a member of the Grand Rapids and Kent county

Homeopathic Medical Societies, and of the American Institute of Homeopathy, one of the oldest medical societies in existence in this country.

Dr. Whitfield has four children living, three daughters and one son. He has three brothers that are physicians, one living in Grand Rapids, Mich.; the second in Dakota, and the third in New York.

A good portrait of Dr. I. J. Whitfield will be found on another page.

Charles A. Whittemore, machinist, corner S. Front and Pearl streets, was born in Lincoln Co., Me., in 1850, and removed to Cumberland county at an early age. He is a son of Enoch and Rebecca (Frost) Whittemore, natives of Maine. The subject of this sketch was reared in his native State, attending the common schools. In 1872 he entered Bowdoin College, and graduated from the mechanical engineer department in the class of 1876. When 18 years of age, he had resolved to learn the machinist's trade, and worked at it some before entering college; after leaving college he taught school for a short time, and in 1878 came to Grand Rapids. He was first employed in the Buss Machine Works, remaining there 10 months. He afterward entered the employ of H. D. Wallen, jr., of the Michigan Iron Works, with whom he remained until the spring of 1881. He then established his present business, and in the short time since intervening has built up a rapidly increasing trade. In 1881 he received the degree of Mechanical Engineer from Bowdoin College, and has lately taken charge of a class in mechanical drawings. His father died when he was a babe, leaving to his mother the care of a large family of children. In the short time since Mr. Whittemore's arrival at Grand Rapids, he has made many friends, and succeeded in establishing a rapidly increasing business.

John Whittemore, Vice-President of the Grand Rapids Stave Company, was born at Malden, Mass., June 24, 1824, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Bentley) Whittemore. When two years of age he accompanied his parents to New York, and eight years later to Hookset, in the same State, where he obtained a good common-school education. When 17 years of age, he went to Chelsea, Mass., where he learned the mason's trade, and worked at it until 1866, when, in company with George W. Hewes and Marshall S. Lord, he purchased the cooperage business of J. W. Converse. When the present company was formed, in 1878, Mr. Whittemore became its Vice-President. While a resident of Chelsea, Mass., Mr. Whittemore was Superintendent of the streets, and since coming to Grand Rapids, has officiated as a member of the School Board. He was married Feb. 13, 1855, to Lavina D. Slade, a native of Chelsea, Mass. Of their five children three are living—Edward, Nellie and Carrie. Annie and Alice are deceased. Mr. Whittemore is a faithful and consistent member of the Division street M. E. Church.

Dr. Henry Wildberger was born in Bamberg, Bavaria, April 6, 1840; is son of Johannes and Louise Wildberger. His father was a man of position and was Court Counsel in Germany at one time. At 10 years of age Dr. W. entered the Gymnasium in Bamberg and remained eight years, and then attended the Polytechnic School at Carlsruhe, Baden. Two years after, in 1860, he began the study of medicine at Wuerzburg, graduating four years after, and studied a year at the University of Munich, and another year at Berlin. In 1866 he entered the Bavarian army and served through the troubles with the Austrian Government. He then entered the hospitals of Vienna and Prague, and in 1867 began as a practitioner in Bavaria. In 1870 and 1871 he was surgeon in chief of a corps of hospital physicians and surgeons, and at one time the institution had 1,200 wounded soldiers in its wards. In 1871 he organized a private hospital at Jaegersburg Castle, which he managed until 1875, when he came to America, and settled at Grand Rapids, where he has an extensive and popular practice, and is considered a thorough and reliable practitioner. He was married in 1868 in Bavaria, to Adelgunde Pfisterer, a native of that State. They have four sons and three daughters. When the doctor came to this city he understood no English, and only by dint of hard work and perseverance has reached his present prosperity. Office, 82 Canal street.

John L. Wilkes, dry-goods merchant, at No. 60 Monroe street, is a native of Danbury, Conn. Mr. Wilkes spent his boyhood and youth at home on the farm, attending the school of the neighborhood, and at 12 years of age entered the Danbury Military Academy; afterward the State Normal School, at 15 years of age. In 1860 he became Principal of the Bethel Institute, at Bethel, Conn., which position he retained six years. In 1865 he came West and located at Grand Rapids, where he entered the employ of C. B. Allyn, a dry-goods merchant, as salesman, where he continued about seven years. In 1871 he opened a new stock in the same line at No. 56 Monroe street. In 1876 he removed to his present location, No. 60 Monroe street. He occupies the first floor and basement, size 22x100 feet, and carries a complete line of the fine grades of dry goods. He employs eight salesmen and enjoys a rapidly increasing trade. He was married, June 3, 1873, to Miss Sophia Putnam, of Grand Rapids, and they have one son—John L., jr.

James B. Wilkinson (Wilkinson & French, 51 Kent street) was born in Townsend, Huron Co., Ohio, in 1836; is son of Nehemiah and Sarah (Hunter) Wilkinson. They moved to Lagrange Co., Ind., when he was four years old. His father's calling was that of carpenter and joiner, and he learned the blacksmith's business in Iroquois, Ill., followed it seven years, and learned photographing. Three years after he engaged as foreman and conductor on the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. He remained seven years; went on the G. R. & I. R. R., in 1865, as conductor, and afterward engaged eight years

as contractor. He was married in Newaygo county, in 1854, to Sarah J., daughter of George and Sally French, born in New York, in 1836. At the end of his engagement with the last-named road, he and his wife spent some months in California; returned to this city and opened a general loan office at the corner of Pearl and Campau streets; a year later kept a hardware store at 73 Canal-street, and the next year spent six months traveling through the Western and Southern States. On his return he embarked in his present business. Feb. 1, 1881, he established his present location, and keeps nine horses, one hack, sale and boarding stables, etc.; is doing a prosperous business; is a member of the Odd Fellows order.

J. A. Williams, M. D., was born in Ameliansburg, Canada, Jan. 26, 1843; is son of Isaac and Charlotte (Harrington) Williams. The latter died in 1878; the former is still living in Canada, where he has been a prominent farmer and politician, and is regarded as an able man. Dr. Williams passed the first 13 years of his life on a farm, when his father purchased a woolen mill and caused him to be instructed in the details of the business, and at 18 was placed in charge. The next year he entered the office of his brother, W. S. Williams, an eminent lawyer, and remained one year. He began the study of medicine with Dr. R. Rethan, and a year later entered Victoria Medical College, at Toronto, where he took one course of lectures, and in 1874 came to the United States. He attended lectures at the Ohio Medical College, of Cincinnati, and graduated in 1875. In 1877 he entered one of the departments of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and completed a full course in 15 months, graduating in 1878. He took private instruction from different professors, and in August, 1878, came to Grand Rapids, where he has a successful and increasing practice. He is a member of the Western Michigan Medical Society, and belongs to the Sanitary Association of this city. He was married in 1874 to Mary Minogue, born in Pennsylvania. They have one son—Frederick J., four years old. Dr. Williams has a fine office at 100 Monroe street. His brother, W. S. Williams, resides at Napanee, Ontario, and is now Mayor of that city.

Mrs. Ellen E. Wilson, the able and efficient Secretary of the Union Benevolent Association, of Grand Rapids, was born in this city in 1844, and is a daughter of A. B. Turner, proprietor and editor of Grand Rapids *Eagle*. Mrs. Wilson was reared amid all the comforts and luxuries that adorn and embellish a cultivated and refined family and society, and when developing in the more mature joys of pure womanhood, was led to the altar by Tileston A., only son of C. C. Comstock, of Grand Rapids, and a young man possessing more than ordinary accomplishments. Five short years of wedded life passed over their heads, and the Reaper of Death laid low the form of the beloved husband. Tileston A. Comstock loved life, but he was not afraid to die. He lived a pure, noble and unselfish life, and died a Christian hero. Mrs. Comstock subsequently married Robert Wilson, and a few years after suffered

the loss of a second companion in the path through life. Twice widowed, but possessing a nobleness of character, will and energy second to none, Mrs. Wilson resolved to devote a portion of her life to the poor and needy. During the great Chicago fire she became interested in benevolent work, and lent the sufferers such aid as was within her power. The same year Mrs. Wilson became connected with the Union Benevolent Association, of Grand Rapids, and in 1874, became Secretary *pro tempore*. Two years later she was elected permanent Secretary, which position she has since filled. Mrs. Wilson is a lady of rare accomplishments; is endowed with a strong, clear mind, a bright, intelligent expression, and above all, a kind and loving disposition, which characterizes the true Christian woman.

George B. Wilson, adopted son of Armenius and Eliza (Smith) Bibbins, was born in Mt. Morris, Livingston Co., N. Y., June 27, 1837. His father died when he was 18 months old and he and his mother went to Cleveland, O., returning to New York, where his mother died six months after his father's death. He was then adopted by Armenius Bibbins, at Covington Centre, who died when his ward was nine years old. He engaged on the Genesee Valley canal and also on the Erie canal as driver, and at the end of two summers returned to Mrs. Bibbins with a \$3 counterfeit bill and 75 cents in small change. He left the boat at 4 o'clock p. m. and walked 31 miles, reaching home at 3 a. m. He then worked at a saw-mill three months wheeling sawdust, after which he lived three years with Col. Williams on a farm in Portage, receiving \$9 per month for nine months in the year, attending school winters. He then worked for Horace Hunt (now of Jackson) and for his brother, Washington Hunt, Governor of New York, as foreman, at \$3 per day. He was married in Livingston Co., N. Y., Aug. 15, 1861, to Amelia, daughter of Conrad and Cynthia Swartout, born in that county. They have two children—George C., born in Livingston county, July 14, 1863, and Amelia, in Grand Rapids. Mr. Wilson came to Grand Rapids and engaged grading the streets and as a foreman in lumbering one winter. He went back to New York intending to remain, but returned in three months to Tecumseh, Lenawee Co., and engaged as a commercial traveler, selling drugs and medicines. He then bought the Kelloggville hotel in Paris, and while there opened an oil well which he sold for \$2,600. He then engaged as foreman of the grading force on Bridge and Fulton sts., Grand Rapids, finally buying a livery stable and liquor store, on Canal st., cor. of Huron, where he lost everything. He worked 13 years as foreman for Sydney Ball, in the livery business, after which he entered upon his present business on Oak st., near Waterloo, where he runs a fine line of hacks and carriages and has recently started a five-cent omnibus line from the D. & M. depot to the Union depot. He ran the first hack in Grand Rapids.

James B. Willson, Circuit Court Commissioner, was born in 1823 at Willoughby, Ohio. His parents were Samuel and Sarah

Willson. He graduated at the Western Reserve College, at Hudson, Ohio, in 1846, and afterward fitted for his profession, at Yale Law School. He was married at Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, in 1849 to Charlotte O. Booth, and they have two sons. The elder—Theodore B., is in the ministry of the Congregational Church. Arthur H. is employed as salesman in Kimball's piano and organ rooms. Mr. Willson came to Grand Rapids in 1859 and has practiced law since that time. He was elected to his present position in 1870, serving eight years, and re-elected in 1880.

William L. Wilson, blacksmith, No. 22 North Fountain street, son of George and Cecelia Wilson, was born in Canada in 1837. In 1870 he came to Pontiac, Mich., and opened business, working successfully at his trade. In 1873 he came to Grand Rapids and opened a shop on the corner of Ottawa and Louis streets, with Wm. Oswald; this relation continued nine months, and in company with Wm. Crawford he established a shop at the corner of Waterloo and Louis streets, which they operated until May, 1881, when he removed to his present stand. He makes a specialty of shoeing, and employs three men; does an annual business of \$6,000. He was married in Oxford, Oakland Co., Sept. 3, 1862, to Mary L. Davison, born in 1841. They have two children—William B. and Mary B. Mr. Wilson owns a residence on Randolph street, near Hall. He is a member of the Knights of Honor and the United Workmen.

Solomon L. Withey, United States District Judge for the Western District of Michigan, resides at Grand Rapids, and holds terms of the National Courts at that place and at Marquette in the Upper Peninsula. He was appointed to the bench by President Lincoln, in the spring of 1863, upon the passage of the Act of Congress creating the Western judicial district of the State, and organized the Federal Circuit and District Courts at Grand Rapids the same year. In addition to discharging his duties as Judge of the District Court, Judge Withey has, as one of the Judges of the Circuit, presided at the trial of nearly every cause tried in the last named tribunal.

Judge Withey was born at St. Albans Point, Franklin Co., Vt., April 21, 1820. About 1828 his father moved to St. Albans Bay, and here most of the boyhood of Judge Withey was spent. Here he attended the district school, and then the academy at St. Albans village. In September, 1835, his father emigrated to the West, spending the fall and winter at Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, where William H., the oldest of the family, resided, and removed in May, the following spring, to Grand Rapids. At Detroit the subject of this sketch engaged to go as clerk in a general store, at a place called Auberrys, sixteen miles up the river from Chatham, then Lower Canada. He remained there until the following November, and then went to Ann Arbor, Mich., where he served as clerk in a grocery house during the winter of 1836-'37. In March, 1837, he came to Grand Rapids for the first time. After

a short visit with his father and family Judge Withey concluded to return to Cuyahoga Falls, O., and there attend school. In May he arrived at the latter place and entered what was then the Cuyahoga Falls Institute, and remained until August, 1838, when his father required his services for a time, and Judge Withey in that month returned to Grand Rapids, where he has continued to reside. His school days were now over. During the winter of 1838-'39 he taught a select school at Grand Rapids, in an unpretentious building, then on the east side of Kent street, near the corner of Kent and Bridge streets. In the fall of 1839 Judge Withey entered the office of Rathbun & Martin, as a student of law; was admitted to the bar May 17, 1843, and entered into partnership with Hon. John Ball in the spring of 1844, in the practice of law, under the name of Ball & Withey. In 1846 George Martin, with whom Judge Withey pursued his studies, and who was afterward Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court, became associated with Ball & Withey, and the firm was then Ball, Martin & Withey.

Judge Withey's business connection with Mr. Ball terminated at the close of 1851; Mr. Martin had then gone upon the bench. Afterward Judge Withey was senior member of the firms of Withey & Sargeant, Withey & Eggleston and Withey & Gray. From the outset of his professional career he did not lack for business or clients, both continuing to increase while he remained in practice.

From 1840 to 1844 the Grand Rapids postoffice was connected with the law office in which Judge Withey was a student, and he was employed and took the principal charge of that office, under Mr. James M. Nelson, P. M., at a salary of \$8.00 per month, being the only employe, and at the same time pursuing his studies.

He was Judge of Probate of Kent county from January, 1848, for four years, an office which, at that period, required but little of his time. He was State Senator from January, 1861, to January, 1863. In 1867 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention of his State, and Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. The proposed Constitution failed to be ratified by the people, and in 1873 Judge Withey was one of the 18 gentlemen selected by the Governor, under an Act of the Legislature, to form the Constitutional Commission for revising the State Constitution, and was, by such Commission, made Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. Judge Withey was President of the First National Bank of Grand Rapids for about 10 years from 1869, and is now one of its Board of Directors.

Judge Withey has been called to Detroit, Cleveland and Memphis, Tenn., to hold the National Courts, owing mainly to the temporary inability of the local judge, or the accumulation of the business of the courts of those places. When, in 1869, Congress created the office of United States Circuit Judge, Judge Withey was appointed by President Grant to that office, for the Sixth

Judicial Circuit, composed of Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee. An acceptance of this office would involve, not only increased labor, but absence from home most of the time, and possible sacrifice of health. Although he had been confirmed by the Senate and had received his commission from the President, such considerations, together with the growing importance of his own district, induced him to decline the proffered honor and large sphere of judicial labor, and remain District Judge.

The family name of the subject of this sketch is McWithey, it having been changed by his grandfather, who dropped the Mc from the patronymic. His grandfather was a Scotchman, Silas Withey, who served during the Revolution as a soldier in the American army, and drew a pension until his death, which occurred at St. Albans Point, Vt., in 1836. The wife of Silas Withey was Abigail Ferry, of Dutch descent. She died about 1828. His father, Solomon Withey, was born near Sandy Hill, Washington Co., N. Y., and died Oct. 6, 1851, aged 64 years. Judge Withey's mother was Julia Granger, a native of Sheffield, Mass. She died at St. Albans Point, March 24, 1825, aged 34 years. Her mother was Matilda Moore, a Scotch woman. Judge Withey requests the statement to be made that as to the places of the nativity of his father and mother, there was an error of fact in the sketch of himself, published in the late "History of Eminent and Self-Made Men of the State of Michigan," as he has since ascertained from authentic sources.

On Dec. 24, 1846, Judge Withey married Marion L. Hinsdill, a native of Hinesburg, Vt., a daughter of Myron and Emily (Kellogg) Hinsdill. Her father was a native of Hinesburg and her mother a native of the State of New York; both died at Grand Rapids. Judge Withey has five children living—Lewis H., Edward W., Chester H., Eleanor M. and Charles S. One daughter, Adelaide M., died when four years old.

Judge Withey and his wife united with the First Congregational Church of Grand Rapids in 1848, of which they continue members. A portrait of Judge Withey appears in this volume.

Edward W. Withey, attorney at law, was born in Grand Rapids, Mich., Dec. 25, 1852, son of preceding. He completed a full course of study in the public schools of his native city, and entered the freshmen class of the literary department of the University of Michigan, in the fall of 1870, taking the regular classical course. Upon his graduation, in 1874, he at once entered upon the study of the law in the office of Hughes, O'Brien & Smiley, and has continued uninterruptedly in the study and practice of his profession to the present time. During the winter of 1875-'6, having previously been admitted to the bar in this county upon examination, he attended lectures at the law school of the State University, and received a diploma from that department as a member of the class of 1876. In June, of the same year, his University conferred on him the degree M. A. Mr. Withey

entered upon the active practice of his profession in May, 1878, having formed a partnership with Mr. R. W. Butterfield. This partnership terminated in January, of the present year, since which time he has been associated with no one. Although one of the younger members of the bar he has always succeeded in winning for himself a position that promises continued success in his chosen profession.

Lewis H. Withey, of L. H. Withey & Co., was born in Grand Rapids, in 1847, a brother of the preceding. He was reared in his native place and educated in the Williston Seminary, at East Hampton, Mass. In 1867 he established his present business, in connection with Robert B. Woodcock, and the firm have succeeded in building up a large and steadily increasing business. Mr. Withey was married, in 1872, to Margaret B. McQuewan, a native of Pittsburg, Pa. They have one child—Maud. Mrs. Withey is a member of the First Congregational Church.

Laurens W. Wolcott was born at Warsaw, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Feb. 8, 1843; is son of Nelson and Alvina (Wright) Wolcott. Nelson Wolcott was a pioneer in that region and first County Clerk of the Wyoming section after the division of Genesee county; he was a merchant in the tp. of Java. Mr. Wolcott, of this sketch, is one of eight children, all of whom are living (Robert N. Wolcott, his brother, is Treasurer of the Kent Furniture Company). He obtained his elementary education in Attica, N. Y., and afterward attended a seminary at Alexander, Genesee Co. His father having removed to Batavia, Ill., in 1856, he finished his preparatory course for college at Batavia, at the age of 17. The advent of the civil war changed his plans, and he enlisted as a private in the 52d Ill. Vol. Inf., and served under Grant through the campaigns of Fort Donelson, Shiloh and the siege of Corinth, and until after the battle of Corinth. He served under Sherman through the Atlanta campaign, and on the "march to the sea." He was promoted from the ranks through the grades of non-commissioned officers, and received his commission as 1st Lieutenant about the close of 1864; was discharged at Louisville, Ky., July 5, 1865, and, a week later, the regiment was disbanded at Chicago. He taught school two years in Missouri and Illinois, reading law as opportunity served. In the fall of 1868 he went to University of Michigan, and in the spring of 1869 came to Grand Rapids, and was admitted to the bar of Kent county. He entered the office of Hon. Byron D. Ball, afterward Attorney General, and in 1871 became his partner. Mr. Ball was compelled by failing health to withdraw from civil practice in 1873, and confine himself to the duties of his office, and Mr. Wolcott managed his business alone until March 1, 1875, when he was associated with his present partner, Moses Taggart, Esq. He was Circuit Court Commissioner from Jan. 1, 1873, to the close of 1876; was President of the Grand Rapids Board of Education in 1877-'8. He was married March 5, 1873,

to Lucy, daughter of Dr. James Gallup, present Postmaster of the city; they have two children—Ellen C. and Kate W.

Isaac W. Wood, proprietor of Globe Flour Mills, Grand Rapids, was born at Westborough, Mass., May 12, 1844. His parents were Abijah and Hannah (Stone) Wood, natives respectively of the Bay State and Vermont. Mr. Wood received his preliminary education in the common schools and at Wesleyan Seminary at Wilbraham, Mass. In 1864 he entered Amherst College, from which he graduated with high honors in the class of '68. In 1870 he graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. Resolving to make the practice of law his future occupation he entered the law office of Col. George Gray, and was admitted to practice in 1869. He subsequently entered into partnership with E. E. Allen, remaining with him in business about one year. During this time Mr. Wood went to Kansas, and after the dissolution of the firm, to California (in 1872) locating at San Jose, where he remained one year. He then returned to Grand Rapids, and for some years was engaged in lumber interests. In 1876 he purchased the Globe Mills, which he has since operated. Mr. Wood was married July 30, 1868, to Mary R. Russell, a native of Nantucket, Mass., and a daughter of Henry and Mary (Mitchell) Russell, the former a pioneer physician of Nantucket. Four children have been sent to bless this union—Willard H., Mary E., Louis E. and Edith M.; the former of whom being the first male child born to any member of the class of '68, obtained the class-cup of Amherst College. Mr. Wood and wife are faithful and consistent members of the First Congregational Church.

Robert B. Woodcock, of the firm of L. H. Withey & Co., lumber manufacturers, Grand Rapids, and Superintendent and General Manager of the business, was born in England in March, 1838, and is a son of Christmas Woodcock, also a native of England and born on Christmas day, 1808; hence his name. Christmas Woodcock emigrated with his family to Oswego Co., N. Y., about the year 1845, where he settled on a farm and is still there, and one of the most prominent farmers in New York. He also assisted in enlarging the Syracuse and Oswego canal. Our subject left home when quite young, and worked as a common laborer. In 1853 he came to Grand Rapids, and in 1855 went to the Southern States, remaining there until the breaking out of the war in 1861, when he returned. He worked by the month for W. H. Withey for several years, and after his death purchased his stock of lumber. In 1867 he sold a half interest to L. H. Withey, and the same year they purchased the W. H. Withey saw-mill, with 600 acres of timber-land. The present mill was purchased and rebuilt by them in 1870. Under Mr. Woodcock's wise management the company has been eminently successful.

Charles B. Woodruff, founder of the wholesale department of W. W. Kimball's music store, was born in Otsego Co., N. Y.,

Nov. 16, 1834. He went to the common schools until the age of 16, when he was sent to Cherry Valley Academy, and two years after entered Hamilton College at Clinton; graduated in his 22d year. He went to Janesville, Wis., and studied law with Bennett & Carpenter; two years after he was admitted to the bar and practiced several years. He was engaged by Mr. Kimball to collect about \$4,000 in small and poor debts, and afterward was employed by him to establish the wholesale department of his business. He has been with him 23 years, and has established a branch wholesale house in each of the Northwestern States. Sept. 1, 1880, Mr. Woodruff came to Grand Rapids and opened a large wholesale and retail house at No. 24 Monroe st., where they deal in all kinds of first-class musical instruments, such as the Hallett & Davis piano, the Emerson, and the popular Kimball organ. Mr. W. was married in Janesville, in 1859, to Jane A., daughter of John Bowen, a native of New York. They have two children—Alice and Arthur. Mr. Woodruff is a member of the order of Free Masons. He owns a house and lot on 32d st., Chicago, with marble front, worth \$12,000; also about 20 houses and lots in different parts of the city, besides a farm of 160 acres near Lincoln, Neb.

Arthur B. Wykes, butcher, No. 119 Monroe st., son of James and Mary Wykes, was born in Northamptonshire, Eng., in 1837. In 1845 his parents came to the United States, and settled in Lorraine Co., O., and a few years after went to Medina Co., O. Mr. Wykes came to Grand Rapids in the spring of 1856, and worked in the meat market of Thos. Martin five years, when he commenced business on his own account. In 1872 he located at his present stand, where he handles 20 beeves weekly, with the same average through the year, besides pork, mutton, veal, etc.; also keeps in stock dried and salt meats; does an annual business of \$55,000. He owns his residence at No. 165 N. Lafayette st., also house and lot No. 16 Spring st., and 10 acres in Paris, one-half mile from the city limits, with house and barn. He was married in Kalamazoo, Mich., in 1861, to Mary S. Terrill, a native of Medina Co., O., born in 1837; they have four children, born in Grand Rapids—Mary E., Arthur J., Annie B. and Jay C.

John Youell was born Nov. 17, 1843, in Norfolk Co., Eng., and came to America in 1857. His father, John Youell, was a farmer by occupation, and came to this country in 1868, with his wife and daughter, Emma Fisher. Mr. Youell was a lathe-vender by trade—a business not in vogue in the new world. He came to Flint, Genesee Co., and entered the employ of Gov. Crapo in the lumber business, where he remained four years. In 1861 he came to Grand Rapids and engaged in restaurant and billiard room business, in which he has since been occupied; is located at 51 Pearl st. and No. 8 Arcade, and is doing a prosperous business in a quiet and legitimate manner. He is one of the many residents of Grand Rapids who have witnessed the rapid onward strides of the

Valley City within the last 20 years. He was married in 1864 to Azlena Myers, of Ohio.

Col. Van E. Young, Superintendent of Police, Grand Rapids, was born at Auburn, N. Y., Sept. 30, 1822. His parents were Abram and Lydia (Whipple) Young. In 1844 Mr. Young went to Racine, Wis., and thence to Sheboygan, where he remained until 1867. He then came to Grand Rapids, where he has since resided. In 1861 he raised a volunteer company of soldiers, which became Co. H, 1st Reg. Wis. Vol. Inf., and enlisted as a private. He was soon after detailed for recruit service; then was transferred to the 17th Wis. Reg., as Commissary and Quartermaster Sergeant. In the spring of 1862 Col. Young was appointed 1st Lieut. of Co. H, 24th Wis. Vol. Inf., and joined the regiment at St. Louis, Mo. He accompanied the regiment to the Tennessee river, and arrived at Savannah, Ga., March 28, 1862. He was at the battle of Shiloh, and on May 12 was appointed Adjutant of the regiment, serving at the organization of the negro troops. He was subsequently appointed Lieut. Col., and raised the 48th Reg. of Colored Infantry. In the fall of 1863 he was appointed Colonel of the 49th Reg. colored troops, and in 1864 accepted the position of Provost Marshal General, of the 16th Army Corps. Was subsequently appointed Provost Marshal General of the Western District of Tennessee, serving in that position until June, 1866. After the war he returned to Wisconsin, and in the fall of that year was elected Senator of the First Wisconsin District, serving until the fall of 1867, when he resigned. Col. Young is a member of the Masonic order. On Aug. 23, 1881, he was tendered and accepted Superintendent of Police, by the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners.

John M. Zinser, butcher, No. 26 West Bridge st., leads his profession in Grand Rapids in point of seniority, being the oldest operator in his line of business in the city. He is a German and ranks among the best of his class, both from merit as an individual and the position he has attained as a man of wealth. He was born in Germany in 1825, and is son of Frederick and Mary (Stone) Zinser. He came to the United States in 1847, landing at New York, where he remained three months, more from necessity than choice, not having or being able to obtain more than sufficient money for his most pressing needs. He learned the butcher's trade in Germany, and pursued it in New York, earning \$26 a month. As soon as possible he joined his uncle in Ann Arbor and worked on a farm a few months. In 1848 he came to Grand Rapids and engaged with Giddings & Woodman on Canal st., who were just starting the second meat market established in the city. He remained with them three years and then began business on his own account on Canal st. He operated one year in that locality and opened a shop at "Grab corners." Three years after he transferred his business to the west side and opened a stand directly opposite his present location, where he remained until 1866. He had pre-

viously purchased the site he now occupies. He moved a building upon his lot, and operated until 1875, when he was burned out at a loss of \$4,000. He bought the lot adjoining for \$3,550, and put up two fine brick buildings at a cost of \$18,000. He rents one of them at a handsome figure and occupies the other as a wholesale and retail meat establishment: holds a stock of \$3,000 or \$4,000, and his yearly transactions range at about \$100,000. He does a heavy packing business every year. He was married in Ann Arbor in 1850 to Agatha, daughter of Jacob and Mary Morehart, born in Germany in 1822. They have nine children—Julia, Mary, Annie, John, Frederick, Martha, Aggie, Augusta and Paulina. The three eldest are married and the others are at home. He has a fine residence on Jefferson st., and three city lots connected therewith, valued at \$9,000; also eight and a half acres on Butterworth ave., 200 acres in Walker tp., and 80 acres in Tallmadge, Ottawa Co. Mr. Zinser and his wife belong to the German Lutheran Church. He is a man of energy, as is certified by his wonderful rapid strides from an utterly penniless condition to the ranking fairly with the leading capitalists of the county. He possesses uncommon capacity for managing various branches of business, having been in the habit of directing his shop and farm and attending to his finances and other personal matters with profit.

Mr. Zinser's portrait is given on another page of this volume.



LOWELL TOWNSHIP.

On the north side of Grand river and along the valley of Flat river, seems to have been the principal focus for the immigrants, as a sufficient number were in to organize a township in 1838; and although a majority of those participating lived within the limits of the present town of Lowell, the town was called Vergennes, and included both Lowell and Bowne, or towns 5, 6 and 7, range 9 west. Lowell may be regarded as the third point in the county where the white man made a lodgment. Daniel Marsac, of Detroit, came among the Indians near the present site of the Village of Lowell in 1829, although it is reported that he did not build a house, or get a regular trading post established until two years later. At this time Rix Robinson was at the mouth of the Thornapple, nearly 10 miles lower down, and Louis Campau and a few others at the Rapids. The township is one of the eastern tier of towns, and second from the south end of the county. Its principal business point is nearly 19 miles a little south of east from the city of Grand Rapids. North of Lowell lies Vergennes township; on the east it is bounded by Ionia county, south by Bowne and west by Cascade township, Kent county.

Within these limits dwell a people blessed with prosperity. They have passed through the trials of the pioneer era, and now behold themselves surrounded with all the rewards which are offered to industry. The township was raised by them to a very proud position among the divisions of Kent county. Within a period of three decades the population has advanced from 200 in 1850 to 3,037 in 1880, and still even a greater number are waiting to enter upon the lands which the early settler opened up, or to participate in the profits which the varied industries of the growing village may offer.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS.

The township is watered by the Grand river, which flows through its northern sections, and Flat river falls into the same on section 11, where there is quite an extended plain, formerly an old Indian burial place and planting grounds, and now the village of Lowell. On the south of the river the country soon becomes rather high and rolling. The lands are openings, from which flow many spring brooks to the river. In the south part are some swamps, through which there is an outlet from the lake on section 25, down south into the Thornapple. But that outlet is not delineated on any of our maps. The lake on section 32 has an outlet south into the Thornapple or Little Coldwater. The channels

through which the waters of the creeks of the township flow are of comparatively recent formation, being coeval with the great drainage period of the Lower Peninsula. Like the Red river of the North, the waters soon formed a thousand ravines, so that they might find a level, as it were, with those of that impetuous torrent which swept from the Huron to the Michigan, through the Valleys of the Saginaw and "Owashtenong." Flat river forms a confluence with the Grand river just on the southern outskirts of the village of Lowell, passing through the village in its course to the main stream. The creeks entering the river from the south have their sources in the central sections, where the height of land, peculiar to the township, exists. The streams entering from the north, with the exception of Flat river, which rises in Montcalm county, are Vergennes creek, in sections 21 and 29 of the township of that name, a sluggish, narrow stream having its headwaters in Pratt lake, and flowing in a southwesterly course through sections 26 and 27, the southeast quarter of section 28, and thence south through section 33 into the township of Bowne. The Grand river, with its numerous tributaries, drains the northern portion of this district, while Pratt creek may be said to carry off the surplus waters of the southern sections. McEwin lake and a large pond occupy about one-ninth of section 32; Pratt lake, with its encircling marsh, is about one-half mile in width and one and one-half miles in length, covering a large area in section 25. Section 35 gradually inclines to a common center, wherein is a small pond. In the southern parts of sections 19 and 22 are small ponds forming the sources of two creeks. The soil is sandy or gravelly, with a rich loam in many places. The limestone peculiar to the county is found here, with a brine-saturated sandstone far below. The pine forests, which covered the land long years before the republic was organized, gave place to the green woods, a portion of which now stands to be of use as well as ornament to this portion of the county.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Capt. Daniel Marsaque, of Detroit, and subsequently of Saginaw, settled near the village of Lowell in 1829, where he built for himself a pretentious wigwam, and within it transacted the business of an Indian trader. In April, 1830, this favorably known and much respected Frenchman erected the first log cabin built in the valley of the Grand river, between the old La Framboise Post and Jacksonburg. This stood close by the site of Kopt's chair factory, opposite the mouth of Flat river, and formed as it were the most welcome sight to the early immigrants. Below this point was the La Framboise trading-post, once the home of that French Canadienne who surrounded herself with that romantic mysteriousness which ruled her savage neighbors when mere womanhood would fail. Here Capt. Marsaque dwelt many years as a trader; here also he brought the French lady whom he married at Detroit, and here he purchased from the general Government a portion of section 11, May 30, 1835.



Maximus Taber

Immediately after Marsaque entered these lands, the following entries were recorded: Richard P. Hart, sec. 1, June 13; Lawrence Vanderwalker, sec. 7, June 15; William R. Palmer, sec. 8, Oct. 26; Richard Dean, sec. 12, June 10; Horace H. Comstock, sec. 24, Feb. 13; Fletcher Ransom, sec. 7, July 10; and William Tott, sec. 12, June 10, 1835. With the exception of Daniel Marsac, none of the men who entered lands in this township in 1835 became citizens of Lowell. In the spring of that year, the Robinson family, numbering in all 44 persons, set out from the State of New York, and, arriving at Detroit, embarked on a small vessel for Grand Haven, *via* Mackinaw. June 7, 1835, they reached the mouth of Grand river, and, putting their household goods on rafts, poled their way up the river and settled in Ottawa and Kent counties. Those were only a part of the Robinsons; Rix Robinson had been trading with the Indians at Ada for several years previous. A year later another brother, named Lewis, came with his family and settled on the west bank of Flat river, in the south part of what is now the village of Lowell. He was soon followed by Rodney, his brother. The timber for their first log hut was cut two or three miles up Flat river and floated down by the help of Indians, who were always friendly to those who used them well.

The land-buyers in 1836 presented themselves in great numbers. Among those who actually entered lands in this township that year, and promised to make it their home, were the following: Luther Whitmore, sec. 9, July 26; Luke Sweetzer, sec. 10, March 16; Lucius Boltwood, sec. 10, March 16; Richard S. Pratt, sec. 12, July 26; Alfred A. Williams, sec. 12, Dec. 16; Lemuel Burr, sec. 13, June 8; Julius W. Hatch, sec. 22, June 8; Merrick C. Haugh, sec. 22, June 8; Stephen V. R. York, sec. 14, June 8; Elias H. Ely, sec. 19, April 29; Wing Russell, sec. 20, July 25; Robert H. Stone, sec. 13, June 8; Nathan Chidester, sec. 14, June 8; Hannibal G. Rice, sec. 14, June 8; Henry Rowland, sec. 15, July 25; Charles Wagner, sec. 24, June 8; Zenas L. Griswold, sec. 29, Nov. 7; Edwin Stearns, sec. 9, July 26; Edwin S. Clark, sec. 12, July 26; Adonijah I. Underhill, sec. 27, July 25; Jonathan Thomas, sec. 30, July 13; Elias Bliss, sec. 32, Sept. 29, and William R. Rodman, sec. 36, July 25.

As early as June, 1836, Philander Tracy, a relative of Rix Robinson, arrived and entered a tract of land, comprising the Indian fields, at the mouth of Flat river. He raised a house of pine logs, which were rafted down that stream. This was a high log house, 40 feet long and 30 in width, and was raised principally by Indians. All the posts and boards used in the structure were drawn from the Indian mill to the head of the rapids of Grand river, and taken to the mouth of Flat river, on a scow, entailing such an expense that when this lumber was delivered to Mr. Tracy it cost him \$50 per 1,000 feet, and the house, though erected by Indians, cost him \$1,000.

At the time of the sale of lands in this tract, the Indians attempted to hold their fields under the pre-emption law. A statement of the case was sent to Washington, which resulted in a judgment against the Indian title. It is stated that while this question was being discussed, Mr. Tracy attempted to enter upon the lands east of Flat river, north of the village, actually going so far as to erect a log house and sow an Indian cornfield with oats. This irritated the savages, who destroyed the oats, and even threatened to destroy the log-house and its tenant. Tracy made an entry of this piece of land, but by an order from Washington such entry was revoked, and the land secured to the Indians through the kind offices of a Frenchman named Nontah. He states that the first families who came to Lowell, after his commencement there, was Lewis Robinson and Sylve-ter Hodges with his young wife. Next came the Daniels family, comprising T. I. Daniels and his mother, Thayer Daniels and his sister Caroline.

At that time seed stock had to be drawn from Kalamazoo county over a country utterly wanting in roads and bridge. Then pork was \$40 a barrel, flour \$20, potatoes \$2 a bushel, and every other article of consumption equally high-priced. The country was filled with miasmatic vapors, sickness entered almost every household and held sway, whole families were prostrated, and it has been known that not one member retained sufficient strength to help the other to a cup of water. There, too, between the years 1836 and 1846, the very dogs were seen to shake with ague. This statement is further substantiated. Mr. Tracy says: "During that period I was a resident of what is now called Lowell, and one-third of the time I suffered from diseases common to the country. I make the statement in order to give some idea of the sufferings of the early settlers, and am now happy to state that all has changed, and Lowell become one of the most healthy and agreeable districts in Michigan."

Among the original entries of 1837-'9 the following names occur: Robert B. Mintum, sec. 32, Jan. 23, 1837; Alden Boughton, sec. 30, Dec. 31, and James A. Campbell, sec. 31, Nov. 6, 1838; William Van Dusen, sec. 8, Aug. 7, 1839; Daniel McEwen, sec. 33, Sept. 27; Arba Richards, sec. 3, Aug. 7; Joseph B. Daniels, sec. 3, Aug. 7; Thompson I. Daniels, sec. 3, Aug. 7; John N. Andrews, sec. 6, Aug. 19; John Mark, sec. 1, July 24; Jacob Francisco, sec. 3, July 26; Matthew Patrick, sec. 4, July 30; Everett Wilson, sec. 4, July 30.

In 1837 John Thompson, James Thompson, Cyrus Bennett, George Bisbee, John Fox, Philip W. Fox, James Fox, Dr. Silas Fallass, John W. Fallass, Caleb Page, Thompson I. Daniels, George Brown, Rodney Robinson, Lucas Robinson settled north of Grand river. These took up land before it was surveyed. The three Robinsons were brothers of Rix Robinson, and were part of the 44 Robinsons who entered the Grand River Valley in 1835. In 1838 Charles Newton, Eliab Walker, Christopher Misner, Solo-

mon Lee, Anthony Yerkes, Elder Wooster, Sherman Wooster, Morgan Lyon, William Robinson, Adam Van Deusen, Alfred Van Deusen, Jesse Van Deusen, Walter Van Deusen, Walter Hyler, Jacob Francisco, Wm. B. Lyon, Ransom Rolf, Matthew Patrick, Samuel P. Rolf, Ira A. Danes, Albert Smith, Ebenezer Smith, C. A. Lathrop, Samuel Moye, Joseph Dieffendorf, Daniel Dieffendorf, and David Dieffendorf settled in this town.

The real settlement at Flat river dates from Oct. 13, 1836, when Lewis Robinson, Philander Tracy, Sylvester Hodges, Alva Jones, all from Scipio, N. Y., came up the river and located in the town. The others settled near the confluence of the river. There was at that time no one resident but Marsac. Tracy and Robinson had been there before, in July, and made their arrangement with the Indians; and Tracy stayed awhile to build a house, which he partly completed. When the rest came on they finished it. It was on the right bank of the Flat river, a half mile southwest of Hatch's grist-mill. This house was built partly for a store, to be used by Rix Robinson, in his trade with the Indians.

The first American settler of the township south of Grand river was George Post, a native of Connecticut, who located the northwest corner of sec. 23, on the line of the old Portland and Grand Rapids, and the Battle Creek and Hastings trails to Marsaque's (or Marsac's) trading post at Lowell. This settlement was made in 1842. The following year Maynard Chatterdon, with his wife and family, consisting of three sons and three daughters, located on sec. 31. Five years later Peter Hornbrook, Charles Gordon, Harrison Wickham, George Monk and W. H. Montague located on the south and southwestern sections. From 1850 to 1854 John Brannan, James Wallace, William Proctor, James Easterby, John and Jacob Yeiter, Christian and Jacob Loyer, William Pratt, and George Acker located their lands. Within a period extending a little over 30 years these men have cleared the wilderness, and founded for their children happy homes.

THE OLD RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the early settlers of Lowell and the neighboring townships was held at Frain's hall, March 22, 1877, with Cyprian S. Hooker, Chairman, and Harman Nash, Secretary. The purpose of the meeting was to organize a local pioneer society, and to this end a committee of five, comprising Morgan Lyon, W. W. Hatch, Alex. McLean, J. M. Matthewson and Alex. Rogers, was appointed to draft a constitution and set of by-laws. March 31 the old settlers of the district reassembled to consider the report of this committee, which, on being presented, was adopted. The society was organized under the name of "The Old Residents' Association of the Grand River Valley," with the object of cultivating social relations, as well as collecting historical, biographical and statistical information connected with the early settlement of the country.

The first officers of the society were Cyprian S. Hooker, President; W. W. Hatch, Vice-president; Harman Nash, Secretary and Morgan Lyon, Treasurer.

The meetings of Aug. 14, 1877, and the succeeding one, held Jan. 30, 1878, were well attended. Sylvester Hodges was elected Second Vice-President. Another meeting, held Feb. 13, 1878, amended article 9 of the laws, by striking out the assessment provisions. The second regular meeting was held Feb. 22, 1878, when J. C. Frain and Wm. R. Blaisdell were elected Vice-Presidents of the association. Aug. 14, 1878, a picnic was given on the Island in the village of Lowell, in which a great number of Grand Rapids old residents participated. Addresses were delivered by Judge Solomon L. Withey and Thomas B. Church. The first officers were re-elected in 1878. In 1879 these officers were chosen for a third term. The annual meeting of 1880 resulted in the choice of Cyprian S. Hooker for President; Harman Nash, Secretary; Morgan Lyon, Treasurer; Edson English, A. H. King, Robert Marshall, Alex. McLean, Elias D. Parker, Alex. Rogers, and Geo. R. Sayles, Vice-Presidents. At the annual meeting of 1881 the above were re-elected.

The following is a list of the members of the Lowell Old Residents' Association, with date of birth, nativity, and date of immigration :

Names of Members.	Date of Birth.	Native Place.	Period of Immigration to Mich.
C. S. Hooker,	Oct. 7, 1796,	Thompson, Wind.Co.Conn.	Sept. 11, 1827
M. Lyon,	" 16, 1810,	Norwich, Shen. Co., N. Y.	" 18, 1836
A. Rogers,	Aug. 4, 1809,	Lowville, Lewis Co., N. Y.	Nov. 18, 1835
W. W. Hatch,	March 14, 1822,	Monroe, Ashtabula Co., O.	May 3, 1842
M. J. King,	May 2, 1814.	Scipio, Cayuga Co., N. Y.	" 10, 1831
J.M. Matthewson,	Dec. 13, 1823.	Little Falls, Her. Co., N. Y.	" 8, 1844
A. H. King,	Aug. 16, 1816,	Scipio, Cayuga Co., N. Y.	June 10, 1841
A. McLean,	Nov. 27, 1816,	Caledonia, Liv. Co., N. Y.	Oct. 10, 1841
L. J. Robinson,	Sept. 4, 1836,	Robinson, Ottawa Co. Mich.	Native
E. D. Parker,	April 23, 1824,	Gorham, Ont. Co., N. Y.	Dec. 30, 1844
J. B. Shear,	June 6, 1816,	Putnam, Wash. Co., N. Y.	Sept. 15, 1843
G. W. Parker,	April 4, 1835,	Burford, Canada W.,	Dec. 30, 1844
H. Nash,	Oct 24, 1836,	Hornby, Steuben Co., N.Y.	Sept. 15, 1845
P. D. Stocking,	Dec. 25, 1824,	Pontiac, Oakland Co., Mich.	Native
B. Rider,	June 17, 1798,	Midland, Dutchess Co., N.Y.	Oct. 1, 1844
I. Nash,	Aug. 11, 1804,	Butternut, Otsego Co., N.Y.	Sept. 15, 1845
J. S. Hooker,	Aug. 29, 1830,	Canton, Wayne Co., Mich.	Native
N. B. Blain,	April 3, 1836,	LaFayette, Seneca Co. N.Y.	Sept. 5, 1850
M. N. Hine,	Nov. 15, 1829,	Delaware Co., N. Y.	Oct. 2, 1847
W. R. Blaisdell,	Jan. 25, 1830.	Orange Co., Vt.	Oct. 22 1836
S T. Robinson,	May 21, 1829,	Scipio, Cayuga, N. Y.	June 24, 1834
S. Brower,	Sept. 9, 1831,	Monroe Co., N. Y.	Sept. 15, 1841
A. Calkins,	March 2, 1815,	Wheatland, Gen. Co., N. Y.	1832
R. Marshall,	Dec. 12. 1822,	Livingston Co. N. Y.	April 8, 1832
C. C. Sayles,	Oct. 25, 1839,	East Dumfries, Canada.	April 1, 1844
A. R. Hoag,	Dec. 30, 1817,	Ridgeway, Orleans Co, N.Y.	July 12, 1830
Mary A. Hoag,	Feb. 18, 1821,	Lyons, Wayne Co., N. Y.	Nov. 10, 1840
J. C. rain,	July 8, 1834,	Orange Co., Vermont.	Oct. 18, 1840
Eliza'th L. Frain,	Aug. 15, 1838,	Cortland Co., N. Y.	Nov. 18, 1854
S. Hodges,	April 22, 1813,	Jefferson Co., N. Y.	Oct. 13, 1836
Martha Hodges,	Oct. 17, 1814,	Tompkins Co., N. Y.	Oct. 13, 1836
Hen'tta E. Smith,	Aug. 9, 1838,	Kent Co., Mich.	Native.

O. S. Hodges,	Oct. 10, 1847,	Vergennes, Mich.	Native
C. D. Hodges,	Sept. 18, 1845,	" "	"
Eliza J. Hodges,	Aug. 30, 1846,	" "	"
Amelia M. Hodges,			
Anne P. Rogers,	Jan. 19, 1816,	Wayne Co., N. Y.	May, 1831
Delilah G. King,	March 8, 1819,	Shelby, Orleans Co., N. Y.	June 10, 1841
Eliza A. Mapes,	April 19, 1823,	Orange, Essex Co., N. J.	April, 1836
Lucinda King,	June 23, 1824,	Orleans Co., N. Y.	May 18, 1844
Lydia Kelsey,	April 10, 1797,	Lucerne Co., Pa.	June 3, 1839
Deborah L. Patrick,	Jan. 29, 1793,	Montgomery Co., Pa.	March 11, 1839
Emily Richards,	April 10, 1820,	Wales, Erie Co., N. Y.	June 3, 1839
Mary A. Patrick,	Aug. 4, 1827,	Chautauqua Co., N. Y.	March 11, 1838
J. Kopf,	Oct. 10 1828,	Wurtemberg, Germany.	Sept., 1855
Mary J. Kopf,	Jan. 7, 1833,	Livingston Co., N. Y.	Sept., 1855
Maria E. Marshall,	Aug. 16, 1831,	Ontario	May 15, 1850
G. R. Sayles,	May 14, 1808,	Cayuga Co., N. Y.	Feb. 1, 1843
Anne Sayles,	Nov. 12, 1821,	Lancaster, Ont., N. Y.	Feb. 1, 1843
Hen'tta Robinson,	Sept. 8, 1840,	Vergennes, Mich.	Native
Delaney Hooker,	Sept. 1, 1807,	Butternut, Otsego Co. N. Y.	Sept. 11, 1827
Lydia Parker,	April 18, 1824,	Burford, Ont., Canada.	Dec. 30, 1844
Clara Stocking,	Sept. 11, 1831,	Cayuga Co., N. Y.	June 24, 1834
Sally Campbell,	July 28, 1841,	Vergennes, Mich.	Native
C. W. Campbell,	March 26, 1835,	Oneida Co., N. Y.	June 1, 1835
Hannah E. Nash,	Aug. 13, 1837,	Dumfries, Canada.	March, 1838
E. Hatch,	Nov. 18, 1834,	Ashtabula Co., Ohio.	Dec. 1843
W. C. Vanderhoof,	June 8, 1823	Cayuga Co., N. Y.	Dec. 27, 1843
Harriet Hatch,	1839,	Ross, Kalamazoo Co., Mich	Native
C. A. Vanderhoof,	Jan. 4, 1828,	Madison Co. N. Y.	Oct. 1, 1843
Zeidok Howe,	Jan. 20, 1824,	Herkimer Co., N. Y.	Oct. 20, 1854
Charlotte Howe,	April 28, 1828,	Washtenaw Co., Mich.	Native
W. Carr,	Aug. 19, 1834,		
Julia M. Carr,	Oct. 18, 1836,		
O. A. Robinson,	Aug 5, 1828,	Genesee Co., N. Y.	
Luc'da Robinson,			
E. English,	Sept. 12, 1807,	Orange Co., N. Y.	Oct. 2, 1840
A. English,	April 14, 1799,	Windsor Co., Vermont.	" "
A. K. Shaw,	April 13, 1810,	Otsego Co. N. Y.	May 18, 1839
J. Weeks,	Nov. 7, 1807,	Dutchess Co., N. Y.	July 1, 1832
Phebe L. Weeks,	Feb. 18, 1819,	Orange Co., N. Y.	May 30, 1830
A. Dake,	Oct. 29, 1819,	Augusta, Canada W.	March 20, 1835
Esther A. Dake,	Nov. 15, 1820,	Clark, Clinton Co., O.	1830
C. Butrick,	May 13, 1818,	Livingston Co., N. Y.	Oct., 1843
A. Knapp,	Aug. 17 1799,	Schoharie Co., N. Y.	April 18, 1826
Betsy Knapp,	March 20, 1803,	Ontario Co., N. Y.	" "
S. B. Knapp,	July 26, 1822,	" " "	" "
C. M. Devendorf,	Oct. 17, 1831,	Herkimer Co., N. Y.	Aug., 1838
A. C. Devendorf,			
R. Hunter, jr.,	Sept 20, 1819.	England.	March 31, 1835
Caroline Hunter,	Nov. 15, 1822	Wayne Co. N. Y.	" "

The reunions of this society are always looked forward to with pleasure, and having taken place leave behind happy memories. At intervals the genius of the orator or poet adds to the joy of such occasions. A few years ago the following poetical curiosity, supposed to have been written by an old resident of Vergennes, now living in Ionia county, was brought forth from its hiding place and recited for the edification of the old people by Geo. Bisbee:

It was some two-score years ago,
As these old pioneers well know,
When our town was a wilderness far and near,
Occupied mostly by Indians and deer.

Where now stands this beautiful hall
Were giant oaks, grand and tall.

Among the first settlers that came in
Were Uncle Wooster and Uncle Tim.
Soon others followed; settlers came often,
And they named the place town of Boston.
Neighbors were scarce and far between,
Many days passed by when none were seen,
Neighbors were neighbors ten miles away,
Here in the woods at an early day.
Each went to work with a right good will,
Clearing his land ready to till.
The roads were crooked and bad, to be sure,
But complaining of them the evil wouldn't cure.
Our houses were all made of wood
Rolled up as high and square as we could;
And sparsely partitioned, if any we had,
With curtains, or blankets, sometimes with plaid.

'Twas not uncommon, in those early days
Of good old-fashioned honest ways,
For six, seven, eight or ten to retire
In the same room by the very same fire.
They did not lie in the morning late,
For if they did they knew their fate;
So they were up before day
And had the bedding all packed away;
For the beds were made upon the floor,
And oft filled the room from door to door.
Our food was cooked in a fireplace
Where sparks flew up as if on a race;
Our bread was baked in an oven of tin,
Being well kneaded and then put in;
First, placed at a rising distance from the fire,
Then watched and turned, hitched nigher and nigher,
Until it was done a little brown.
Such bread as this was of high renown.

Women in those days were strong and stout,
Much better than the fashions now turn out;
They would walk five miles or more
Without complaint of being tired or sore;
And if in the field more help was wanted,
If we gave them a bid, more help was granted.
These were our mothers and sisters and girls,
Who never frizzled their hair into curls,
But dressed in homespun, comfortable and neat,
Boys the girls of those days were hard to beat.
Our fathers were sturdy, true and strong,
Wielding the well-aimed ax all day long.
Ah! many a giant tree bowed its head
Between their rising up and going to bed;
Many a time would our fathers come in
With hands all hardened and begrinned,
And shaking their frocks before the fire,
And punching the wood till the blaze rose higher,
They would stamp their feet upon the stone hearth,
Which was well chinked in with mortar of earth;
Then would they rest them from the toils of the day
And the little ones amuse with stories or play.

If to a neighbor a visit we owed
We hitched up the oxen and took a load—

Hitched them to a two-ox sleigh,
 Well spread over with straw or hay,
 With a chain stetched across from stake to stake
 That helped the matrons some ease to take;
 And the youngsters held on as best they could,
 Their merry voices ringing out in the wood;
 And the driver sang out, "Gee, Buck! haw, Bright!"
 When we went visiting those wintry nights.
 In the very same way we went to church,
 No one ever thinking then there was any hurt.
 Our meetings we held in a house of logs,
 A quaint, rough place to worship God;
 But from those rude altars prayers ascended as high
 As from costly churches whose spires fret the sky.
 We were not forgotten by minister or priest:
 They very soon followed us from the East.

Ah! well do I remember the first death;
 She was a mother—the mother of eight.
 How we all mourned the children's fate!
 As closely as kin we all stood around
 While they laid her in the damp, cold ground.
 Slowly, silently and mournfully we turned away—
 I shall never forget that burial day.
 And now, while I am talking, something makes me sad,
 So many now are missing who used to make us glad.
 Many true hearts have followed; yes, have perished by the way,
 Hearts, brave and true as any that are here to-day.
 Shoulder to shoulder they stood with us in days gone by,
 And never yielded to any except the Master on high.
 And while we sadly pause and shed a silent tear,
 I fancy I feel their presence very near.
 I think I see them beckoning us—those who have gone before,
 Beckoning us home to their harbor on the other shore.

The Indians would sometimes come in
 To swap their venison and skegamin
 For flour and bread or coo-coosh-we-os,
 And if they thought we had it, called for natos.

When the virgin soil we used to plow
 It took more teams than it does now;
 Five yoke it took to turn over in a day
 An acre of grubs (not much clover, I should say).
 When we came near a stump
 How the roots would snap, crack and grunt,
 And when the day's work was all done,
 Do you believe there was very much fun
 In taking the iron to Ionia for repair
 And bring back in the morning a sharp share?
 It has been done: yes, many a time
 There was no nearer smith for some time.
 When our boys were hungry for fun
 We went to the woods with dog and gun;
 One's first deer which he killed outright
 Gave cause for watchers on that night.
 Well I remember when and where
 We had right fun with three bear.
 A stalwart son of the "Emerald Isle"
 Was cutting corn, and just a while
 Before'twas dark, it was nearly sunset,
 Three bears came in their meal to get.
 Pat viewed them sharp, right and left,
 To measure their height and get their heft;

Then with a corn-knife he made a bold rush
 And away they went, pell-mell in the bush;
 And Pat was winner in minutes three,
 For in that time they were all up a tree.
 He halloosed for help, and help came,
 And they built a fire to keep their game,
 For there was not a gun for more than a mile;
 So they sent a messenger and waited awhile;
 And when the guns came it was pitch dark,
 While at the bears the dogs did bark.
 The shooting was done by guess and gunter,
 Whether done by old or young hunter.
 But of the rest, suffice to say,
 Soon at our feet the bears all lay;
 And prouder men or bigger boys
 Seldom, if ever, made a noise.

We had then many customs and ways
 That differed somewhat from those of modern days;
 But people lived then just as happy as now,
 And if you wish to know, I'll tell you how:
 They simply followed the Golden Rule,
 Whether at home, in business or school.
 These are some of the ways we did those years
 When we old folks now, were pioneers
 Still some progress we have made —
 Don't let us hanker for things in the shade;
 Let us leave the past to the past
 And look to the future, for that is vast.
 And in it there's work for me and you
 And no time to lose if that work we do.
 Then let us in unison proceed to fill
 The mission assigned us—toil up the steep hill,
 Ever remembering that labor is sweet
 When overcome obstacles lie at our feet;
 And when summoned to lay our armor by,
 May we cheerfully respond without a sigh.

The rules of poetry were revolutionized indeed by this old settler; grammar itself was reduced to a skeleton to suit the style of the muse; but with all its faults, the poem is not without merit, since it carries with it not only a good description of pioneer life, but also conveys an idea of the poetry which flourished in olden days within the wilderness. It may be truly said that there is more truth than poetry in the composition.

ORGANIC.

The first township meeting was held at the house of Timothy White, April 3, 1848, when Cyprian S. Hooker was chosen chairman; Henry B. Upham, Clerk, and Wm. B. Lyon and Timothy White, Inspectors of Election. The business transacted at the first town meeting was as follows: "Voted that \$100 be raised to defray the incidental expenses of the township for the year ending April, 1849; that neat cattle be free commoners; that bucks be retained from running at large from Aug. 15 to Nov. 15, under a penalty of \$5 each; that the town raise \$245 toward building a bridge across Grand river, near the mouth of Flat river; that the

sum of 50 cents on each scholar in the town, over four and under 18 years old, be raised for the support of public schools; that there be but two constables elected; that there be no assistant assessor for the present year." These resolutions, with one or two others, being carried, the meeting adjourned to April, 1849.

The school inspectors met for the purpose of examining teachers April 15, 1848, and issued a certificate to Miss Helen M. White, authorizing her to teach a common school for two years.

The officers of the township from 1848, the year of organization, to the present time, are these:

SUPERVISORS.

Cyprian S. Hooker.....1848	Robert Hunter, jr.....1870
Harrison Wickham.....1849-51	Edmund Lee.....1871
Cyprian S. Hooker.....1852-3	Simeon Hunt.....1872
John Brown.....1854-56	Charles P. Hine.....1873-4
Cyprian S. Hooker.....1857	Robert Hunter.....1875-7
Jacob Chapman.....1858	Almon M. Elsworth.....1878
Arvine Peck.....1859	Leonard Hunt.....1879-80
Chas. B. Carter.....1860-64	Jarvis C. Train.....1881
A. M. Elsworth.....1865-9	

CLERKS.

Timothy White.....1848	T. J. Slayton.....1865-6
H. B. Upham.....1849-50	John Huggins.....1867-70
G. K. White.....1851-2	Otto C. Mc Donnell.....1871
A. H. King.....1853	James H. Weeks.....1872
J. S. Hooker.....1854	John Wingler.....1873
G. K. White.....1855	J. H. Weeks.....1875-7
E. J. Booth.....1856	Olney B. Fuller.....1878-9
Thomas Daniels.....1857-60	Edgar E. Wisner.....1880
J. E. Chapin.....1861-2	Dayton M. Church.....1881

TREASURERS.

Henry Church.....1848	Clark M. Devendorf.....1865-6
I. A. Danes.....1849-51	M. M. Perry.....1867-8
John Brennan.....1852	Webster Morris.....1869-70
Benj. Morse.....1853	Wm. R. Perry.....1871-2
Chas. Gordon.....1854	Charles T. Wooding.....1873-4
N. W. Tyler.....1855	M. C. Walker.....1875-77
Cyrus Hunt.....1856	Henry Mitchell.....1878
N. A. Jones.....1857	M. C. Walker.....1879
Myron Severy.....1858-9	Fred B. Hine.....1880
Jos. Wilson.....1860-2	Henry Mitchell.....1881

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

C. S. Hooker.....1848	Ira A. Danes.....1853
D. McEwen.....1848	C. S. Green.....1853
S. P. Rolf.....1848	C. S. Hooker.....1854
Ira A. Danes.....1848	Charles Gordon.....1854-5
Geo. R. Upham.....1849	Philander Palmeter.....1856
C. S. Hooker.....1850	Jacob Snell.....1857
Daniel Mc Ewen.....1851	Robert Hunter.....1858
W. H. Montague.....1851	Charles Gordon.....1859
Philander Palmeter.....1852	Clark L. Bennett.....1860

J. B. Balcom.....	1861	Matthew Hunter.....	1872-3
Robert Hunter.....	1862	Peter Hornbrook.....	1873
J. B. Balcom	1865	David H. Denise.....	1875
Clark L. Bennett.....	1866	James H. Weeks.....	1876
C. G. Merriman.....	1867	D. H. Denise.....	1876
Charles Gordon.....	1867	Milton M. Perry.....	1877
M. M. Perry.....	1868	James Brennan... ..	1877
P. Hornbrook.....	1868	Robert H. Graham.....	1878
Matthew Hunter.....	1869	Chas. Stoughton.....	1878
T. J. Slayton.....	1869	Robert Hunter.... ..	1879
Robert Hunter, jr... ..	1870	James H. Weeks.....	1880
Simeon Hunt.....	1870	Levi Stcne.....	1881
Charles Gordon.....	1871	Milton M. Perry.....	1881
Robert Hunter.....	1872		

The township schools, including those of the village, are attended by 767 children, of the 922 children of school age reported in the township at the close of the year 1880. There are also 44 non-resident pupils in attendance. The district libraries contain 522 volumes, 420 of which belong to No. 1, or Lowell village district. The school property, including buildings, is valued at \$17,500. A corps of 25 teachers attend these schools, to whom is paid annually the sum of \$4,421, or \$176.84 each. The total expenditure for school purposes during the year 1880 was \$8,085.40, provided for by a balance from the previous year, together with \$6,118.58, district taxes; \$144.04, fees of non-resident pupils; \$52.84, library moneys; \$462.01, primary school interest fund; and \$467.99, one-mill tax. The balance carried forward to the credit of the year 1881 was \$1,403.19, almost double the sum on hand at the beginning of the previous year.

STATISTICS.

Mr. Cyprian Hooker erected the first frame house here in December, 1846, which is said to have been the first of the sort in the township, and in the following year he erected a grist-mill in the village, which now began to assume some importance. The flouring mill of Morris Johnson and Jacob Yeiter's cider-mill are the only manufacturing establishments in the township. One is located two and one-half miles west of the village, the other is four miles south. The Grand River Highland Nursery is five miles southwest of the village; Thebo & Lewis' nursery is six miles west. Martin Hine and John D. Husted are the owners of nurseries also. A post-office was established in 1848. Additions now began to be made; but it was not until the year 1861 that it became an incorporated village; indeed, the whole town appears to have had but 214 inhabitants in 1850. At the time of the incorporation of the village, the town contained a population of about 1,100, which in 1870 had increased to 1503; in 1874 to 2,200; and in 1880 to 3,037.

In 1874 there were in the township, forming the property of the citizens, 337 horses, 72 oxen, 4 mules, 432 cows, 432 young cattle,

526 hogs, and 2,156 sheep. Eight mills and factories give employment to 49 workmen and showed a total investment of \$123,000. The previous year the crops yielded 31,513 bushels of wheat; 33,000 bushels of corn; 18,237 bushels of other grain; 9,776 bushels of potatoes, and 1,759 tons of hay. The wool clip equaled 9,154 pounds; the dairy product was 48,065 pounds of butter; the sugar bush yielded 22,092 pounds of maple sugar, and the value of fruit and garden product was estimated at \$5,262. The returns for the year 1881 are not yet perfect; but it is safe to say that the general totals of the years 1873-'4, if multiplied by two, would represent the statistics of the township at present.

LOWELL VILLAGE.

This village is favorably located on Flat river, a short distance above the confluence of that stream with the Grand river, 139 miles northwest of Detroit and 19 miles east of Grand Rapids.

The principal industries of Lowell comprise Clark Brothers' woolen-mill, Wm. W. Hatch's flouring mill, E. E. Wisner's flouring mill, Stephen B. Knapp's saw-mill, John Kopf's chair and furniture factory, H. D. Wood's planing-mill, Mason & Ecker's planing mill, Nash Harman's edge-tool factory, Harris R. Haight's spring-bed factory, Jacob C. Hare's marble works, King, Quick & King's lumber yard. The business streets are made up with the stores and offices enumerated as follows: eight groceries, four clothing stores, one jewelry store, five dry-goods houses, six millinery rooms, two photographic studios, one sewing-machine and musical instrument depot, three farm-implement warehouses, three hardware stores, eight blacksmith shops, four wagon-shops, three harness-shops, three hotels, one restaurant, two cooper-shops, one gunsmith's store, nine saloons, one cigar factory, two shoemakers, five boot and shoe stores, three drug stores, two bakeries, four dealers in meats, two barbers, four tailoring establishments, two furniture stores, two livery stables and one notion store.

The Lowell National Bank office is located here. This together with the office of the *Lowell Journal* form two of the neatest offices devoted to banking and newspaper work in the State. An office of the Western Union Telegraph Company has been established here, and within a short time the citizens expect to have a central telephone exchange, electric lights and all those luxuries which modern times suggest.

The village contains five churches, a high school, and four ward schools. The Detroit & Milwaukee railroad is on the south side of Grand river, half a mile or more from the center of Lowell, and around the depot has grown up quite a village, with factory, hotel and stores. This is sometimes known as Segwun, though regarded as a part of the village of Lowell.

The location of the village is singularly beautiful. Flat river flows through the heart of the village, and after turning a number

of mill-wheels in its course, enters Grand river a short distance below the village, opposite the eastern limits of Chesbro's village of Segwun. Lowell occupies about four-fifths of section 2 in the township which bears its name, together with a quarter of the southeast quarter of section 35, Vergennes township.

REMINISCENCES OF SETTLEMENT.

From a paper, prepared in 1876 by Mrs. Eaton, daughter of Dr. Arba Richards, the following references to the first settlers are made: In 1829 a band of Ottawas had their village on the west side of Flat river. During that year a French trader named Marsac arrived, who during the succeeding two years established a regular trading post within a log-cabin, which he built south of Grand river, near the site of Kopf's chair factory. At that time there were no roads save Indian trails, or no means of navigating the rivers save the birchen or log canoe or rudely constructed raft. Philander Tracy, afterward known as Judge Tracy, and Lewis Robinson, one of the "famous 44," settled with their families near the south part of the village, west of Flat river. They built the first houses north of Grand river within the present village limits. Immediately after Rodney and Lucas Robinson, with their families, located close by. From this time until 1846 immigration slowly but steadily increased. It is impossible for those who have never experienced the realities of pioneer life to imagine the inconveniences, hardships and privations which the early settlers of this region endured. Their supplies had to be drawn from Kalamazoo county through a wilderness destitute of roads and bridges. Pork was \$40 per barrel; flour, \$20.

To give an idea of the straits in which they oftentime found themselves, it is said they were forced to dig the seed potatoes immediately after planting, so as to ward off starvation. An incident in the lives of John and James Thompson, who, with their families, settled on the east side of Flat river at an early day, on the land subsequently known as the Pratt farm, is worthy of record. It appears that early in the spring of the year necessity compelled those pioneers to proceed to Gull Prairie, so that they might obtain seed and supplies. They took with them their ox-teams and occupied several days in making the journey. On returning they found that the rivers had burst their icy coverings, and a fierce torrent swept by, where some days before was the ice-road. What to do was the serious question of the hour, but stern necessity overcame every obstacle, and the travelers succeeded in reaching home that night. It seems that each of them procured long poles, to which they tied their sacks of provision, and then proceeded to cross the ice-encumbered river. It was a feat which desperate men alone would undertake and careful men accomplish.

The Indians often threatened them; the bear, wolf and rattlesnake opposed their settlement; but amid all these obstacles the settlers of old held their lands and homes; remained to see the

Indians become their best friends and the wild animals of the wilderness gone forever. The Indians became kind neighbors, and a help rather than an enemy; for to the aborigines they looked for a supply of fish, venison and wild fruits.

Illness was, however, the primary enemy of the settlers. It has been truly said of Michigan, that it could never be settled without the aid of quinine, and the proverb fully extends its application to Lowell. The air was so poisoned with the malarial effluvia arising from swamps and marshes, that not only the Indians and American pioneers suffered intensely from fever and ague, but also the very dogs of the settlement. Quinine was the great specific, and was considered as great a necessity in the households of the township as any article of food.

THE INDIANS OF FLAT RIVER.

The history of the Flat River Indians is given very fully in the pages of the county history: there are, however, a few facts specially pertaining to the history of Lowell, which have been noted by early settlers, and these are in the following pages. The Indians were generally a harmless people. Their association with the white people did not tend to their physical or moral advancement, although a few Indian women were much benefitted from practical lessons taught them by Mrs. Rodney and Mrs. Lucas Robinson. Intoxicating liquor was the curse of each Indian village and contributed mainly to their impoverishment and degradation, yet it is said of the Indians of Flat river that they were faithful to the whites without an exception.

Even Cobmoosa's "devil," an ill-looking, quarrelsome Indian, of Cobmoosa's band, said to be the son of the chief, was subdued. On one occasion a large thorn entered his hand which resulted in inflammation. The hand caused him such intense pain, that one day he rushed into the log-house of Mrs. Arba Richards asking for help. The housewife, sympathizing with the savage, took a pair of tweezers and drew forth the thorn, then washed and dressed the wound and told the "devil" it would soon get well. He did not show any sign of gratitude just then; but after the lapse of a few months, when the wound was healed and the woman had forgotten all about her kind act, the Indian visited the house, bringing with him a pail of large wild plums, and with various gesticulations presented them to her in token of her kindness. For years afterward he never failed to exhibit in some manner his sense of gratitude.

Mrs. Arba Richards remembers seeing a white woman who lived with the Ottawa Indians on Flat river from her youth. The woman was said to be 80 years old. She died from the effects of a cancer in the head, about 1840. The Indians gave very little information concerning her, but it is supposed that she was a white girl made captive by the savages in her childhood, and adopted by them as a child of the tribe.

The first burial ground was the old Indian battle-field, half a mile west of Lowell, on the Ada road. In early days the first settlers remember the burial of a chief here. The dead warrior was placed in a rude pit in a sitting posture, surrounded with all his favorite pipes, guns, and peltries. The grave was so covered that the white settlers could at any time see the body of the savage arrayed in his funeral attire.

Another burial ground, is on the west bank of Flat river, a half mile north of Main street. One of the old mounds exists to-day, and forms the Mecca of visiting Indians.

THE FIRST MARRIAGE.

In connection with this first school the name of Caleb Page must be associated. He was a native of Windsor, Vt., who located a 40-acre tract of land near what is now Fallassburg, on section 24, in 1837. Here he formed the acquaintance of Miss Baird, and within the school-house married her, in January, 1839. This was the first wedding among the American settlers of Lowell village. The marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Richards, a Methodist circuit preacher. A general invitation was extended to every adult then in the district, and it is said the bride used every effort to make the occasion one of pleasure and joy. The scholars' seats and desks, referred to above, were actually white under the washing process to which the lady subjected them; the floor was also scoured free of color; the log walls were hidden beneath a web of evergreens and white sheets. The windows were draped in white, and even the old fire-place was ornamented with the conventional tongs, poker, fire-shovel and, it is thought, a fender. The refreshment table was well supplied; while the orchestra was composed of local talent said to be under the leadership of Mrs. Rodney Robinson. That wedding day is well remembered; but the principal actors in the little play, together with many of their guests, have gone to their eternity.

FIRST THINGS.

The first school district was organized in 1837.

The first school-teacher was Caroline Baird, in 1838.

The first white settler was Captain Daniel Marsac or Marsaque, in 1829.

The first log house was erected in 1831, by Marsac.

The American pioneers were Philander Tracy, Sylvester Hodges, now of Vergennes, Alva Jones, and Lewis Robinson.

The first apple-trees were set out in 1836, by Sylvester Hodges.

The first marriage took place in March, 1839, between Caroline Baird and Caleb Page.

The first death after the arrival of the American pioneers was that of *Wobwindego*, or White Giant, who died early in 1837, of small-pox.

The first bridge was built across Flat river in 1840, at Fallassburg.

The first centenarian was Mrs. Lucky, mother of Mrs. Deborah Patrick, who died in 1861, aged 101 years.

The second bridge over Flat river was built at Lowell, in 1844. This became impassable, when a new bridge was built. This was also taken down, and the present bridge constructed.

Lewis Robinson is said to have built a frame addition to his log house, on the west bank of Flat river, previous to 1846.

Cyprian S. Hooker built the first frame house in the village of Dansville, beginning it Dec. 18, 1846, and moving into it Christmas with his family. This was the first frame dwelling house in Lowell village or township.

In 1847 the second frame house was built by Harry Upham, which is now the dwelling house of Mrs. Susan A. Williams.

The first dam across Flat river was constructed in 1847, by Cyprian S. Hooker. At the same time he built the grist-mill on the east side of Flat river. The first sermon ever preached in the village of Lowell—which, however, in pioneer days was called Dansville—was delivered at the house of Mr. Hooker in 1849, by the Rev. S. S. Brown, a Congregational minister.

The first Methodist preacher who visited the settlement was Elder Mitchell, a missionary from the Ohio Conference.

The first village on Flat river was platted under the name of Dansville, in 1847.

Philander Tracy was the first Postmaster at Lowell. Rodney Robinson was appointed Postmaster in 1848.

The first village election was held in 1861.

The first brick dwelling house was built here by Rev. Mr. Malpas, on Division street.

The first large flouring or grist mill was erected by Wm. W. Hatch, in 1867, on the west bank of Flat river. However, the old grist-mill was in use as early as 1847.

The first church building erected was that by the Baptists. The Congregational church was built in 1858, under the auspices of Rev. D. L. Eaton. The Methodists purchased the "old red school-house," and converted it into a church. This occupied the site of the present brick church.

The first white child born in the settlement was Joseph Marsac, son of the first settler.

The first white woman who died at Lowell was Mrs. Philander Tracy, in 1838.

The first brick store was built by Edward Lee, on the north side of Bridge street.

The first physician, Dr. Arba Richards, located in the original township of Vergennes in 1839, and was the first physician of the district. As is mentioned in the biographical sketch, he was a native of Vermont. At the date of his immigration he possessed all those traits of character which distinguished the pioneers. He

brought with him his wife and her infant daughter, now Mrs. D. L. Eaton. Immediately after coming here he entered upon the practice of his profession, and, like the pioneer doctors of Grand Rapids, had a large tract of country to travel over, and all the dangers and inconveniences of the time to undergo.

The first frame-house builder, Cyprian S. Hooker, a well known and highly respected citizen of Lowell, died at his residence in that place Thursday, Sept. 1, 1881, aged 85 years. Mr. Hooker was one of the old settlers of Lowell township, and his name is intimately connected with the social, industrial, religious and political history of both the township and village of Lowell. He was born in Connecticut; came to Michigan, and settled near Ypsilanti, then to Livingston county, next to Portland, Ionia Co., then to Saranac, where he built a saw-mill, at a time when he was almost the only inhabitant. In 1846 he moved to Lowell, and on the organization of that township, in 1848, he was chosen Supervisor and also Justice of the Peace.

PLATS AND PLATMAKERS.

The first plat of the village was made in 1847 for Capt. Daniel Marsac, who named the place "Dansville." In 1850 Marsac disposed of his interest in those lands to Abel Avery, of Ionia, who received a quiet title for the Tracy and Lincoln entries, or the University lands. Avery added 102 acres to the original plat of the village of Dansville, and the nucleus of Lowell was formed. In 1854 the name was changed to Lowell, in view of its manufacturing facilities which the district offered. During that year Wickham and Richards platted 93.15 acres on the west side of Flat river, and to this part of the village the present name was first applied. The Marsac and Avery plats, together with the Chapin and Booth eastern addition to the village of Dansville, containing 30 acres, were grouped under the same title in 1855, and thus the beginning of "Lowell of the West" was made.

Since 1855 the addition known as Fox's, surveyed by A. C. Smith, July 24, 1868,—a tract of 52 acres, lying north of Wickham and Richards,—was laid off; Peter Lee's addition, surveyed by Robert S. Jackson, March 23, 1870, containing 48 acres, was platted north of Abel Avery's addition; Snell's addition, containing 50 acres, was platted for Mrs. Caroline Snell in 1870, west and south of Wickham and Richard's addition; A. M. Ellsworth's plat was surveyed by R. S. Jackson, June 17, 1870, north and east of Peter Lee's addition. This comprised 60 acres, 20 of which lay within the village limits, and 40 in the town of Vergennes.

The plat of the village of "Segwun" was laid off for Henry O. Chesebro Oct. 26, 1863, by H. B. Alden, Surveyor, south of Grand river, on the line of the D., G. H. & M. railroad. This name is seldom applied now, as the entire platting in the neighborhood of the mouth of Flat river is known as Lowell.



Francis King

In April, 1869, Robert S. Jackson re-surveyed the village for M. R. Blodgett, L. B. Lull, Simeon Hunt, John Huggins and J. C. Scott, thus forming the Village Board. This is known as the "re-survey of Lowell village," authorized by the Legislature.

LOWELL IN 1867.

As recently as 1870 the village of Lowell might be called a town of wooden walls. Very few brick buildings were then in existence, and even the frame structures were as unpretentious as they were scattered. The brick block opposite the Dake House was all that represented the large business blocks of the present time. The Union School building stood on the block bounded by Monroe, East Water, High and King streets; the postoffice stood in the center of the Flat river channel; a sash and door factory was located on the eastern bank of Flat river fronting on Kent street; the Lowell Woolen Mills, a large building, stood in the center of Flat river, south of the Forest Flouring Mills; the last named mills fronted on Bridge street. On the west bank of the river, south of Main street, were the Lowell Flouring Mills and in the neighborhood a second sash and door factory. The edge-tool factory was located on the south side of the viaduct, opposite the old postoffice. The newspaper office of Webster Morris stood on the northwest corner of Bridge and Monroe streets; while on the corresponding corner of Bridge and Division streets was the M. E. Church. The Congregational Church was situated at the corner of Spring and Hudson streets. The Baptist society had a small building on the corner of Bridge and Jackson streets. The members of the Catholic congregation at that time were accustomed to assemble at intervals in their first house of worship, but generally attended the Grattan Church. Bridge street presented an irregular line of frame business buildings. On Hudson street, between Main street and Grand river, there were only 10 dwelling-houses. On the east side of Flat river, the inhabited portion of the village extended from Kent street to East North street, and from Jackson street west to the river. Without these boundaries there were not over 60 dwelling-houses. The west side, extending from Flat river to West Washington street, was fairly built up, and on Spring street between Amicy and Washington was a large dwelling-house. South of Grand river was the D., G. H. & M. R. R. depot, and still farther south the Lowell vinegar factory. A steam saw-mill stood between the railroad and the river, opposite the confluence of Flat river. The chair factory was located south of the railroad, a block west of the line of Division street. Above the Main street viaduct and within the village limits were four picturesque islands, and between the viaduct and mouth of Flat river another series of island formations. Grand river was spanned by the Division and Hudson streets viaducts. Flat river by the Bridge street viaduct.

Among the business and professional men of the village of 1867 were the following: E. W. Avery and Morris Johnson, planing-mill and eave-trough factory, Monroe; Horner W. Avery, painter, Bridge; Baker, Rev. A. W., Baptist preacher; J. B. Balcom, physician and dentist, Bridge; W. & M. Barber, groceries, Yankee notions, and boots and shoes; R. Barbin, blacksmith; C. S. Bills, blacksmith and livery stable, Monroe; Blaisdell, W. R., hardware, stoves and tinware; C. Blass and ——— Strang, lumber dealers; William Boyce and Chauncey Van Deusen, edge-tool manufactory, Bridge; P. B. Buckley, carpenter and builder; J. Carr and Frank Skinner, bakery, billiard saloon and dining rooms, Monroe; E. A. Chapin, photograph artist, Bridge; H. M. Clark, general insurance agent, office with Hatch & Craw, Bridge; C. A. Clark and W. B. Johnson, woolen manufacturers; Curtis, Session P., Justice of the Peace; Devendorf, Clark M., bookseller and stationer; Eddie, James, physician, Bridge; Ellsworth, Almon N., physician, Bridge; Faengar, C. Julius, saloon, Bridge; Fox, P. W. & Co., flouring mill; John Giles and Daniel Driscoll, groceries and provisions, corner Bridge and Monroe; William W. Hatch and Edwin R. Craw, proprietors of Forest Mills and dealers in flour, grain and plaster, Bridge; Henderson, Fielding, barber, Bridge; Hine, Charles R., druggist and grocer; Martin Hine, Giles S. Congdon and Charles T. Wooding, dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, Bridge; Hiler, Milo, jeweler, Bridge; Howes, D. D., general store, Bridge; A. J. Howk and J. S. Hunt, boots and shoes, Bridge; John and George Huggins, meat market, Bridge; Hunter, Edgar B., blacksmith, Monroe; S. Hunt, J. H. Wood and H. H. Vinton, general store, Main; L. H. Hunt and A. P. Hunter, druggists and grocers, Bridge; Husted, Noah P., insurance agent and proprietor of Grand River Nurseries; Kapf, John, saw-mill and chair factory, near depot; J. Kapf and William Kaumson, furniture, Bridge; Francis King and Joseph W. Amphlett, carriage makers, Bridge; Kerekus, M. B., painter; King, Francis, hardware, Bridge; Klummp, William, saloon, Bridge; Stephen B. Knapp and E. W. Tucker, saw-mill; Edmund Lee, jr., and M. R. Blodgett general store, Bridge; J. Q. Look, and D. L. Eaton, druggists, Main; Lovejoy, James, groceries and provisions, Bridge; Lowell National Bank, William W. Hatch, President; E. J. Booth, Vice-President; James W. Norton, Cashier; Malcom, Isaac, physician; Mathewson, John M., lawyer, Bridge; John F. McCabe and George W. Parker, grocers, and wool, grain and produce dealers, River; Nathan McCarty and R. Guest, groceries and provisions, Bridge; Meddler, Worden J., groceries and provisions, boots and shoes, Bridge; Moe & Co., Robert B., harness-makers, Bridge; Merriman, C. G., Justice of the Peace; Moore, C. T., groceries and clothing, Bridge; Morris, J. D., news depot, stationery and books, Bridge; Morris, Webster, editor and publisher of *Lowell Journal*, River; Mount, Rev. Nathan, Minister; Nelson, Theodore, proprietor of Franklin House and Deputy Sheriff; Peck, Alvine, physician, Bridge; Peck, H. B., dentist, Bridge;

Perry, Charles R., physician, Bridge; Potter, W. T., proprietor of Lowell House, Bridge; Pullen, William, merchant tailor and clothing, Bridge, corner Monroe; Purple, Miss Martha N., physician, Eclectic; Reese, Ralph, dry-goods, clothing, boots and shoes, Bridge; Robinson, John W., worsted spinner; Ryan, Daniel, dining room, near depot; Shaw, Mc Dole, Justice of the Peace; Shear, John B., groceries, crockery and glassware, Bridge; Shepard, Horace, lumber dealer; Thomas J. Slayton and Milton M. Perry, lawyers and insurance agents, Bridge; Stevens, James W., Justice of the Peace; C. G. and N. A. Stone, general store, Bridge; Thomas, Alfred and John Tate, livery stable, Monroe; Warwick, Mrs. Ann, dress-maker, Bridge; J. C. West and J. C. Scott, hardware, stoves and tinware, Bridge; J. N. White and Robert W. Graham, boots and shoes, clothing, hats, caps and furnishing goods, Bridge; Wilson, J., blacksmith; Young, V. D., groceries, provisions and Yankee notions.

The brick buildings of the village in 1870 comprised the two-story block on Main street, west of the river, containing five stores, with large hall and offices on the second floor; Lee's block, King's block, and Graham's three-story block, the Clifton House, partly brick, the M. E. church, and perhaps one or two dwelling houses. To-day Main and Bridge streets are lined with large brick blocks, and before the close of September, 1881, still larger buildings will be completed.

ORGANIC.

An act to incorporate the village of Lowell was passed in 1859, but allowed to pass unnoticed by the villagers. The subject was brought before the Legislature in the winter of 1860, and the act of incorporation approved March 15, 1861. Under this new authority the charter election was held. The following is a list of the village officers:

PRESIDENT.

Cyprian S. Hooker.....1861-64	Chester G. Stone....1873-77
Arvine Peck.....1865-68	Arvine Peck.....1878-79
Morris R. Blodgett.....1869-71	Milton C. Barber....1880-81
John C. Scott.....1872	

RECORDERS.

C. A. Blake.....1861-63	John Huggins.....1869-72
M. N. Hine.....1864	James H. Weeks.....1873-80
Francis King.....1865-68	Eugene A. Sunderlin.....1881

TRUSTEES.

W. W. Hatch, I. B. Shearer, Arvine Peck.....1861	Lucien B. Lull.....1871
A. H. King.....1862	S. H. Hunt.....1872
C. R. Hine.....1863	E. R. Craw.....1873
E. R. Craw.....1864	Milton M. Perry.....1874
Robert Hunter.....1865	Wm. Pullen.....1875
S. Brower.....1866	Edwin R. Crass.....1876
E. W. Avery.....1867	Robert W. Graham.....1877
Simeon Hunt.....1868	Jarvis C. Train.....1878
John C. Scott, L. B. Lull.....1869	Francis D. Adams.....1879
Simeon Hunt.....1870	Robert W. Graham.....1880
	Jarvis C. Train.....1881

TREASURERS.

Simeon Hunt.....	1861-63	William Pullen.....	1878
U. B. Williams.....	1864	Charles T. Wooding.....	1879-81
Clark M. Devendorf.....	1865-77		

MARSHALS.

J. Chapman.....	1861	Cyreno C. Sayles.....	1871
W. J. Medler.....	1862	James B. Sprague.....	1872
Robert Marshall.....	1863-64	Robert Marshall.....	1873
John Wilson.....	1865	Charles Blass.....	1874
Robert Marshall.....	1866-67	Robert Marshall.....	1875
E. R. Huxley.....	1868	Thomas Tate Henry W. Booth.	1876
Geo. W. Lane.....	1869	John Calkins.....	1877-78
Robert Marshall.....	1870	Robert Marshall.....	1879-81

ASSESSORS.

Cyrus Hunt.....	1861-64	Simeon Hunt.....	1872
Almon M. Ellsworth.....	1865-69	Robert Hunter, jr....	1873-77
Robert Hunter, jr.....	1870	Almon M. Ellsworth.....	1878
Edmund Lee.....	1871	Milton M. Perry.....	1879-81

SYMPATHY WITH THE FIRE STRICKEN.

A meeting was held at Lowell, Saturday, Sept. 10, 1881, to take steps to organize a committee of relief to collect funds and clothing for the sufferers by the forest fires. The meeting was presided over by Harmon Nash, with M. H. Walker as Secretary, and the following were appointed: Sylvester P. Hicks, John Giles, Geo. Wilhelms, L. H. Hunt, Mrs. R. Marshall, Mrs. J. H. Owen, Mrs. C. D. Hodges, Mrs. G. W. Parker.

Within two days \$400 were collected, together with good clothing valued at \$400, aggregating \$800. Mr. Nash received, packed and shipped the clothing per express free of all charges. The money was collected principally by John Giles and L. H. Hunt. The other members of the committee, with the ladies, exerted themselves in other departments of the good work, and made their sympathy material.

FIRST SCHOOLS.

As early as 1837 the settlement known as Flat river, then comprising Lowell and Vergennes, was organized into a school district. In the month of April, 1838, the first school building was raised by the Robinsons. This was a very primitive log house, located on the west side of Flat river, due south of the dwelling-house of Mrs. Lyons. The first teacher was Caroline Baird,—an experienced preceptress from Ithaca, N. Y., who was employed by the trustees in May, 1838. During the winter of 1838-'9 she was assisted by her niece, Helen Chapin, and within the primitive building both ladies made their home. An old-time fire-place, with capacious hearth, was a characteristic of the edifice. A low chamber formed the sleeping and store-room. The seats for the scholars

were rude benches, formed of hewn logs; while the desks,---bless your souls, a scholar of the present time would not go within a rod of them!—were simply wide, rough boards, fastened to the log walls in such a manner as only necessity could dictate.

Maria Winslow, daughter of Dr. Winslow, who is referred to in the section on the medical men of the past and present (pages 464 *et seq.*), succeeded Mrs. Page. This lady taught school in this county for over 20 years, and like Miss Baird, married. She is the wife of Heman Leonard, of Grand Rapids.

In 1849 Mr. Hooker built the first frame school-house in the village, which was also the first in the east part of the county. It occupied the site of the present M. E. church, and was known as the “red school-house.” To what extent the school system has grown within a period less than half a century, may be learned from the following statistics:

SCHOOLS OF THE PRESENT.

There are two large brick buildings and one frame house devoted to school purposes in the village of Lowell, which, with the school property, are valued at \$13,000. A late report shows the number of children in the village to be 596, of whom 473 attended school during the year 1880. The number of volumes in the district library is 420; the number of teachers employed, 10, of whom three are male teachers. These received a salary of \$3,122, which gives an average pay of \$312.20 each per annum. The total indebtedness of the district at the beginning of 1881 was \$3,000. The total expenditure for the year was \$6,040.09.

[THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

of Lowell was organized Feb. 13, 1856, by Rev. James Ballard, Hammond and Hemmingway, with the last-named as first pastor. The original members of the society were Mrs. Harriet Shepard, — Bigelow, Mrs. Bigelow, Deacon Babcock, Mary Jane Babcock, Mrs. Dr. Brown, Mrs. Thankful Clark and Mrs. Stoughton. Rev. D. L. Eaton has been associated with the Church as its pastor for many years, and, under his administration its progress and prosperity have been marked indeed. The present membership of the society is 60, and of the Sabbath-school, 100. The value of the church building, furniture and grounds is estimated at over \$4,000. This church was erected in 1858, at a cost of \$2,500, under the auspices of Rev. Mr. Eaton; since that period many improvements have been effected, and nothing beneficial left undone which might suggest itself to a truly Christian pastor.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

The First Baptist Church and Society of Lowell organized as a corporate religious society Aug. 14, 1858. Three years previously a Baptist society was in existence. Corporate members: Robert

Hunter, jr., Joseph Wilson, John Taylor, Cyrus Clark, James W. Buttolph, Daniel Severy, Jacob Chapman, Robert D. Winegar, Cornelius Carter, Stephen Goodman and John Blain, with their wives. First Board of Trustees : Jacob Chapman, Joseph Wilson, Cornelius Carter, John Taylor, Cyrus Clark, John Blain ; Stephen Goodman, Chairman, and Robert Hunter, jr., Clerk ; Cyrus Clark, Treasurer.

A church building was erected in 1859, at a cost of about \$1,000, on a lot at the corner of Bridge and Jackson streets, 90x132 feet. The first deacons were John Blain and Cyrus Clark ; first pastor, Rev. Mr. Howell, now dead. Regular service has been held continuously to the present, 1881, under the following pastors : Revs. Clutz, Conley, Hicox, Goodman, Reed, Baker (dead), Dunham, Saxton. The present pastor is Rev. Charles Oldfield, who has filled that position for nearly four years. Present membership, 120. Present Board of Trustees : W. H. Eddy, William Ricketts, E. W. Dodge, Charles B. Carter, Robert D. Winegar, Milton C. Barber, W. H. Eddy, Clerk of the Board ; Theodore B. Carter, Clerk ; W. H. Eddy, Treasurer. Present Deacons : Aaron Bunse, William H. Eddy and L. F. Chase.

This Church has paid its pastors an average salary of \$600 per year ; it has a flourishing Sabbath-school of 100 scholars, under Superintendent M. C. Barber.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The date of the visit of the French missionaries to the Indian village at this point cannot be ascertained. The locality was visited within the pioneer times by Rev. Frederick Baraga, Rev. Andreas Vizoiski, and other priests of the Grand Rapids Mission. During the last quarter of a century the visiting priests were Rev. Messrs. Rievers, McManus, Tierney, Savage and Flannery. Previous to 1879, the Catholics of Lowell worshiped in private houses. In that year, however, the present church was erected and dedicated. This structure was built by B. G. Wilson from plans furnished by Architect Grady, of Grand Rapids. The total cost was \$3,300, collected by the building committee, composed of Rev. Father Savage, Messrs. Allen Browne, John M. Flanagan, George Wilhelm and John Giles. The congregation numbers about 200.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The M. E. Society of Lowell was formed in 1855, with Rev. Isaac N. Bennett as Pastor, and J. Martin, Class-leader. Among the first members were John K. Gillett, John Martin, William Pearsall, John Hart, George Post, John Martin, John Almon, J. H. Hooker, Charles Broad and their wives. The place of worship until 1869 was the "old red school-house." In 1862 the society purchased the lot on which this building stood, and, in 1869, entered upon the building of the present brick structure. The

cost of building, furniture and grounds was \$8,400. Among the popular pastors of this Church were Revs. Daniel Bush, Pratt, Beach, Childs, McKnight, Cawthorne, Haviland, Bignall, Bangs, Mont, J. M. Fuller, Henry Reisner, Sprague, Barnes, Mills, Buell, Rodgers, Ball, Crawford, Bangs and Bray. The present pastor is Mr. Ballantyne. The total number of members enrolled is reported to be 100, while the Sunday-school numbers more than that.

THE LADIES' LITERARY SOCIETY

was organized March 3, 1877. The formal meeting was attended by Mrs. J. M. Hine, Mrs. M. N. Hine, Mrs. E. R. Craw, Mrs. D. L. Eaton, Mrs. R. W. Graham, Mrs. R. J. Enos, Mrs. M. M. Perry and Miss F. Robinson. The first officers elected were Mrs. Enos, President; Mrs. Owen, Vice-President; Mrs. M. M. Perry, Secretary; Mrs. Craw, Treasurer; Miss Jennings, Critic; Mrs. Barber, Mrs. Owen and Mrs. D. L. Eaton, members of Executive Board. The first regular meeting was held at the house of Mrs. C. T. Wooding. The officers of the society since its organization are: Presidents—Mrs. R. J. Enos, 1877; Mrs. J. C. Scott, 1878; Mrs. M. M. Perry, 1879; Mrs. J. W. Weekes, 1880; Mrs. E. A. Chapman, 1881. Secretaries—Mrs. M. M. Perry, 1877; Mrs. E. E. Wisner, 1878; Mrs. N. A. Stone, 1879; Mrs. E. R. Craw, 1880; Mrs. R. H. Peck, 1881. Treasurers—Mrs. E. R. Craw, 1877; Mrs. Brower, 1878; Mrs. C. T. Wooding, 1879; Mrs. K. M. Strong, 1880; Mrs. S. P. Hicks, 1881.

The society now claims a membership of 25. The regular meetings are bi-monthly. The exercises are literary, biographica and historical.

MASONIC.

Lowell Lodge, No. 90, F. & A. M., was chartered Jan. 16, 1857, with Wm. H. Dickenson, W. M.; Cyprian S. Hooker, S. W., and Thomas Daniels, J. W. The formal meeting was held April 8, 1856, when the lodge was organized under dispensation, with W. H. Dickenson, W. M.; C. S. Hooker, S. W.; and Thomas Daniels, J. W. I. B. Shear was appointed Secretary; B. Hoag, Treasurer; E. Dunning, S. D.; A. R. Hoag, J. D.; C. W. Gregory, Tyler; Jacob Thorn and Simon Pettit, Stewards. The number of members at the present time is 157. The present officers are: J. L. Look, W. M.; E. Bailey, S. W.; E. R. Craw, J. W.; W. E. Keyes, Treasurer; Harmon Nash, Secretary; W. S. Barnes, S. D.; C. G. Stone, J. D.; W. J. Medler, Tyler; Geo. R. Sayles, Chaplain.

Hooker Chapter, No. 73, was founded Jan. 10, 1871, with John S. Hooker, H. P.; Arvine Peck, K.; C. S. Hooker, Scribe. The H. P.'s of the chapter since chartered were: John S. Hooker, 1871; C. S. Hooker, 1872; J. S. Hooker, 1873; I. F. Cumming, 1874; A. J. Howk, 1875; E. F. Doty, 1876; E. F. Doty, 1877; Emerson Bailey, 1878-'9; W. J. Ecker, 1880-'1.

I. O. O. F.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows organized a lodge in the village some years ago. This lodge has been transferred to Bowne, where it possesses a large membership.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

The Loan National Bank was founded May 17, 1865, by W. W. Hatch, Robert D. Winegar, Abiel S. Stannard, Sylvester Train, Julius M. Ware, J. Eli Chapin, Francis King, Edwin R. Craw, James C. Burroughs, Myron H. Norton, Henry Green, Peter Hornbrook, John Kopf, Ambrose J. Ecker, W. B. Mason, Jos. Amphlet, Arba Richards, Wm. R. Mason, Joshua W. Mann, Ephraim J. Booth, McDole Shaw, Edward Bradfield, James B. Sprague, Jared Sprague, Roger L. Guest, D. W. Edie, Charles Johnson, Amasa F. Lee, John R. Norton and Judson West. The first Directory comprised Arba Richards, E. J. Booth, J. E. Chapin, J. W. Mann, W. W. Hatch, M. H. Norton, A. S. Stannard, A. F. Lee and J. C. Burroughs. The capital stock was \$50,000. In 1871 this amount was raised to \$100,000, and reduced to the original amount in 1879. The bank now does a business of over \$100,000 a year. The present stockholders are: Edward Bradfield, H. H. Bradfield, E. J. Baarth, Noah Bishop, E. Bowen, R. E. Burroughs, L. Babcock, E. R. Craw, O. R. Eaton, C. C. Eddy, R. L. Guest, Richard Hornbrook, Ruby Hunt, M. N. Hine, J. W. Hine, Emeline Hine, McCarty, H. A. Rice, Wm. Ricketts, Emily Richards, C. G. Stone, N. A. Stone, A. S. Stannard, H. M. Snyder, E. A. Sunderlin, J. C. Train, C. T. Wooding, Mary S. Ware, J. M. Weatherwax. The Presidents of the bank from 1865 to the present time are named as follows: W. W. Hatch, 1865; H. A. Rice, 1871; W. W. Hatch, 1872, and C. T. Wooding, 1879-'82.

The Lowell Mills, built in 1867 for W. W. Hatch and E. R. Craw, form one of the leading manufacturing industries of the county. The building is frame, three stories in height, with basement. The motive power is derived from the waters of Flat river which drive the James Leffel wheels of 125-horse power. The capacity of the mill is 200 barrels per day, up to which it has been worked. Up to the close of 1881 it contained but four run of stone: at this period the owners added two run. The original cost of the building, machinery, etc., was \$25,000, to which \$10,000 must be added for improvements made in building and machinery since 1867. The Holly pumps are attached to the mill to be used in case of fire, and are supposed to be equal to such an emergency should it unhappily arise. The present proprietors, Stiff & Stiff, purchased this concern from W. W. Hatch, June 19, 1881. They operate custom and merchants' department, and leave nothing undone to merit the local and inter-state patronage extended to their mills.

The Lowell Woolen Mills were built in 1867, by C. A. Clark. In 1868 he disposed of his interest in this new industry to M. R. Blodgett, who operated the mills until 1871, when they fell into the hands of W. W. Hatch. Four years later C. E. and H. F. Clark acquired the property by purchase. They are young men of enterprise and energy, and have remodeled the establishment, put in a full set of machinery with all modern improvements, and are doing a fair business. The machinery is driven by water-power. The capacity at present is two jacks, one with 180, the other with 200 spindles. The building is a wooden structure, 120 feet long and two stories high, above the basement. The products of this mill are well received in the market, and give entire satisfaction. They have an extensive local trade. The manufactured goods comprise cassimeres, flannels, sheetings, plain and fancy yarns, etc. The mills are capable of producing from \$40,000 to \$50,000 per annum. Since Clark Brothers have operated these mills, the annual trade has averaged \$15,000. The factory employs six hands.

The *Lowell Elevator* was built by McKay for James S. Dougall, in 1877, at a cost of \$6,000. The capacity of this large grain store is \$10,000. The wheat is shipped direct to New York.

Planing Mill.—The first planing mill was built on Bridge street, in 1855-'6, for Knight Bros. In 1862 they moved the machinery into Avery & Johnson's shop, near the site of Avery & Wood's present mill, which building, with the machinery, was purchased by Avery & Johnson in 1866. A year later the structure and machinery were destroyed by fire. In 1868 the present mill was built by Avery & Johnson, who operated it until the latter sold his interest to John Huggins in 1870, and he in turn sold his share in the concern to his partner in 1874. Two years later E. W. Avery sold the mill to Thomas Johnson, from whom it passed into the hands of C. T. Wooding, of the National Bank. The present operators are H. D. Wood and F. W. Avery, who lease the building and machinery from C. T. Wooding. The concern is valued at \$12,000.

Goodrich Kopf's Furniture Factory was built in 1881 for the proprietor, at a cost of \$3,000. The concern was opened May 7, 1881, as a bedstead, bureau and table factory, since which time business has made such progress as to warrant the building of a large addition in 1881. It is supposed that the value of manufactured goods for the first year will equal \$7,000. The machinery is driven by steam-power, Woodbury's 20-horse-power engine being in use. It is the intention of the operator to introduce additional machinery, and to increase his present corps of 10 workmen.

Kopf's Furniture Factory was built in 1867 by John Kopf, at a cost of \$12,000, including machinery, water-power, etc. The value of manufactured goods per annum averages \$20,000, the sales being effected in Kent and neighboring counties. The factory gives employment to 15 hands. The warehouse and finish-

ing room was built in 1872. It is well supplied. The company, which includes Hill & Trask, has a salesroom in the village of Lowell. Cogswell built a saw-mill in 1856, which now forms a portion of Kopf's factory.

Tucker's Steam Saw-mill was built in 1869 by E. W. Tucker, on the banks of Grand river, north of the railroad depot. This was burned in June, 1881. The mill was operated by S. P. Knapp, until he disposed of his interest to F. O. Taft in 1880. The last-named operator erected a large steam saw-mill in September, 1881.

King, Quick & King.—Powlison, Quick & Smith built the saw-mill in 1871. Mr. Smith disposed of his interest in the saw-mill in 1872 to F. King. In December, 1873, Mr. Powlison disposed of his interest to F. King and R. Quick, and in April, 1874, Mr. Quick sold his interest to Francis King. Dec. 1, 1879, Reuben Quick bought a third interest in the concern, which he now operates with F. King and F. T. King, partners, the latter buying a third interest at the same time that Mr. Quick did. The capacity of the steam mill is about 6,000,000 feet annually. Steam-power is used.

The shingle-mill was built in 1879 for King, Quick & King. The daily capacity of this mill is about 60,000.

The lumber yard was established by Mr. Dodge in 1864. The business was purchased by Powlison & Quick in April, 1869. In 1872 Mr. Powlison sold his interest to King & Quick, and since that time this lumber business has been carried on under the same proprietors as the saw-mills. The company also operate a steam saw and shingle mill at Greenville, with a capacity of 5,000,000 feet lumber per annum, and 50,000 shingles per day. The business is all done through the Lowell office.

The firm of King, Quick & King give employment to 100 men. This number includes the lumber employes in Montcalm.

Dougall's Elevator.—Wilson, Gardner & Co.'s steam planing-mill, and sash, door and blind factory, was built in 1868, where the Dougall elevator now stands. The mill did not pay. It was purchased by A. R. Hoag, of Vergennes, from whom it was leased by James S. Dougall, enlarged and converted into an elevator in 1877.

Wisner's Flouring Mill.—The first grist-mill was built by Cyprian S. Hooker in 1847. It was located on the east bank of Flat river, fronting on Bridge street. This mill was operated by water-power derived from a dam on the quarter line of section 2, or little south of the school building of district No. 1. The race leading to this first mill is submerged by the waters of the dam, as constructed in 1850. It contained but one run of stone; but when the capacity is limited, a "single man could shell corn just as quickly as the mill could grind it." This was the substance of a statement made by the Supervisor of Lowell in 1850 before the County Board when it had been intimated to him that he assessed the mill at Lowell at too small a sum. Its real capacity was about four bushels

per hour. In 1854 Mr. Hooker sold the mill to Tolford & Chapin, of Grand Rapids. In 1856 Wm. W. Hatch purchased a third interest in the concern. Before this a run of stone had been added, the water-power increased, and an era of improvement entered upon. Tolford disposed of his interest to Chapin about 1857, when Chapin & Hatch became the proprietors. James O. Fitch purchased half of Chapin's interest in 1858, and in 1859 disposed of the other half to E. R. Craw, who then became partners with Mr. Hatch. Toward the close of 1859 Fitch sold his third interest to Hatch & Craw, who continued to conduct this industry until Jan. 9, 1880, when Mr. Craw retired, selling his interest to Mr. Hatch. A day later the last-named gentleman sold the mill, machinery, and one-half the water-power to E. E. Wisner. The capacity of the mill is 100 barrels of flour and 100 bushels of feed per 24 hours. Seven hands are employed during the year. The building and machinery are valued at \$12,000.

Fort's Western Medicine Manufacturing Co. was formed in 1870 with a nominal capital of \$100,000. E. M. Fort was Secretary and Treasurer. Previously the originator of this enterprise carried on a prosperous business here.

Bradley & Sunderlin's Vinegar Factory is located south of Grand river, at Segwun. This building was erected in 1868 by Edwin Peck. F. O. Taft purchased the concern 10 years later, and in July, 1880, sold his interest therein to Bradley & Sunderlin. The present proprietors manufacture vinegar and cider and operate a fruit evaporator. The annual product is about 400 barrels of vinegar, \$1,000 worth of cider and \$5,000 worth of evaporated apples. The building and machinery are valued at \$1,200.

The Agricultural Implement Factory, a half-mile south of Kopf's furniture house, is operated by McFarlane. This was formerly known as the "Tucker factory." The principal articles produced are cradles, rakes, fork-handles, spade-handles, and wood-work for children's perambulators, which are prepared here and shipped to New York city.

In addition to the factories just named are a few wagon-shops, cooper-shops and blacksmith-shops, referred to in other pages.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

The most vital element in the history of Lowell village and township consists of the personal history of such families as have taken a prominent part in the development of this section.

F. D. Adams was born in Vermont, Feb. 21, 1838. His parents, John and Betsey (Atkins) Adams, were natives of New Hampshire, of English descent. His father died when he was four years old, and his early life was spent in a sturdy and creditable endeavor to fit himself for the career of a worthy American citizen. He attended the common schools of Vermont, and at a suitable age learned the wheelwright trade. In 1862 he went to Grattan tp., and, together with his brother, manufactured wagons on quite a large scale; he also operated in merchandise and ran a grist-mill. In 1863 he enlisted in the war of the Rebellion in Co. D, First Mich. Engineers. He was elected 2d Lieutenant, and in 1864 promoted to 1st

Lieutenant; the same year reached the rank of Adjutant and was Regimental Inspector. In 1865 he resigned to attend to personal business matters. In 1871 he was married to Jane, daughter of Shendon Ashley, born in New York. Mr. Ashley is a pioneer of Kent county, living in Grattan, and at 75 years is as active as a man of 20. Mr. and Mrs. Adams have four children—Persis E., George Sheldon, John Francis and Charles Edwin. Mr. Adams moved to Lowell in 1875, and is engaged in the management of a 2,000-acre tract of land in Dakota, one-fifth of which is under improvement this current year. Mr. Adams is an eminent representative of the self-made men of this State and county. His career as a business man and citizen is without blemish; he has attained competency by the same method which has won the position he occupies in the business and social world. He has labored with a purpose, and in his manhood's prime has the satisfactory evidence of a well directed past and an assured future.

George Brigham Balcom was born Jan. 1, 1840, at Meridian, Cayuga Co., N. Y., and a year later his parents removed to Red Creek, Wayne Co., N. Y. He attended the Union Academy at five years of age, and at eight had become unusually proficient in music under his father's instruction. At Clyde, Wayne Co., whither his parents after removed, he studied five years under the best musical instructors. In 1858 the family removed to Lowell. In May, 1861, he enlisted as "Fifer," in a military company raised in Lowell, but in despair of arriving at distinction "whistling on a stick" he sought other fields for fame and, at the expiration of 90 days, responded to a call as leader and instructor of a regimental band for the 2d Mich. Cav., Frank Sylvester, Band Master. They wintered at Benton Barracks, and ill health compelled him to apply for a discharge the following spring. Aug. 15, 1863, he re-enlisted and was enrolled one of the first musicians in Custer's Band, 1st Brig., 1st Div. "Kilpatrick's" Cavalry, Charles H. Axtell, Band Master. The latter returned home the following December, on recruiting service, and Mr. Balcom was detailed in his place. At the opening of the spring campaign of 1864, Gen. Grant closed communication between Washington and the front, and Mr. Axtell waited, like Micawber, on one side of the bar while the band on the other "tooted" its way through every engagement of the brigade from the Wilderness to City Point, where Mr. Axtell resumed his post. Mr. Balcom shortly after was sent to New York Hospital to be treated for rheumatic neuralgia. A few weeks after he was sent home on a furlough, and later on was transferred to the new Harper Hospital, at Detroit. Four months after he was discharged from the service. In November, 1865, he opened a jeweler's store in this village, associated with E. W. Haxley. Mr. Balcom has been engaged in teaching music since he was 10 years old, and is well known as a composer and arranger of band music. He came to this county in 1858, and was married in 1860 to Augusta Carpenter. They have one child—George A., who is learning the jeweler's business with his father. In 1876 Mr. B. went to California for his health, returning in 1878.

W. R. Blaisdell was born in Orange Co., Vt., in 1830. He is the son of Joseph S. and Anna (Turner) Blaisdell, both natives of Massachusetts, and of English lineage. They settled in Barry county in 1835. In 1855 Mr. B. came to Lowell, and carried on an extensive and prosperous business as tinsmith and hardware merchant, selling out in 1862, because of failing health. He bought a small farm and has a neat and substantial residence. He was married in 1852 to Eliza M. Campbell, a native of New York, of Scotch descent, born July 29, 1832, in Erie county, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Blaisdell, having no children, have devoted much time and money in caring for and providing a home for destitute orphans. Mrs. B. is a member of the Congregational Church. Her husband is an out-and-out Republican.

C. D. Blakeslee, wagon manufacturer, was born in Canada in 1830. His parents, Enos S. and Deborah (Rouse) Blakeslee, were of German descent, born respectively in New York and Canada. He labored 18 years at the carpenter's trade, which he has pursued at times since the age of 22, alternating with his present calling. He is engaged a portion of the time superintending the men on his farm. His shop has been in operation six years, and his business includes repairing, jobbing, etc. He came to Lowell in 1862; was married in '61 to Harriet Yeatman. They had four children, only one of whom is living. Mrs. Blakeslee died in 1873. Mr. Blakeslee married in 1874 to Mary Ferky, a native of Michigan. They have two children.

Sylvester Brower was born in Monroe Co., N. Y., in 1832. His parents, Z. H. and Elizabeth (Goodwin) Brower, were natives respectively of New Jersey and

New York, the former of Holland Dutch ancestry, the latter of English descent. They came to Keene, Ionia Co., in 1841, where Mr. Brower, of this sketch, was trained in the common schools. In 1864 he moved to Lowell, where he has pursued his vocation as a contractor and builder of brick and stone work. A great number of the best brick buildings here and in Ionia county were constructed by him. He is at present engaged in superintending the work on a brick block in Lowell village. He was married in 1854 to Alida J. Young. They have one child—Lilly May.

W. M. Chapman, son of Milton J. and Mary (Packard) Chapman, was born in Oakland Co., Mich., in 1855. His father was a native of New York, of English ancestry; his mother of Michigan, of Scottish descent. He acquired his education by his own efforts chiefly, and is engaged in teaching. He was married in 1879 to Eliza Weeks, of Ohio, and they have a daughter—Gladdys, born March 1, 1880. Mrs. Chapman commenced a successful career as teacher, when 17, in Ohio. She has taught three years in Michigan, in Lowell. Both are members of the Congregational Church.

La Fayette Chase was born in Ontario Co., N. Y., in 1824. His father, Rev. Amos Chase, a Baptist minister, was a pioneer in Western New York and in Kent Co., Mich. He was an itinerant preacher in both States. His mother, Mary (Sheppard) Chase, was a native of Connecticut. Mr. Chase, of this sketch, and his father's family came to this county in 1844; the first four winters he taught school, farming during the summer; the latter business he followed in the town of Ada, until 1854, when he bought an interest in a flour and saw mill in the tp. of Cannon: to this business was also attached a wagon factory. In 1869 he sold out his farming and other business, and opened a general store at Ada; 1871 moved to Greenville, Montcalm Co., traded there four years, and in 1875 moved to Lowell and opened his present business. Mr. Chase has seen the Grand River Valley in its primitive state, when Grand Rapids was only a hamlet and the village of Lowell had no existence even in man's imaginations. He was a pioneer school-teacher in this county: is accustomed to meet men who were his scholars that are gray with age and ripe with experience. He was married in 1857 to Margaret M. Moffitt, a native of New York, of English descent. They have had five boys, three of whom are living—George M. is practicing medicine in Schoolcraft; Emmet E. is engaged in the bakery business with his father, and Lewis S., the youngest, is attending school. Mr. and Mrs. Chase are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Chase was Sabbath-school Superintendent 17 years in succession in Ada; has served in the same capacity in Lowell, where he has been Deacon many years.

C. E. Clark, of the Lowell Woolen Mills, was born at Elgin, Ills., in 1853. He is the son of C. A., founder of the Lowell woolen mill, and Maria (Abbott) Clark, natives of Ohio, who emigrated West and located in the northern part of Illinois. In 1867, Mr. Clark, sr., moved to Lowell, and the same year built the Lowell woolen mill. In the sketch of these mills, given in the review of the manufacturing industries of Lowell, the enterprise of Mr. Clark is noticed.

William S. Coleman, hardware merchant, was born in Rochester, N. Y., in 1855. His father, William E. Coleman, died, leaving his son, 14 years of age, the sole support of his mother and sister. The fact that besides discharging the duties thus devolving on him he has accumulated means to establish himself in an honorable and lucrative business position is sufficient to mark his character as one worth the consideration of other young men with their future lives before them to make or mar. At 26 Mr. Coleman is senior partner in a substantial and well-established business enterprise. In 1871, he engaged as clerk with Enos & Bradfield, hardware merchants of Lowell, remaining three years, when he attained a position in a Detroit wholesale hardware establishment, where he remained four years, then returned to Lowell and formed present partnership. The firm of Coleman & Thomas opened out business September, 1880; are doing an extensive business in hardware. Mr. Coleman is a Republican in politics, is an independent thinker, and liberal toward the opinions of others.

Marcus D. Court, farmer, sec. 16; P. O., Lowell; was born in Wayne Co., N. Y., March 10, 1844, and is a son of Earl W. and Malinda Court, the former a native of Cayuga Co., N. Y., born April 24, 1806, and the latter a native of Onondaga Co., N. Y., born Feb. 5, 1823. Marcus was reared on a farm, and Sept. 16, 1861, enlisted as a soldier in Co. B, 75th Reg. N. Y. Vol. Inf. He participated in the following battles, viz.: Corney's Ridge, Port Hudson and Sabin Pass, where he was taken a prisoner, and was confined in prison 10 months, after which time

he fought at the battle of Cedar Creek and other engagements, numbering 14 in all. Dec. 8, 1864, he was honorably discharged, and then he returned home and in 1869 he came to Michigan and located on his present farm.

Aug. 7, 1870, he was joined in marriage to Frances L. Dewey, born in Wayne Co., N. Y., Feb. 26, 1848. Three children were added—Earl W., born Aug. 27, 1876; Chas. H., born May 3, 1879, and an infant, born Aug. 12, 1881. Mr and Mrs. Court are members of the U. B. Church, of which society Mr. C. is Class-leader. Mr. C. is a Republican in politics, and he and his brother, John H., own 79 acres on sec. 16. Mrs. Court's parents were Charles J. and Sarah (Barber) Dewey, both of Wayne Co., N. Y.

Augustus Dake, proprietor of the Dake House, was born in Canada, Oct. 29, 1819. He is son of Augustus and Deborah (Bull) Dake, the former born at Hartford, Conn., and the latter in New York, both of English descent. Mr. Dake was educated in the public schools of the Dominion, and was trained on a farm. He has been much of a traveler and has experienced all the changes of fortune. In 1850 he went to California, where he spent sometime. In 1862 he made a second journey to the Golden State, when he engaged in mining and speculation. He has seen himself the possessor of \$150,000. In 1869 he returned to Michigan and commenced business as a hotel-keeper in Kalamazoo, in which calling he has been mostly engaged since. After several changes he located at Lowell, where he received a liberal proportion of the patronage of the traveling public. His long experience as a landlord has eminently fitted him for his business. He was married in 1842 to Lucretia Swain, born in New York. They had four children, Theo. S. (living in San Francisco), Chancy R. (resident of Nevada), Charles A. (Ionia, Mich.) and Sara A., living at home. Mr. Dake's second wife was Mrs. Esther (McLane) Young.

Mr. Dake commenced the hotel business in the town of Wheatfield, Niagara Co., N. Y., in 1847, and has been, with the exception of four or five years, engaged in the same business ever since, at various points.

E. T. Denny, blacksmith, was born in New York in 1850. His parents, Joseph W. and Adelia (Degan) Denny, were natives of Canada, of French descent. He went to school in New York, and has worked at his trade since he was 17 years old. He was married in 1871 to Louisa Dennis, and they have three children—Bertha May, Otto Ray and Cassa Leone. Mr. Denny came to Lowell in 1864 and opened a shop, where he has since done all varieties of business incident to his calling. His shop is on Water street. Mr. Denny has recently added to his business a carriage and wagon shop, connected with which he does general job work and repairing.

James S. Dougall, grain dealer, was born in New York in 1843. His parents, Thomas and Elizabeth (McMaiten) Dougall, were both of Scottish descent. He was educated at an academy in New York, and has been occupied a large proportion of his life in his present business. He came to Lowell in 1872, and was married in 1874 to Helen McLain, a native of Vergennes. They have one son—Homer A. Mrs. Dougall is a member of the Congregational Church. Mr. Dougall's father was a farmer, and he was brought up to the same vocation. He enlisted in 1861, in the 44th N. Y. Reg. Vol. Inf., Co. H; the regiment known as the "Ellsworth Avengers." He was in the seven days' battles with McClellan, and was taken prisoner at Malvern Hill and sent to Libby. He was wounded, his foot having been torn completely off by a cannon ball. His regiment was made memorable by the circumstances of its formation, being composed of men from every portion of the grand old Empire State, which sent a recruit from every town and ward to make up its numerical strength of 1,076 men, none of whom were less than five feet eight inches in height.

Rev. D. L. Eaton, Congregational clergyman, was born in the town of Ashburnham, Worcester Co., Mass., July 4, 1822. His parents, Josiah and Polly (Read) Eaton, were natives of Wales, but came to America before the birth of their son. Mr. Eaton received a thorough practical education at Oberlin College, where he finished his preparatory course in 1845, and in 1847 graduated with honor from the Theological Department of the University of Ohio. He was converted at the age of 17, and united with the Congregational Church. Previous to his entering upon his studies, he was engaged in the manufacture of a variety of chair, known as the Boston rocking-chair. His ministerial work was begun at Oakwood, Oakland Co., Mich., and he has a record as a fearless, outspoken soldier in the service of Christ, and in the vicinity of his present home has done

much to advance the cause to which he so early pledged his energies and abilities. The temperament of Mr. Eaton is such as to invest his solemn calling with an atmosphere of cheerfulness, and he attracts devoted friendship by his warm, hearty interest in the well-being of society. Mr. Eaton commenced his labors in Oakland county in 1847, where he continued eight years. He preached in Livingston county four years, and came to Lowell in 1860. He was obliged to relinquish the duties of his calling for a time, when he resorted to the Northern woods for rest and freedom from mental toil. He has been twice the pastor of the Congregational Church at Lowell, but is at present supplying pulpits elsewhere, mentioned in the Church records of the county. He has been interested in the political progress of his country, being first identified with the Whigs and later with Republicans. His first wife was Helen, daughter of John Look, a pioneer of Lapeer county, who died in 1853, leaving a daughter, Charlotte, now Mrs. S. E. Parrish. He married the second time Octavia Richards, only daughter of Arba Richards, M. D. She was born at Wales, Erie Co., N. Y., in 1837. Mr. and Mrs. Eaton have two children—Alice and Roy. Mrs. Eaton is a lady of culture, familiar with books, and is quietly literary in her habits and tastes.

William J. Ecker, manufacturer, was born in 1834 in Ontario, Canada, Niagara Co. He is the son of Peter and Catharine (Philips) Ecker, of German descent, natives respectively of New York and Pennsylvania. At the age of 13 Mr. E. began to work at his trade—carpenter and joiner—which he has steadily pursued, until he has become an extensive contractor and builder, operating with a considerable corps of assistants. He came to Lowell in 1855, and ranks among its pioneer element. In 1873 he formed a business connection with his present partner, and started a planing-mill, supplied with all the facilities common to such enterprises, and are carrying on extensive operations in planing, matching, and re-sawing window and door frames, sash and blinds and moldings. The firm style is Mason, Ecker & Company. Mr. Ecker enlisted in 1863 in the 6th Mich. Cav., Co. M, under Captain Harvey Vinton, and saw active service in several well-known engagements, among them the Battle of the Wilderness. He was injured severely by his horse falling, and received a pension until five years ago, when he received his claim. He was married in 1856 to Jane A. Pearsall, a native of Michigan. They have had four children—Frank R., Mary C., Ida J. and Will (deceased).

William H. Eddy was born in New York in 1832. His parents, Edward and Susan M. (Hills) Eddy, were natives of New York, descended from English ancestors. He attended the common school in his native State, where he learned the cooper's trade, which he has connected with numerous other branches of wood-work, being a natural genius. He was a soldier in the war for the Union, and served in Co. C, 50th Reg. N. Y. Vol. Engineers. He was promoted to Sergeant, and was in the service from his enrollment in 1862 until the surrender of Lee, without a day's illness. He settled in Lowell in 1866. He was School Director while the new school-house was being built, and has always taken an active part in educational matters. He interested himself in the rejuvenation of the Public Library, and his exertions and influence have increased its capacity to about 500 volumes. He is quite proud of his title of "Stepfather of the Library." He was married in 1854 to Martha Fox, born in 1832 in Rome, N. Y., of German and English descent. They have three children living—Franklin D., Minnie B. and Jessie M. The son is married and is Railway Postal Clerk on the Michigan Southern railroad. Mr. and Mrs. Eddy are members of the Baptist Church. He has been Deacon 12 years.

E. A. Forman was born in Wayne Co., Mich., April 5, 1838. His parents were natives of New York, of Dutch descent. He was educated at the Agricultural College at Lansing, and learned the trade of a harness-maker in the city of Jackson. In 1861 he enlisted in Co. D, 5th Mich. Inf., but was discharged the next year for disability. Recovering his health he re-enlisted the fall of the same year in Co. A, 23d Mich. Inf. He was elected Sergeant, and was successively promoted to the position of Orderly Sergeant, Quarter-master Sergeant, 2d Lieutenant Co. B, 23d Reg., and 1st Lieut. Co. A, which station he held until the close of the war. In 1868 he came to Lowell and worked at his trade seven years as a journeyman, and two years after operated as principal in the same direction, when he formed a business relation under the style of Aldrich & Forman, for the purpose of engaging in butchering. They have a most attractive place of business and are driving a brisk and prosperous trade.

J. B. Goodsell, dentist, Lowell, was born at Bath, in the State of New York. He is the son of John and Matilda (Nash) Goodsell, both natives of New York. His father was born in 1800, and is of English descent, and settled in Vergennes, where he is still living, the oldest man in the tp., and with all the activity of middle life. He still manages all his business and has charge of his large farm, which he has transformed from forest into fruitful fields. Dr. G. studied in the common schools and attended select school in Grand Rapids, where he began the acquirement of his profession in the office of Dr. Brown, at Lowell, and graduated at the Wisconsin Dental College in 1881. He began independent practice at Laingsburg, Mich., in 1869, which he prosecuted successfully nearly nine years. He practiced at Mt. Pleasant two years, and then transferred his business to Lowell. He is laudably ambitious in his chosen work, which he pursues industriously and satisfactorily to his patrons. In 1865 he was married to Mary E. Davis, and has two children, a son and daughter, Lizzie Valtina, born 14th of February, 1869; and John O., born March 23, 1862.

Robert Graham was born in England in 1828. He is the son of Robert and Catherine (Robinson) Graham. His father died when he was about three years old. His mother lives in Lowell with a second husband. He came to Detroit, Mich., in 1850, in 1852 went to Ypsilanti, and in 1854 he came to this tp. and bought 160 acres of land south of Lowell village. He chopped on his land winters and worked at Grand Rapids summers at his trade as house plasterer and builder, in which he was a much more than ordinary proficient. He has made his business very profitable and owns a valuable business block in the village, besides 80 acres of land, and has partially retired from active business. In 1862 he sold the farm, and formed a partnership with Isaac N. White, in the boot and shoe business at Lowell, having the postoffice in connection. During all the years of the Rebellion Mr. White was Postmaster and Mr. Graham acted as deputy, having an equal interest.

He was married in 1863, to Emma E., daughter of Carter Post, a leading citizen of this county. From this union there were three children. Mrs. Graham died in 1873, and in 1875 he married the widow of Edwin P. Shaw (*nee* Elizabeth Fuller). They have one child. Mr. Graham is at present identified with the National party. He has served as Justice of the Peace; as Village Trustee, five years; and as School Director, six years; and is now acting as the Street Commissioner of Lowell village.

A. B. Grant, M. D., Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon, is a native of Columbia, Herkimer Co., N. Y., and was born Jan. 15, 1849. His father, David Grant, was born in the same tp., and was from German parentage. He died in Spring Arbor, Jackson Co., March 7, 1873, and was by occupation a farmer. His mother was a native of Otsego Co., N. Y., and was a descendant from Roger Williams. She still survives. The Doctor is the youngest of a family of seven children, two being dead. Dr. Grant received a common English education, and taught school in Jackson Co., Mich. He received his medical education at Cleveland, Ohio, and Detroit, Mich. He has held the office of Corresponding Secretary of the Homeopathic Medical Society of the State of Michigan for the past three years. He practiced his profession at Lyons, Ionia Co., Mich., until October, 1878, when he succeeded Dr. Amos Walker, and located permanently at Lowell. Nov. 19, 1873, he was married to Miss Ada C. Fellows, daughter of John A. Fellows, of Sandstone, Jackson Co., Mich. Her father is a native of New York, and a well-to-do farmer, living six miles west and north of Jackson city. Her mother, Laura Janette Emery, is a native of Vermont, and daughter of Dr. John W. Emery, a surgeon of more than ordinary prominence in earlier years, and now a resident of Paw Paw, Mich., being over 80 years of age. Dr. and Mrs. Grant have two sons—Burdette F., born July 4, 1875, in Sandstone, Jackson Co.; and Heman E., born Nov. 13, 1878, in Lowell. The Doctor and lady are members of the Congregational Church, of Lowell.

J. C. Hare was born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., in 1843. His father, Daniel Hare, was a native of England; his mother, Ann (Martin) Hare, was born in Ireland. His education was obtained in the common schools, and early in life he fitted for his vocation as marble-cutter, which he has pursued with marked success. In 1873 he opened business on a considerable scale in Lowell, operating alone until May 14, 1881, when he associated with him W. F. Sandle. He was married in 1866 to Catherine Curry, a native of Canada, of Scotch and English parentage. Miss Blanche Hare is their only child.



W L McEarty

Sylvester P. Hicks, attorney, and collection and loan agent, was born in Michigan Jan. 15, 1844. His parents, John and Jane (Winegar) Hicks, were natives of New York, of English and German descent respectively. He studied at Kalamazoo College, and graduated with honor in 1867. He is a thorough classical scholar, and at 16 won the Sherwood prize in declamation. He was engaged three years in the High School of Douglas, Allegan Co., Mich., and seven years in the same position in Lowell. He has a State certificate granted in 1870, signed by Oramel Hosford, State Superintendent at that time. He enlisted in 1861, but his father refused consent and his enrollment was nullified. In '62 he enlisted in the Mich. Cav., and after the general mustering out of cavalry in '63 he enlisted as a marine in the U. S. Navy, where he continued until the close of the war. He was on the flag-ship "Black Hawk" when it burned. The band, of which he was a member, jumped 36 feet to the water with the loss of but one man. In the land service he was under Gen. Hancock. He was married Jan. 2, 1871, to Emma Dwight, born in Massachusetts, of English descent. Mrs. Hicks belongs to the Baptist Church.

Hon. Milton B. Hine was born in Meredith, Delaware Co., N. Y., in 1828. He is the son of Demas and Sally (Noble) Hine, natives of Connecticut, and of English descent. He was educated in the common school and the Delaware Literary Institute, at Franklin, N. Y. By occupation he is a farmer, as was his father, though he was a practicing physician. Dr. Hine had three sons, in whose interest he came to Kent county in 1845, to locate homes for them, and he purchased three tracts of land. All these sons are now business men in Lowell. In 1847 Dr. Hine removed his family to this county, and the same year Milton Hine and his brother, M. N., also came. The former settled on sec 30, in Cannon tp., where he lived until 1880. The farm includes 238 acres of land, most of it in a high state of cultivation. It is stocked with thorough-bred short-horn Durham cattle and fine grades of sheep. He has 105 acres in another part of the tp., making an aggregate of 343 acres. He has been President and Treasurer of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co., of Kent county, since 1871, and is Grand Master of the Patrons of Husbandry, also Sir Knight Templar in the Masonic fraternity. In the fall of 1878 he was elected to the Legislature from the 25th Senatorial District on the Greenback ticket, and served his term with honor to himself and credit to his constituents. In 1880 he placed his lands in charge of his son-in-law and went to Lowell with the intention of retiring, but not finding rest in idleness, he entered business life as a dealer in boots and shoes. His firm is known as Hawk & Hine and is doing a profitable business. He was married in 1850 to Polly Ann Hartwell, of New York, and has two daughters, both married and living in Cannon. Previous to the organization of the Greenback party Mr. Hine was a Democrat. He is respected by all parties as a man of sterling integrity and spotless record. Mr. Hine died Sept. 1, at his home in Lowell, after an illness of about four weeks, of typhoid fever.

Martin N. Hine, brother of the preceding, Assistant Cashier of the Lowell National Bank, was born in 1829 in Delaware Co., N. Y. He was educated in the schools of his native county and in the high schools of this State. He learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed until 1863, when he embarked in the drug business and changed three years later to engage in mercantile operations, continuing five years. He came to Michigan in 1847, locating in Cannon tp., and to Lowell in 1855, and has seen the village grow from a few houses to its present proportions, himself aiding in its progress by the erection of several buildings. He owns a comely and substantial residence in the north of the village. He is Director and stockholder of the bank where he acts as Assistant Cashier; has made his own financial success. In politics he is a Democrat. He was married in 1855 to Lucy J. Tilton, a native of Massachusetts. They have three children—George, eldest son, graduated from the medical department of Michigan University in 1881; Frank W., second son, graduated from the law department at Ann Arbor in 1881, and entered the law office of Stewart & Sweet to acquire the practical part of his chosen profession. They have one daughter, Nellie J. Mr. Hine is satisfied that, in giving his sons the advantages of the best schools, he has made the wisest possible application of his money for their good. He has two brothers in active life in Lowell, whose sons are also in business here, and the name is numerically and substantially represented. Mrs. Hine died Aug. 18.

C. D. Hodges, liveryman, was born in Vergennes in 1846. His parents, Sylvester and Martha (Gould) Hodges, were born in New York, of Irish parentage. He

attended the common schools of Kent county and the High School at Lowell. He is the owner of 80 acres of land (sec. 20), Lowell, and pursued the calling of farmer until 1880, when he opened a livery. He keeps 14 good horses. He was married in 1868 to Eliza Perrin. He enlisted in the 5th N. Y., "Col. Ellsworth" (Reg.) and was discharged at the close of the war. Mr. H. is a Democrat in politics.

Fred. H. Hosford was born Oct. 11, 1848, in Ohio. His parents, Franklin H. and Amelia (Dimock) Hasford, were born respectively in Massachusetts and New York. He was educated at Oberlin College, and took a course in 1879-'80 at the Grand Rapids Commercial College, and has made teaching one of the pursuits of his life. He has taught 19 terms in Kent county, and had a considerable experience elsewhere; has had a successful and satisfactory career as an instructor. He votes with the National party. He came to this county in 1868 and located in this village. He was married in 1873 to Mary A. Stevens, a native of New York. They have three children—Clarence E., Cora L. and Edna B. Mr. Hosford is at present engaged with John Giles & Co. as bookkeeper.

Samuel Houghton was born in Portland, N. Y., in 1839. He is a son of Henry Seymour and Elizabeth (Betts) Houghton, natives of New York, of English descent. He was educated in an academy, in Western New York. He enlisted in 1861 in the 17th N. Y. Inf., was detailed as clerk in the Adjutant General's office in Washington, and remained as clerk in the War Department 18 years, when he resigned on account of failing eyesight. He settled permanently in Lowell in 1879, and purchased a farm of 80 acres, on sec. 30. He finds the life of a farmer a pleasant one and is endeavoring to make his place a model in every particular. He was married in 1863 to Louise A. La Monte, born in New York, of English ancestry. They have four children—Albert S., Florence J., Walter C. and Frank L. Mrs. Houghton is a member of the M. E. Church; Mr. H. is a Republican.

Matthew Hunter, retired farmer, was born in England in 1821. His parents, Robert and Mary (Green) Hunter, came to America in 1828, and settled in New York, coming to Kent county in 1855. His father was born in 1804, and is still living at Lowell. Matthew came to Lowell in 1856, and settled on sec. 20, where he owns 104 acres of land well improved. He spent 16 years in Canada, five of which were devoted to lumbering and running a saw-mill. With this exception his life has been spent in agriculture. Mr. Hunter was married in Canada in 1846, to Mary Farmer, born in 1829, in Canada, of English and Irish parentage. They are Baptists by religious profession, and have eight children, viz.: Robert, William Grant, Sarah, Alice, Ida Caroline, John E., Willard M. and Walter A. (twins), Ulysses. The first four are married. The men of the Hunter family are stalwart and athletic, most of them being above medium size. They are of gentlemanly bearing, and the families represent the best class of society. All are in fair circumstances. Mr. Hunter, of this sketch, is a brother of Squire Robert Hunter.

Chandler Johnson, retired farmer, was born in 1820, in Onondaga Co., N. Y. He is the son of Nathaniel and Lidia A. (Chandler) Johnson, and a remote relative of Zachariah Chandler on the mother's side. She was born in Woodstock, Windham Co., Conn. Mr. Johnson was educated in the common schools of New York, and at the Fredonia Academy. In 1870 he settled in Lowell village, but has not engaged in anything permanently; has engaged somewhat in speculative enterprises with fair success. He owns one-half interest in the Music Hall block. He is a Republican, and in New York held nearly all tp. offices. He was married in 1846, to Eliza Frost, of New York. They have four children: George C. is a carpenter and joiner in Lowell; Ellen is the wife of Arthur Hill, a hardware dealer in Corry, Erie Co., Pa.; Nathaniel F. has a grocery and provision store in Nebraska, and Andrew B. is engaged in the same business in Lowell.

Simon Kiel, farmer on sec. 19, was born in Holland in 1824. His parents were Evertt and Regina (Ponberg) Kiel. He was educated in Holland, and there learned the trade of carpenter and pursued it from the age of 15 to 25. He then came to America and settled in Waterloo. He was married in 1854 to Eliza Darrow, a native of New York, of English descent. They have four children—Anna R., Mattie C., Edward Evertt and Nellie E. Mr. Kiel commenced farming in 1856, and in 1861 changed his peaceful occupation for that of a soldier. He enlisted in the First Vol. Reg. of Mich. Engineers and Mechanics, at Grand Rapids, and served three years and three months, seeing considerable active service meanwhile. He is a Republican, and owns a farm of 80 acres. Mr. and Mrs. Kiel are members of the M. E. Church. The parents of Mrs. Kiel were James B. and Calesta (Gates) Darrow, of Seneca Co., N. Y.

Arza H. King was born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., in 1816. He was born and bred on a farm, and was educated in the common school. He went to West Brighton, Monroe Co., when about 21, and worked on the farm of his maternal grandfather, A. J. Booth, who owned a considerable tract of land bordering on the city of Rochester. He was married in 1841 to Delilah, daughter of Henry and Mary (Woodward) Garter, and sister of Judge Garter, of California. The same year they came to Michigan, and in 1850 located in Lowell (then Danville). Here Mr. King built a hotel, where he was a popular and successful landlord for a number of years. He then bought a farm in Grattan, and five years after sold it and moved to his present residence in Lowell, where he and his wife expect to spend the remainder of their lives. Both are samples of hale, cheerful, well ordered mature life. Mr. King is a "solid" Democrat, and in Ionia county held the office of Treasurer seven years; was also Tp. Clerk.

Francis King was born in Livingston Co., N. Y., April 30, 1820; he is a son of James and Amanda (Treat) King, the former a native of Massachusetts and of English descent, and the latter a native of New York and of German descent. They removed to Genesee county, this State, in 1845, where they remained until their death. They had seven children, Francis being the youngest of the family; he was brought up as a farmer, which business he continued to follow until he was 20 years of age, at which time he went into a dry-goods store as clerk; one year afterward he was engaged in the foundry machine shop in the city of Flint seven years; during the same time he was in the mercantile business; he then sold out his interest and bought a farm and attended it six years, a part of the foregoing time in partnership with Dr. E. G. Gale. In 1858 they dissolved partnership; in 1860 he emigrated to Kent county and settled in Ada tp. and went into the general mercantile business for two years; then came to Lowell and went into the hardware and carriage and wagon manufacturing business for about nine years, since which time he has been engaged in lumbering. The present firm is King, Quick & King, the latter being a son of Francis. They have three steam saw-mills, and are doing a very extensive business, employing as high as 60 men and paying out as high as \$3,000 a month for expenses.

Mr. King, the subject of this sketch, has done a great deal for the building and improvement of Lowell. He was married in the city of Flint in 1845, to Laura Brown, who was born in Livingston county, N. Y., July 14, 1824, a daughter of Chancy and Rebecca Brown, both natives of New York and of English descent. They emigrated to Genesee county, this State, in 1836, where they remained till their death. They have had four children, two living—Francis T., born April 2, 1856, and Helen B., born Oct. 24, 1867. The deceased were Helen B., born Jan. 10, 1852, and died May 24, 1863; and George, born Nov. 11, 1853, and died Aug. 12, 1855. Mr. King started in the world penniless, but by industry, economy and good management he has acquired a large property. He is a thorough business man. We give his portrait in this work.

F. T. King, of the firm of King, Quick & King, manufacturers and dealers in lumber and shingles, was born in Genesee county, in 1855. His father, F. King, is well known as a business man of extended reputation and marked success. F. T. King is the only child and has been more or less associated with his father's business interests from his school-boy days. He naturally acquired the habits of an active business man, and in 1881 entered the firm as junior partner. They are operating four mills, two lumber and two shingle mills, one situated in Greenville. The capacity of the Lowell lumber mill is about 35,000 feet per day; the shingle mill turns out 40,007 per diem. The Greenville mill is about the same capacity.

John Kopf, manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of cabinet work, was born in Germany in 1828, and emigrated to America in 1848. He learned the cabinet trade at the age of 12. He worked at his trade 14 years in New York and Massachusetts, and came to Lowell in 1855. He began his business on a small scale, engaging chiefly in the manufacture of chairs by hand. His interests have increased proportionately to his energy and pluck until it includes three partners, the firm being known as Kopf, Hill & Task; twenty men are constantly employed, and the transactions include both wholesale and retail trade. The saw-mill, planing-mill and wood works are managed by Mr. Task, the finishing and shipping by Mr. Kopf, and the local sales department and bookkeeping by Mr. Hill, who has had an extensive experience in commercial matters. Mr. Kopf was married in 1853 to Mary Jane Langs. They have eight children—Ella E., Crissie, Seigle, Gertrude, Myrtle, Edith, Alice, and Charles H. In politics Mr. K. is a

Republican; is a Sir Knight Templar. In addition to his shops he owns a small farm and a house, which he built at an expense of \$2,000.

Wallace Langs was born in the city of Jackson in 1850. He is the son of William and Mary (Dunn) Langs, the former a native of Pennsylvania, the latter of Livingston Co., N. Y. He is a self-made man and has a good business education obtained wholly by his own efforts. His present business is in furniture and as funeral director, for which he is eminently fitted by a large experience in cities. He was married in 1881 to Alice J. Beach, born in Ada in 1848. Mr. L. engaged as a clerk 13 years with John Kopf. In 1879 he went in'o business with Mr. G. Kopf, which relation existed until July, 1881, when H. H. Shepard bought his partner's interest. The name of the new firm is Shepard and Langs. Mr. Langs is a Republican.

Edmund Lee, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in England in 1827. He is son of Edmund and Alice (Platt) Lee. He was educated in the State of New York. In 1853 he went to California, and after a stay of a few months proceeded to Australia, where he accumulated a sum of money in the gold mines sufficient to give him a respectable start in the world. He has been a great traveler and has seen much of the world. He was married 26 years ago to Janette A. Miller. They have three children—Flora A., Frank M. and Harry H. Mrs. Lee is a member of the Congregational Church. Mr. Lee is a Democrat. He came to Kent county in 1859, and engaged 14 years in Lowell village in mercantile pursuits. He has been Supervisor, and owns 160 acres of land in a state of advanced improvement.

J. Q. Look, druggist, was born in Lapeer county in 1847. His parents, John and Charlotte (Hopkins) Look, were natives of New York, of English descent. They were among the pioneer settlers of this State. Mr. Look, sr., is still living in the village of Lowell, and is past 80 years of age. Mr. Look, of this sketch, was educated in the High School of Lowell, and was engaged in clerking a number of years, during which time he bent his energies to the acquirement of the technical details of his business, and he is thoroughly conversant with every branch pertaining to his interests as a chemist and druggist. In 1870 he opened business for himself, where he is now established, in Union block. He carries a stock of drugs, standard chemicals, druggists' sundries, fancy goods, etc., worth about \$6,000. He is reliable in his prescription department, and consequently deservedly popular. Long experience, accuracy and promptness in his business relations have secured his substantial success. He was married in 1877 to Amanda Blain. They have one child—Eddie.

Cyreno Loveland was born in Erie Co., Ohio, in 1837. His parents, Luther and Lucy Wickham, were natives of Connecticut, of English descent. He acquired his education at Oberlin College, in his native State. He was married in 1857 to Mary A. Stark, a native of Seneca Co., N. Y., of English and Irish descent. They have two children—Robert F., born in 1858, and Ralph J. B., born in 1867. They came to Kent county in 1866, and settled on sec. 27, in Lowell tp., where they own a good farm. Mr. and Mrs. Loveland are members of the United Brethren Church, of which he has been Class-Leader, Steward, Trustee and Sunday-school Superintendent. He is a Republican in political views.

J. B. Malcom, M. D., was born in Canada in 1837. His parents, James Henry and Alvira (Fairchild) Malcom, were natives of Scotland. The Doctor received his literary education in Canada, and studied for his profession at Philadelphia Medical College, taking his diploma in 1867. He followed teaching for a time in Canada, came to this State in 1861, and commenced practice in Ada in 1862. He was married the same year to Abby L. Odell, a native of Vergennes. They have two children—Belle, born in 1863, and Fred A., born in 1865. Politically, Dr. Malcom is a Democrat. His religion is the Golden Rule. He is an earnest and liberal thinker, agreeable in conversation, a great reader, and centers a large proportion of his interest in his children, who are receiving the advantages of a good school. He has made a financial success of the practice of his profession, and is the proprietor of 540 acres of land, and owns a substantial residence and other property, in Lowell and vicinity. He is gradually giving place to younger physicians, relinquishing almost wholly to them that portion of his business which demands attention in the night.

George W. Mallory, M. D., was born in Wayne Co., N. Y., Dec. 14, 1826. His parents, Azariah and Azuba (White) Mallory, were natives of Berkshire Co., Mass., the former of Dutch, the latter of Swiss lineage. He was educated at Albion College, and pursued his medical course at Starling Medical College, Ohio, grad-

uating in 1851. He practiced in Hillsdale, and six years subsequently in Jackson county. After two years professional labor in Illinois he came in 1871 to Lowell. He has some specialties, among which is a diphtheria remedy, very nearly amounting to a specific. He has made considerable progress in a financial sense, his cash balance being but \$10 when he established himself in Lowell. He was married in 1861 to Minerva C. Simpson, a cousin of Gen. Grant. She died in 1864, leaving one son—Henry C. He married Matilda M. Powell in 1866. They have one child—Jacob C. Dr. M. has been identified with Republicans until the prevalence of National principles, which he adopts.

N. L. McCarty (deceased) was born in 1836 and died in 1878 7th November. He was the son of John and Sarah McCarty, natives of Canada, who settled in Keen, Ionia Co., in 1849. Early in life Mr. McC. went to California, where he managed a wheat ranch of 1,000 acres. He came to Lowell in 1866 and engaged in the grocery trade. He was foremost among the enterprising citizens of the town, his executive abilities placing him in the front ranks. He was a Republican and a Sir Knight Templar. His estate amounted to \$47,000, inventoried property. His first wife was Almedia Pinckney, who died in 1868. He was married Jan. 6, 1869, to Nellie J. Fairchild, a native of New York, of Scotch descent, born in 1843; four children were born—Loyal Nathaniel, Aug. 22, 1870; Mary Alice (deceased), March 6, 1873; Ernest Jay, Jan. 3, 1875; and Nellie Almeda, Jan. 17, 1877. Mr. McCarty was among the first to build a brick business block in the village of Lowell, and marks of his enterprise, in various ways, remain for generations of the future to copy after and imitate. We give on another page a portrait of Mr. McCarty.

H. Nash, manufacturer, was born in Hainby, Steuben Co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1836. He is the son of Ira and Juda Ann (Fero) Nash, both natives of New York, the former of English and the latter of German descent. They came to this county in 1845, and are both living in Lowell. Mr. Nash, sr., was born Aug. 11, 1804, in Butter-nut, Oswego Co., N. Y. Mr. Nash was educated in the common schools of Kent county, and was for many years by occupation a farmer. He disposed of 80 acres of land in Vergennes, and in 1867 commenced manufacturing in Lowell. He employs seven men summer and winter, manufacturing the Lowell ax, Mattock's mill picks, also a general line of "log-running" tools, pond poles, cant hooks and pevy handles, the celebrated Lowell pevy being a specialty. He also does general repairing of agricultural tools, etc. He has been agent for the American Express Company four years. Politically his views are with the National party. He was married in 1858 to Hannah E. Vandusen, a native of Dumfries, Ontario, Canada, daughter of Alfred Vandusen. She was born Aug. 13, 1837, and came to Michigan in 1838. Besides his manufacturing establishment Mr. Nash owns three vacant lots and four lots with houses, in Lowell.

Rev. Charles Oldfield, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Lowell, was born in England in 1834. He is the son of John and Anna (Fields) Oldfield, and was born in the same house as his father, and, singularly, a house leased continuously for a long period by the family. They emigrated to America when their son was very young. He received, in part, his education at Wheaton College, Illinois. His father was a farmer, and the early years of his manhood were spent in the same calling. His conversion took place at 17, but he did not commence ministerial work until 24 years old. He was ordained at Adel, Dallas Co., Iowa, Sept. 23, 1859. He began preaching at Sac City, Sac Co., Iowa, continued there three years, then received a call and took charge of the Church at his former home, at Downer's Grove, Ill. After four years' work there he was called and officiated as Pastor of the Church at Cedar Springs, Kent Co., Mich. Here his labors covered a period of four years, when he came to Lowell, staying two years, when he returned to his old charge at Cedar Springs, remaining eight years, and in the fall of 1880 again took charge of the Baptist Church at Lowell, of which he is the present Pastor. Mr. Oldfield was married at Waterloo, Iowa, April 22, 1857, to Miss Lucy A. Bicknell, a native of Berkshire Co., Mass., and of English extraction; her family have their genealogy back seven generations. They are in direct line of kin to Zachary Bicknell, who settled in Weymouth, Mass., in 1635. Mr. and Mrs. Oldfield have two sons—Carson J. and William C. Mrs. O. is a zealous promoter of missionary work.

Daniel Oliver, miller, was born in Sheffield, England, in 1834. He is the son of David and Sarah (Ripley) Oliver. He acquired his education and trade in his native country. He came to Lowell in 1872, and was employed by W. W. Hatch

until he disposed of his mill property to Messrs. Stiff & Stiff in June, 1881, and continues in their employ. He was married in 1855 to Sarah Oldfield, a native of England. They have two children—Alice Amy and Albert D. The father, mother and children belong to the M. E. Church. Mr. O. is Republican in politics.

Milton M. Perry, of Lowell, was the oldest of three sons of William R. and Mary W. Perry. He was born Oct. 23, 1836, at Sparta, Livingston Co., New York. When at the age of 16 years his father and family moved to Moscow, Hillsdale Co., Mich., where they all engaged in farming. In the spring of 1854, while in his 18th year, he commenced and taught his first school in Quincy, Mich. He taught in district schools winters, and attended school summers and autumns at Ypsilanti Union Seminary, under President Joseph Estabrook, and at Hillsdale College until the year 1861, when he commenced teaching in graded schools. He was employed as Principal of the Lowell Union Schools for the years 1862, '63 and '64. During the winter of 1865-'66 he attended law lectures at the State University at Ann Arbor. July 20, 1866, he formed a law partnership with the Hon. T. J. Slayton, which partnership continued about two years. Since his dissolution with T. J. Slayton he has continued in the law, real estate and insurance business in Lowell, Mich. In November, 1868, he was appointed Assistant United States Assessor of Internal Revenue, to succeed his uncle, C. R. Perry (deceased), and retained the office until the law creating the office was repealed. He became a permanent resident of Lowell in 1862; has held different township offices most of the time since; was a member of the Common Council of the village of Lowell six years, and a member of the School Board 15 years. Since reaching the age of 21 years he has been an active Republican worker, and has been a member of the County Republican Committee for four years last past.

L. J. Post was born in Westbrook, Conn., in 1847. He is son of J. C. and Julia A. (Manwaring) Post, both of English descent; the former a native of Connecticut, the latter of Rhode Island. He attended the common school and is by occupation a farmer. He settled in Lowell in 1858, on sec. 14, where he still resides, and owns 120 acres of land well improved, and has a substantial house, built at a cost of \$1,800. For several years he has devoted his attention to raising potatoes. His crop in 1880 amounted to 2,300 bushels, and in 1881 had 20 acres planted with that vegetable. He was married in 1868 to Ella C. Carter, a native of Savannah, N. Y., of English extraction. They have three children—Zeno, Wilber and Audie. Mr. and Mrs. Post are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Post has been Sunday-school Superintendent for many years, is a Republican in politics, and is one of the most enterprising and energetic citizens of the tp.

The parents of Mrs. Post were Charles B. and Calista (Sheldon) Carter, now of this tp., where they settled in 1855.

William Pullen, merchant, was born in England in 1830. His parents, Richard and Mary (Ticknor) Pullen, left England for New York in 1844, and in 1847 settled in Pontiac, Oakland Co. His father was a tailor, and he learned the business in his shop, and first pursued it as an employment in Rochester, N. Y. He worked four years in Pontiac, and during 10 years was cutter in a shop in Grand Rapids. He went to Cannonsburg, and opened a store for the sale of general merchandise, and in 1866 opened business in Lowell. His stock is estimated at \$10,000, and comprises full lines of hats, caps, boots, shoes and clothing. His character is markedly frank and decided. His candid manner and straightforward business methods make him very popular. He was formerly Republican in political views, but latterly adopts Greenback or National principles. He served as Tp. Clerk in Cannon, and in Lowell as Village Treasurer and Trustee. He was married in 1855 to Mary Jane Wiley. Of six children four are living—Elizabeth, Ella, William and Annette. Mrs. P. is a member of the M. E. Church.

Reuben Quick, manufacturer and dealer in lumber and shingles, was born in New York in 1834. He is son of Martin S. and Mary (Devina) Quick, both natives of Auburn, N. Y., and of Dutch descent. His education was obtained in the Empire State, where he was engaged some time as a carpenter and joiner, and learned the business of a pattern cutter in a foundry. He came to Lowell in 1855, and worked as a carpenter until 1862, when he enlisted in the 26th Reg. Mich. Inf., under Captain Avery. After seven months' duty as a private soldier he was appointed Regimental Commissary Sergeant, and was afterward promoted to a Lieutenancy. His health compelled his resignation in 1865. Mr. Quick, associated with Messrs. Pallison and Smith, built the saw-mill now owned by King,

Quick & King, in 1871. He has been financially successful in his business ventures, and is independent in his political acts, voting as judgment dictates rather than from party considerations. He was married in 1855, in Grand Rapids, to Jennie Barber, born in New York, of Dutch descent. They have three children—Charles, Burtie and Reuben E. The eldest son is bookkeeper for King, Quick & King. Mr. and Mrs. Quick are connected with the M. E. Church.

Arba Richards, M. D. (deceased) was born March 30, 1803, in Hartford, Windsor Co., Vt. He graduated from Castleton Medical College in 1830, and practiced his profession at Wales, Erie Co., N. Y., eight years. He located in 1839 in the tp. of Vergennes, where he performed the offices of a physician in addition to the care of his farm until 1858, when, on account of failing health, he changed his residence to the village of Lowell. He came to the "Western Wilderness" at a time when "pioneer service" was demanded in nearly every calling in life, and Dr. Richards responded untiringly and unselfishly to professional claims upon his attention; courageously braving all kinds of weather, traversing great distances, holding himself in readiness for duty at all hours of the day or night, making his way frequently through dense forests by paths marked only by "blazed" trees, often performing gratuitous service in the midst of all these perplexities, and unable, until long after his medical knowledge imperatively decreed cessation from toil, to refrain from answering the call of the suffering. In character he was singularly straightforward and conscientious. He became a Christian in early life, and his whole career was a marked fulfillment of the "law of Christ." He was zealously radical in all his views, but free from bigotry, and generously tolerant of the opinions of others. He read voraciously and assimilated to a wonderful degree; and though his mind was a storehouse of well-arranged knowledge, he was ever a student eager to keep pace with the progress of the day. He was married in 1835 to Emily Kelsey. Their only child—Octavia—is the wife of Rev. D. L. Eaton. Dr. Richards died in 1870. Mrs. R. survives him.

George W. Rouse, blacksmith, senior member of the firm of Rouse & Shanley, was born in 1851, in Canada. He is son of Julius and Eliza Jane (Birdsill) Rouse, the latter born in Canada. He learned his trade in his native province at the age of 17, and came to Lowell in 1873. He is a Democrat.

J. C. Scott, hardware merchant, was born in Oswego, N. Y., in 1828. He is the son of John and Mary (Conger) Scott. His father was a native of England, and his mother is also English by descent. Mr. Scott came to Michigan with his parents in 1844, and located in Grand Rapids. He worked at the trade of his father (sash-maker) until 16 years old, when he learned the trade of brick-mason, which he pursued successfully until 1854, working on contracts as master after the first four years. In 1855 he was married to Olive Littlefield, a native of Ohio, and of English lineage. She is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Scott received no educational advantages beyond those afforded by the common schools. In 1866 he came to Lowell and commenced his present business, of which he has made an honorable success. Starting with about \$2,500 in stock, he now carries one estimated at \$10,000. Politically he is a Republican, and has officiated as Village Trustee, also as President of Lowell.

William M. Shanley, blacksmith, was born in Detroit, in 1847. He is junior member of the firm of Rouse and Shanley, and has worked at his trade from boyhood. He came to Lowell in 1878; is a Democrat.

Frederick Snyder, son of Joseph Snyder, was born in New York in 1849. He was educated in the common schools, and reared on a farm, where most of his life has been spent, adding to his agricultural duties some ventures in the lumber trade. In 1870 he went West as a scout, in the interest of an English mining company. He returned in 1873, and located on a farm in Vergennes. He has a saloon at Lowell, and in the season operates threshing machines; is an expert in the latter business, which he has carried on seven years. At present is running two threshers.

D. C. Spring, Assistant Postmaster, was born in Greene Co., N. Y., in 1848. His parents, Edmond Y. and Mary (Lake) Spring, were natives of the same county, of English descent. He obtained a fair education at the common schools of his native place, and entered active life as a dry-goods merchant at Denham, N. Y., and finally went into the dry-goods business at Hersey. He came to Lowell in 1870, with a stock of goods. He was married in 1870 to Thekley A. Curtiss, born in New York, of English descent. They have three children—Mary E. E., Onetie and Garfield. Mr. S. is a Republican.

Martin Stiff, Lowell Mills, is the son of William and Elizabeth (Tunison) Stiff, and was born in 1835. His parents were natives of New Jersey. He was educated in the common schools of Oakland county. His father was a miller, and, to use his own expression, he grew up, as it were, "on a mill-stone." His reputation in his occupation is wide spread, his brand on a barrel of flour being a guaranty for its sale. In 1842 he took charge of a mill at Clintonville, and continued its management 14 years. He then bought the Holly Mills, which he operated 24 years, his transactions during the last three years amounting in the aggregate to \$900,000, or \$300,000 annually. Mr. Stiff is a Republican, and was at one time City Alderman in Holly, but never aspired to official honors. The brothers Stiff are best known for their attention to their business relations. Martin Stiff was married in 1860 to Myra Bantom, born in New Jersey. They have three children—Carrie May, Bertie Grant and Beulah Winnifred.

W. J. Stiff, Lowell Mills, brother of the preceding, was born in 1845. He was educated in the common schools of Oakland county. He learned his father's trade of miller which he has made the occupation of his life. In 1875 he bought a mill in Ionia which proved a profitable investment. He disposed of it in 1881, and bought a half interest in the Lowell Mills. He was married in 1867 to Lois A. Thompson. They have three children—Lulu Grace, Faydell and Roy Johnson. Mrs. S. is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Fidius D. Stocking was born Dec. 24, 1824, at Pontiac, Oakland Co. His father, Jared Stocking, was a wheel-wright by trade, and was known as a superior mechanic. He moved to Saranac, Ionia Co., in 1838, located at Grand Rapids in 1848, and died at Chicago in 1862. F. D. Stocking is perhaps better known in his old line of business than any other man of the same craft in the State. He has been an expert with the "fiddle" from boyhood, has been in demand in season and out of season wherever the disposition to "tread the mazy," as Dick Swiveller puts it, reigned dominant, and, presumably, the resonant echoes from Stocking's fiddle occupy more than a respectable proportion of illimitable space, where the scientists tell us all dispersed sounds are wandering. His remembrances of the foot-shaking incidentals would make an interesting volume. He has a sample invitation to a dance written at "Flat River" in 1848, by Mr. J. M. Matthewson, now a lawyer at Lowell, which is a curiosity. A pioneer dance possessed its own individuality, for it included everybody, irrespective of size, age, shape or position, and the incongruous assemblages, when the strenuous duties of the times made relaxation imperative, would cause the dainty beaux and belles who grace the "German" and glide in "Galops" to regard the experiences of their ancestors with respectful consideration. Mr. Stocking exhibits his fiddling account, aggregating from first to last about \$12,000. He has worked for \$6 a month and swelled his profits on duty nights, to \$34. He has lived in Lowell 40 years; was married in 1857 to Clarinda Robinson, a native of New York, born in 1831, and came to this State in 1835. She is a member of the "family Robinson" 44 of whom took passage for Michigan, in 1835, on one boat. One of Elder Eaton's first jobs in Lowell was tying the matrimonial knot between Mr. and Mrs. S. They have two children—Rodney D., born Oct. 23, 1863, and Addie May, born Aug. 24, 1864. Mr. Stocking has been operating for the last seven years as agent for the Watertown Fire Insurance Company with success.

Chester G. Stone, dry-goods merchant, was born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., Dec. 25, 1830. In 1837 his father located in Grand Rapids, where he built, in 1850, the first foundry. Mr. Stone was educated in the schools of Grand Rapids, and commenced preparation for a business life as clerk with Messrs. Rose & Covell, where he remained from the age of 17 to 27. His first business venture was in 1857, in Grand Rapids, as a dealer in boots and shoes, which he continued five years. The succeeding eight years he was clerk in a dry-goods house. He came to Lowell in 1866, and embarked in mercantile business, in which he has been successful. He ranks among the prominent citizens of Lowell, owning a third interest in 640 acres of pine land and a fine dry-goods store in the village. He was married Dec. 16, 1856, to Anna M. Noble. She is of English descent. They are the parents of five children, viz.: Frederic G., Arthur C., Jessie R., Henry A. and Chester A. Mr. Stone is a Republican in politics, and was elected President of Lowell in 1874, and officiated five years.

Irwell E. Strong, jeweler and engraver, Lowell, was born in the tp. of Northfield, Summit Co., O., Jan. 26, 1846. He was the oldest child of J. A. and Almena P. (Andrews) Strong, who were united in matrimony Aug. 8, 1844, in Hudson,



Dan W. Chappell

that county, the former at the age of 22, and the latter at 19. She was a daughter of Russel Andrews, of Rootstown, and he is a son of Elisha and Sarah Strong, who were born in Connecticut. Elisha Strong was born Dec. 28, 1785, and died in Claridon, Ohio, Jan. 18, 1861, aged 75 years and 20 days. Sarah Kellogg was born Feb. 21, 1788, and died March 5, 1860, aged 72. J. A. Strong and wife moved to Indiana in 1847, and returned to Ohio, Geauga Co., in the spring or summer of 1849, where they resided until the death of Almena P., July 9, 1853, after which J. A. resided in the tp. of Claridon, living with his second wife, until after the death of his parents, when he moved to Indiana in the spring of 1861, and from there to Vicksburg, Mich., in the fall of 1861. Here he resided 14 years, and then moved to Reading, Ionia Co.

J. C. Train, speculator, was born July 8, 1834, in Vermont. His father, Sylvester Train, was a native of Massachusetts; his mother, Lucinda (Willard), of Vermont. Mr. Train received a common-school education when common schools were more uncommon than now, his first experience being in Ionia county, where he attended a school taught by Mrs. Roxanna White, kept in her own house of one room, doing duty as school, dining, wash, bed, sitting-room, as well as parlor and kitchen, on occasion. It of course did not exhibit all modern improvements. School was dismissed for the preparation of dinner for the family. This structure afforded a satisfactory type of the log cabin of the day, both in architecture and purpose. Mr. Train has spent most of his life in Michigan, his parents moving here in 1840. Indian lads were his playmates, and where Lowell now stands his early memory sees it a wilderness without a human habitation. He was in Whiteside Co., Ill., about 10 years, and in 1867 came to Lowell and established a mercantile enterprise, which he abandoned 10 months after. Since 1868 he has traded in anything that presented fair promise of reasonable profit, and he buys almost everything in the way of traffic—farms, notes, mortgages, wool, horses, etc. He owns 300 acres of land, mostly under tillage; a warehouse, renting for \$1,000 per annum; a block on Main street, 70x71 feet, four stories high, built neatly and substantially of brick. He will complete a new business block the current year at an expense of \$15,000. He owns also three other stores on Main street. Mr. Train's thrift and spirit of enterprise are plainly evident in the strides of progress made by Lowell. He was formerly a Republican, but votes the National ticket. He is Supervisor of Lowell tp., and has been Village Trustee since 1877. In 1856 he was married to Elizabeth Warren a child orphaned from infancy and reared and educated by Charles H. Warren whose home is now with her.

John Walsh, saloon-keeper, was born in Canada in 1847. He is son of John Walsh and Mary (Murphy), both natives of Carlow Co., Ireland. He attended the common schools of the Dominion, and was reared a farmer, in which calling he has spent most of his life thus far. He is a Democrat. Came to Kent county in 1868, and worked by the month at lumbering and various kinds of business until he located at Lowell, which was in 1873, and has kept a saloon since. His premises are always in the best order, which probably is due in some degree to the fact that he is the largest man in town, and the class of men who toss things about keep quiet in his vicinity, from prudential reasons. He was married in 1874 to Johanna Howard. They have one child—Mary Frances.

Wm. J. Webb, M. D., was born April 29, 1850, in Milford, Delaware. His father, John Webb, was of English descent. His mother's maiden name was Elizabeth S. Truitt, of like origin. They were farmers, and William was brought up on the farm, where he lived till he was 17 years of age. Having a keen thirst for knowledge, quick intuitions, and a retentive memory, he passed a satisfactory examination and entered Wyoming Collegiate Institute, where he remained one year, and then spent three years in teaching. In 1872, still thirsting for a better education, he attended Milford Academic Institute to prepare for Amherst College, which he entered in 1873, but on account of ill-health he was obliged to leave in the following February. From here he returned to his home in Delaware, and the same year, 1874, commenced the study of medicine with Dr. J. O. Pierce, of Milford. In 1876 Dr. Webb entered the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Michigan. Here again his untiring energy was made apparent, for, besides standing at the head of the classes, he earned enough to pay his college expenses and purchase a well-chosen medical library. In June, 1878, he was honored with the doctor's degree, and the following October he settled in Lowell for the practice of his profession.

Dr. Webb is a Royal Templar, a member of the M. E. Church, and, politically, an unmistakable Republican. Such, in brief, is a sketch of a man who has, by the force of his own strong will, risen from a poor farmer boy to be respected in the community and an honor to his profession. He is a cultivated, genial gentleman whose acquaintance is a pleasure to all who share it; and his high professional standing, generous liberality, excellent social qualities and fine literary tastes, render him a general favorite. He is yet unmarried.

B. G. Wilson, contractor and builder, was born in 1832, in Sullivan Co., N. Y. He is son of Job and Sarah J. (Taylor) Wilson, natives respectively of New York and Connecticut, of English descent. He was educated at Kingston, New York, and learned the business of carpenter of his father. He ranks high in his vocation, sometimes working a corps of 30 men. A considerable number of houses in Kent and Ionia counties stand as testimonials of his skill. He owns several houses and lots in this village. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson were married in 1856, at Grand Rapids. They have six children—George L., Charles C., Sarah J., Warren L., Milan D. and Hattie May. Mrs. Wilson and all the children are musicians—two sons play in Hicks' Lowell band. Mr. Wilson and two sons old enough vote the Republican ticket.

John Wingler, grocer, Lowell, was born in 1846. He is the son of Joseph and Sophia (Freyermuth) Wingler, both natives of Germany. His father was born in Alsace (Ger.), and came to New York in 1840, engaged in farming, and went to Ohio in 1844. He received his education at the Western Reserve Normal School, Ohio, where he graduated with honor. He engaged about 18 months as a clerk, and in 1867 his parents settled in Lowell, where they still live. After teaching in Michigan two winters he engaged as a grocery clerk at Lowell, with John Giles. At the end of five years a partnership was formed under the style of Wingler, Bergin & Co., which continued a year, Mr. Giles withdrawing. In 1876 Mr. W. purchased his partner's interest. His business grew until he now has a corps of five clerks. His aggregate sales for 1880 amounted to \$70,000. His thorough knowledge of the details of his business, his experience and courteous deference to his patrons, have made his enterprise uniformly popular and successful. He has a limited wholesale trade in addition to his extensive retail transactions.

Charles Winks was born in 1840, and is the son of Amos and Deborah (Tabey) Winks, the former a native of Maryland, of German parentage, the latter born in New York, of English descent. Mr. Winks attended the schools of Kalamazoo and the Gregory Commercial School. He runs the nursery farm of J. D. and P. Husted, who carried on an extensive business. Almost the entire acreage (160) of the farm was devoted to the culture of shrubbery, and from 50 to 100 men employed. Since it came into the possession of Mr. Winks he has converted it into a stock farm, although he deals considerably in fruits, having upward of 20 acres in apples and peaches. He enlisted in 1862 in Co. M, 6th Mich. Cav., and was discharged in 1865. He acted as scout under Sheridan, and crossed the plains with Custer; was in a number of battles, and his horse was shot while he was leading a charge; was himself slightly wounded twice. He is a man of remarkably quiet temperament and appearance, quite the reverse of his stormy adventurous war record. He was married in 1868 to Sarah Jackson, born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1841. They have three children—Nina, born in 1870; Nellie E., in 1874; and Sarah Emma, in 1880. Mr. Winks was formerly a Republican, but is now an independent voter. He made his first start in the world in the employ of the Michigan State Fire Insurance Co., for whom he did business 13 years.

Edgar L. Wisner, miller, was born in New York in 1850. His parents, Marcus L. and Harriet E. (Warner) Wisner, were natives of New York, of German descent. They had two sons—Charles W. and Mr. Wisner of this sketch. His education was obtained in the common schools, and his business experience was principally acquired in the mills of Hatch & Crow, where he acted 10 years in the capacity of bookkeeper in the Forest and Lowell mills at Lowell. He is now owner of the former, valued at \$12,000, and does a large custom business as well as a considerable shipping trade. His thorough knowledge of the minutest details of his business enables him to manage it safely and successfully. His mill has a grinding capacity of 150 barrels daily, and he runs four sets of stones night and day. He was married in 1875 to Jennie L. Timothy. They have one daughter—Donna, born Aug. 1, 1879. Mrs. W. is a native of New York, and is of French and English descent.

L. D. Wood, D. D. S., was born in Malone, N. Y., May 25, 1854, and was the youngest of a family of nine children. His father, Nathan Wood, came originally from Vermont and was one of the early settlers in Northern New York. His mother, Laura Page, of English descent, was born in Canada, and died when the Doctor was eleven years of age, since which time he has taken care of himself. He attended for a short time the Normal School, at Potsdam, N. Y., graduated at the Ogdensburg Business College, and spent three years at the Dental College of the University of Michigan, where he received the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery in 1881. He is a member of the Michigan State Dental Association, in good standing. Dr. Wood located in Lowell, Mich., for the practice of his profession, in March, 1881. He is a young man of good address and strict integrity, of large business capacity, which, together with true devotion to his calling, and his untiring zeal for the cause of truth, combine to render him eminently successful as a dentist, as well as useful to the community in which he may live. Politically he is a Republican.

Fred J. Yeiter, brother of the next mentioned, was born in Ohio in 1838. He was educated in the common schools of Ohio, and trained to the profession of farmer. He settled in Kent county in 1865, and owns 80 acres of good land on sec. 20, Lowell. He was married in 1865 to Elizabeth Eberhart, also born in Ohio. They have seven children living—Catherine, George Frederick, Elizabeth Caroline, Jacob (deceased), Emma Matilda, Joseph Daniel and John David (twins) and Amos Benjamin. Mr. and Mrs. Yeiter are members of the M. E. Church, of which Mr. Y. has been Trustee.

Jacob Yeiter is a native of Germany, born in 1827. His parents were Jacob and Elizabeth (Oberly) Yeiter. He received a common-school education in the log school-houses of Ohio's pioneer period, where the traditionary teachers either yielded to the temptation of convenience or regarded with fear the significant epigram of Solomon to "spare the rod and spoil the child," for Mr. Yeiter was not spoiled by its sparing. The early years of his life were spent in carpentry, but he has since been occupied as a farmer. He was married in Ohio, in 1853, to Caroline Myers, born in Ohio, of German descent. They have seven children—John D., Elizabeth (Mrs. W. A. Reed, of Grand Rapids), Marion (Mrs. John B. Coppens), Frederick S., William W., Lewis M. and Clarence W. Mr. and Mrs. Yeiter have brought up their children with much care, and have reason to be proud of the enterprise of their sons. Mr. Yeiter came to Kent county in 1849, and settled in Lowell in 1853. He has been successful as a farmer, and owns 170 acres of land under good improvements. Himself and wife are members of the M. E. Church.

John Yeiter, brother of the preceding, was born June 5, 1825. His parents emigrated to America in 1832, and located in Crawford Co., O., where the father died and the mother still resides. In 1850 Mr. Yeiter came to Lowell, and bought 160 acres of wild land at 62 cents an acre, to which he has since added 120 acres. Although beginning with little but energy and industrious habits, Mr. Yeiter has made his farm one of the best in the tp., and has become independent. He was married April 4, 1840 to Mary Meck, a native of Germany, born March 26, 1825. They have five children—Elizabeth, Mary J., Joseph, Lydia and John W. Mr. Yeiter has been Commissioner of Highways. P. O., Lowell.

Joseph Wright, retired farmer, sec. 4, Lowell, was born in Dutchess Co., N. Y., in 1811. His parents, Thomas and Hannah (Jaycox) Wright, were natives of Putnam Co., N. Y. He attended the common school, and has been occupied as a farmer most of his life. He was married in 1835 to Cornelia Vandusen, born in New York, of German descent. They have three children—Austin is a farmer in Ionia county; Justice lives on sec. 4, Lowell, and is a farmer; Louisa married Mr. Shearer of Lowell. Mr. and Mrs. Wright are both Christians. Mr. Wright came to this county in 1840, and settled within about a mile of where he now lives. His farm contains 65 acres of choice land.

NELSON AND SOLON TOWNSHIPS.

NELSON TOWNSHIP.

The character of Nelson township is still primitive, notwithstanding the fact that it may be said to comprise three prosperous villages and a contented population of 2,599. Pine was formerly the timber of this township, and in the northeast corner were many large cedar and tamarack swamps. The soil, although in many places light, as the presence of pine denotes, is still very productive, particularly where beech, maple and other hard-wood trees are mixed with the pine. For fruit-raising this town promises to be one of the best in the county. Its streams are Black creek, in the northern part of the township, and Little Cedar and Big Cedar, in the western part. Pine lake is a fine sheet of water, covering some 100 acres on sections 26 and 35. On its southern shore was a saw-mill. Sand lake, immediately west of Sand Lake village and extending into Montcalm county, is a shoal lake, possessing some claims to the picturesque. In other days, when the land in the neighborhood is cleared of its pine stumps, this lake will hold a much higher estimation in the eyes of the villagers than it does at present. On the east side of the village are a few large ponds, one of which might be styled a lake. The saw-mill of Ware & Co. is located on the southern shore of the larger pond.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Scarce 30 years have passed since the present town of Nelson was a dense pine forest. Throughout its length and breadth the woods scarcely gave shelter or food to the denizens of the wilderness. To this place, in July, 1851, Wm. H. Bailey came and settled. John S. Jones moved into the township during the same year, and is said to have been the second settler. They were soon followed by John M. and Josiah Towns, Charles H. Leake, George Hoyle, George N. Stoddard, D. B. Andrew, and George Stout, H. M. Stanton, Riley Smith, Samuel Punches, N. R. Hill, John N. and Andrew S. Tindall, John and Elisha Dean, H. D. Streeter, James and Bradford Bailey, Joseph Wood and Thomas Almy, Simpson Anderson, Cyrus Stilwell, Harlow H. Stanton, Moses E. Ross, J. R. Smith, Church Bailey, Peter D. Buck, and Amos Bessey. Many of the wives of these settlers accompanied their husbands and aided in the building up of the township. Mrs. Charlotte Bessey, a lady of 78 summers, is still a resident of the town. Among the first patentees of the township lands were the following named persons: William Hartwell, section 5, Nov. 5, 1853; Smith Barrett, section 7, July 1, 1853; William H. Bailey,

section 8, May 17, 1851; John Baker, section 12, Nov. 6, 1854; Miles B. Dean, section 15, June 24, 1850; James Butler, section 20, May 26, 1853; George Dean, section 22, June 18, 1851; Mary Whitney, section 23, July 8, 1851; Edward Foot, section 32, Nov. 23, 1852; William D. Nicholson, section 34, Dec. 8, 1852; Orren Goble, section 33, Sept. 2, 1852, and John C. Beardslee, section 34, Sept. 30, 1853.

The first death in the township was that of Mrs. English, who deceased in 1852, and was buried in the center of what is now the public highway, near the Wood's homestead.

Mrs. Kelsey's daughter was the first white child born in the town, her birth having taken place in 1851. Before the close of that year — Pearson was born, being the first male child of the district.

The first marriage was that of Clayton Wood and Catherine Bailey. The ceremony was performed at Rockford in 1852.

ORGANIZATION, ETC., OF NELSON TOWNSHIP.

The first township meeting was held at the house of Charles H. Leake, April 2, 1855. The township was organized under authority given by the Board of Supervisors, Oct. 13, 1854, and the first meeting was presided over by Geo. N. Stoddard, John S. Jones and Geo. Hoyle, Inspectors, and Amos Bessey, Clerk of Election. George N. Stoddard was elected Township Clerk. Simpson Anderson, Samuel Punches, Cyrus Stilwell and Harlow H. Stanton received the full vote, and were elected Justices of the Peace. The Commissioners of Highways were Smith Barrett, elected for three years; H. H. Stanton, for two years; Moses E. Ross, for one year. The School Inspectors chosen were H. H. Stanton, for two years; Ithiel R. Smith, for one year. The Directors of the Poor elected were Church Bailey and Joseph Wood. The first Constables were Bradford Bailey, Josiah D. Towns, Amos Bessey and Peter D. Buck.

The officers elected since the organization of the township are named in the following list:—

SUPERVISORS.

George Hoyle.....	1855	David B. Stout.....	1868
Urias Stout.....	1856	H. C. Russell.....	1869
Adolph L. Skinner.....	1857-60	Mindrus H. Whitney.....	1870-75
Benj. F. DeCou.....	1861	David B. Stout.....	1876
Adolph L. Skinner.....	1862	Henry C. Russell.....	1877
Barton Eddy.....	1863	Albert D. Eldridge.....	1878
N. R. Hill.....	1864-67	John Berridge.....	1879-81

CLERKS.

Geo. N. Stoddard.....	1855	Moses Taggart.....	1869
Ithiel R. Smith.....	1856	Brownell S. Simmons.....	1870-71
Brownell S. Simmons.....	1857-62	R. Kromer.....	1872
Otis S. Bush.....	1863	Brownell S. Simmons.....	1873
Brownell S. Simmons.....	1864-65	Alfred V. Sliter.....	1874-75
Riley Smith.....	1866	Edward Grosvenor.....	1876-77
Henry M. Rudes.....	1867	Alfred V. Sliter.....	1878-79
Charles J. Hill.....	1868	Henry F. Hamilton.....	1880-81

TREASURERS.

Charles H. Leake....	1855-60	David B. Stout.....	1875
James L. Bailey.....	1861-62	Peter Haifley.....	1876-77
David B. Stout.....	1863-67	L. Wright Stiles.....	1878
B. F. De Cou.....	1868-69	James S. Corvin.....	1879
David B. Stout.....	1870-73	Henry C. Russell.....	1880-81
Theodore I. Phelps.....	1874		

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Samuel Panches, Simpson Ander- son, Cyrus Stilwell, H. H. Stan- ton.....	1855	B. S. Simmons.....	1868
Samuel Panches.....	1856	Edward Jewell, J. R. Squires....	1869
William D. Springham, Wm. Barkley.....	1857	J. R. Squires, Mindrus H. Whit- ney.....	1870
Thomas D. Streeter.....	1858	John M. McChesney.....	1871
Norman J. Painter, David B. Stout.....	1859	Nicholas R. Hill.....	1872
Brownell S. Simmons.....	1860	William Graham.....	1873
Riley Smith.....	1861	Jason R. Squires.....	1874
David B. Stout, Oscar L. Stuart...1862		Nicholas R. Hill, Edward Grosve- nor.....	1875
J. R. Squires, Samuel Panches...1863		Charles H. Miller.....	1876
B. S. Simmons, H. M. Rudes....1864		John Berridge.....	1877
W. C. Benjamin, H. M. Rudes....1865		Jason R. Squires.....	1878
J. R. Squires, N. R. Hill.....1866		Lyman H. Austin.....	1879
Asel B. Fairchild, Hermon D. Streeter.....	1867	Frank W. Hunter, Lyman H. Austin.....	1880
		Wellington Rasco.....	1881

SCHOOLS.

The school interest of the town has grown from a singularly humble beginning to magnificent proportions; with its districts and fractional districts, it now boasts of school property valued at \$27,825. The township contains 10 school districts (three of which are fractional), 1,029 children of school age, one brick school-house, six frame school-houses, and three of logs. The value of the school property is \$27,825; number of teachers, 27; amount paid teachers for the year ending June 30, 1881, \$3,882; total resources, \$11,880.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

The lumber-mill on sec. 22 was erected by its present owner, J. R. Squires, in June, 1874, at a cost of \$4,000. It then comprised a shingle-mill, which was operated in connection with the saw-mill till February, 1881, when it was removed to Marcelona, Antrim Co. The lumber factory employs on an average eight men, and cuts 15,000 feet per day. In 1880 it manufactured 10,000,000 feet.

The lumber and shingle factory, located on sec. 11, Nelson tp., owned and operated by S. L. Ware, was built in 1877, by Matthew Hart, and purchased by its present owner, in 1878. Employs in each department 12 men. Daily capacity in lumber, 25,000 feet; annual capacity, 2,000,000 feet. Daily capacity of shingle department, 35,000; manufactured in 1881, 3,000,000 shingles.

The shingle-mill on sec. 21 of Nelson tp. was built in October, 1880, by Z. B. Cheney, at a cost of \$3,500. It has a 30-horse-power engine, employs on an average 30 men, and manufactures 40,000 shingles daily. Manufactured in 1881, 9,500,000 shingles. The mill is superintended by J. A. Taft.

Sand Lake shingle-mill, located on the outlet of Sand Lake, was built in 1869, and was purchased by G. H. Barker, in October, 1878, at a cost of \$1,400. The industry employs 14 men, and produces daily 35,000 shingles. In 1881 the total number manufactured was 5,000,000 shingles.

The remains of four old mills still stand on the shore of the lake.

Ware & Olin's planing mill was built in 1879, by E. Ware & Co., and was purchased by the present owners in April, 1881. The engine is 30-horse power. The capacity of the mill is 60,000 feet per 24 hours. There are six men employed. Apart and from the regular shipping trade, the custom department of the mill produces many thousand feet of planed lumber per year.

SAND LAKE VILLAGE.

This nucleus of a prosperous village is located on sections 4 and 5, Nelson township, on the northern borders of the county. It is distant 25 miles from Grand Rapids, and 171 northwest of Detroit. The population of the hamlet in 1880 was estimated at 700. The three years which have elapsed since its incorporation as a village have worked great changes for the better. The manufacture of lumber is extensively carried on, there being no less than five saw-mills and three shingle-mills in the village and immediate neighborhood.

The Congregational, Adventist and Methodist societies have churches in the village. Its railroad facilities form an important factor in its progress. The G. R. & I. R. R. Co.'s depot is located there, and northward still is an office of the D., L. & N. R. R. The postoffice is administered by M. L. Swift. In the following table the names and occupations of the principal inhabitants are set forth :

George Barker, shingle manufacturer; Stephen Bitely, lumber and shingle manufacturer; Bradish Bros., boots and shoes; Mrs. M. J. Butler, millinery; F. Carpenter, shingle manufacturer; Homer L. Carter, furniture, etc.; Z. V. Cheney, shingle manufacturer; James S. Cowin, drugs, etc.; George W. Finch, jeweler and barber; E. C. Giddings, grocer; J. Gill, harness-maker; S. Hart & Son, shingle manufacturers; Hine, Wooding & Stone, lumber manufacturers; G. W. Jones, hotel; Lyman T. Kinney, shingle manufacturer; Oberhaltzer & Brackman, shingle manufacturers; Poland & Wenzel, shingle manufacturers; Miss H. Richmond, milliner; Russell & Beardsley, shingle manufacturers; Shattuck & Cain, general store; M. Sockerby, shingle manufacturer; M. Lewis

Swift, hardware, etc.; Oliver Taylor, lumber and shingle manufacturer; E. Ware, lumber and planing mill; Watkins & Ferry, flour and feed; Wyman & Carnes, lumber manufacturers.

The village was platted by the following named persons previous to its incorporation in January, 1879. The original plat was made for Robert I. Salisbury, R. W. Salisbury and Fred. P. Wetmore, July 22, 1871, by Wm. Thornton; the first addition for Emmer Ware, Aug. 19, 1872, by Riley Smith; and the second addition for Frank B. Seeley, Jan. 24, 1876, by William Thornton, surveyor.

The village was organized Jan. 1, 1879, with Peter Haifley, President; John Berridge, Recorder; T. I. Phelps, Treasurer; W. H. Brooks, A. D. Eldridge, W. Kronkbright, Jerome Dickerson, M. L. Swift and Abner Sheets, Trustees. Those men held office from January until March, 1879, when the first annual meeting was held in accordance with the provisions of the Act of the Board of Supervisors. The officers elected since that period have been: 1879—Peter Haifley, President; John Berridge, Recorder; T. I. Phelps, Treasurer, E. D. Eldridge, M. L. Swift, W. Kronkbright, J. E. Goul, Abner Sheets, H. F. Hamilton. 1880—Abner Sheets, President; John Berridge, Recorder, T. I. Phelps, Treasurer; J. E. Goul, W. Kronkbright, F. H. Olin, D. A. Hecox, H. L. Carter, H. F. Hamilton, Trustees. 1881—J. E. Goul, President; John Berridge, Recorder; T. I. Phelps, Treasurer; F. H. Olin, J. S. Cowin, S. J. Latimer, W. S. Gill, Wellington Rasco and W. H. Brooks.

The Methodist Episcopal church building was erected in 1875. Among its original members here were the Barker, Dodge and Grant families, Mrs. Goff and Mrs. Crabb. The building is located north of the public square, and is very creditable to the society.

The Congregational church was built in 1878-9. The society was organized by Rev. Mr. Redcoff in 1878. Rev. Mr. Carinduff succeeded him, and he in turn gave place to the present pastor. The church edifice, like that of the Methodists, form a high testimonial to the zeal and energy of the small congregation.

Many other sects of the Christian Church exist here without houses of worship.

The Sand Lake Lodge, No. 240, I. O. O. F., was organized Sept. 10, 1874, with the following charter members: Wm. Graham, W. F. Stuart, F. W. Allen, Mindries H. Whitney, Peter Haifley, Chas. A. Greene, J. C. Symonds, Oscar Johnson, J. V. Crandell, Alpha Pangborn. The charter officers were: S. A. Pangborn, N. G.; S. Hartt, V. G.; W. F. Stuart, Sec.; H. L. Carter, Treas., and W. S. Gill, D. D. G. M. The present membership is 52.

LOCKWOOD

was settled as recently as 1870, by a few lumbermen; to-day it is a hamlet with a population of 125. Its location on the G. R. & I. R. R., 22 miles north of Grand Rapids, was favorable to its advancement during the great lumbering era; and now that the pine woods



C. S. Ford M. D.

have almost disappeared, the same railroad will still continue to tend to the progress of agricultural industry, which is steadily growing. The principal industry of the hamlet is L. H. Austin's saw, lath, and shingle mills. A general store is operated by T. J. Sheridan & Co., while a grocery store is kept by Mrs. E. Avery. Packard and Austin are wholesale dealers in manufactured lumber, and L. A. Austin is postmaster.

Cedar Springs village is partly in Nelson township. The section line forms the principal business street, and may be said to divide the village equally between Solon and Nelson.

For a full account of this village see a few pages further on, and for personal sketches of citizens of Nelson township, see after the history of Solon township, next following.

SOLON TOWNSHIP.

The lands of this township may be termed the northern plateau of Kent county, being the summit between the Grand river and Muskegon river valley. It is composed mainly of high table lands, somewhat flat in portions, especially in the east and southeastern parts of the township, but more undulating or rolling in the central and western portions. About two-thirds of its area was originally a pine forest, much of it as valuable pine as was to be found in the county. In many portions, however, where pine is the prevailing timber, beech, maple and oak are interspersed, and a quality of soil is found far above the average of pine lands in value for all agricultural purposes; in short it is found in many cases to be the best quality of wheat land, yielding 30 and even 40 bushels per acre in some instances.

A half dozen small lakes, varying in size from ten to one hundred or more acres, are to be found in the township. Among these is one sometimes known as Lapham lake and Long lake, which is in the southwest corner of the town. Lapham lake has no outlet. One and a half miles east of this, on the northwest corner of section two, is a large, flowing spring, known as Crandall's Spring, which is the source of the west branch of Duke creek. The stream flows southeasterly through three lakes, known as the Chain of Lakes; the first being on the line of sections two and three; the next near the center of section two; and the third on the south line of two and partially on seven. This stream then flows a little east of south, to the north part of section 24, where it unites with the east branch, which rises in Jordan lake, on section one, flows out into Nelson, where it receives some additional water, and again enters Solon at the southeast corner of section 12. At the junction of these two streams Wellman & Co. constructed a dam in 1856, at a cost of \$1,000, with the intention of erecting a large saw-mill, which, however, was never built. From this point Duke creek flows in a southwesterly direction across the township, and passes out on section 30 into Tyrone; it is supplied by several small streams, the largest of

which comes from a small lake near the center of section 14, and flows into the main creek on the north side of section 28. This stream has been much used for running logs to the Rouge, and thence to Grand river. Cedar creek has its head waters in section 20, Nelson, flowing thence southwesterly through Cedar Springs to the confluence with the Rouge river in section 20, Algoma.

THE FIRST LAND-BUYERS AND EARLY SETTLERS.

Among the patentees of the township lands were the persons named in the following list, with the number of sections which they located, and the date of entry: Sarell Wood, section 18, June 24, 1850; Joel Parker, section 19, June 22, 1852; Morgan Allen, section 23, Oct. 12, 1853; Peter Van Every, section 26, Oct. 21, 1853; Peter Wilson, section 31, Sept. 14, 1853; Anna M. Gillespie, section 33, Nov. 22, 1854; George Leathers, section 36, April 18, 1853; Moses E. Ross, section 36, April 29, 1853; Ebenezer Sanford, section 5, July 29, 1853; Aloney Rust, section 7, June 12, 1852; George W. Farr, section 9, Sept. 27, 1853; and Ransom C. Luce, section 12, April 21, 1854.

Tradition divides the distinction of making the first settlement within the limits of this town, between Mr. Beals and Mr. J. M. Rounds, who located within its limits during 1854. About the same time three brothers, John, Martin, and Robbins Hicks, from Ohio and Indiana, settled within its limits. J. D. Watkins located in 1855. About the same time, Edward Jewell, John E. Roys, Andrew Fluent, Munson Robinson, Obadiah Smith, Ansel Rogers, and many others came in.

The persons named in connection with the first town meeting may be termed with propriety the pioneers of Solon, as they settled here in the pine woods, while yet the district was robed in its primitive wildness.

ORGANIC.

The township of Solon was organized in 1857 by the Board of Supervisors, who authorized the setting off of town 10 N., of Range 11 W., from Algoma. The first meeting was held at the house of Walter Rowe the first Monday in April, 1857, when R. W. Jewell, Edward Jewell, and Martin Hicks were appointed Inspectors of Election; John E. Roys and Martin Hicks, Clerks; and R. W. Jewell, Moderator.

For several years the town meetings and elections were held near the center of the town, at school-house No. 2, until the year 1865, when the township headquarters were removed to the village of Cedar Springs. A meeting of the township Boards of Solon and Algoma was held May 12, 1857. Smith Lapham, Morgan Allen and Charles Hartman were representatives from Algoma; Edward Jewell, E. W. Jewell and John E. Roys represented Solon. The settlement between the new and old township resulted in

granting one-fourth of the highway fund, \$158.23, to Solon; six dollars from the library fund, and one-fourth the number of books in the town library, valued at \$18.75. Sept. 16, 1865, the question of granting \$5,000 aid to the G. R. & I. R. R. was brought before the people of the township, when, 41 votes being the entire number recorded, were cast in favor of the subscription.

The names of the township officers elected since organization are as follows:

SUPERVISORS.

Edward Jewell.....	1857-8	Reuben W. Jewell.....	1867
Nicholas R. Hill.....	1859	Mindrus H. Whitney.....	1868
Edward Jewell.....	1860-1	Asel B. Fairchild.....	1869-71
Nicholas R. Hill.....	1862	Benj. Fairchild.....	1871
Edward Jewell.....	1863	Edward Pryce.....	1872-7
Edward Pryce.....	1864	Asel B. Fairchild.....	1878-9
O. P. Jewell.....	1865	Oliver R. Lewis.....	1880-1
John J. Dean.....	1866		

CLERKS.

John E. Roys.....	1857-8	Benj. Fairchild.....	1872-3
Martin Hicks.....	1859	Hiram L. Brace.....	1874
Wm. P. White.....	1860-1	D. C. Lyle.....	1875-7
Edward Pryce.....	1862-3	Edward E. Riely....	1878
John H. Jacobs.....	1864	D. C. Lyle.....	1879
M. J. Clark.....	1865	E. J. Roys.....	1879
Edward Pryce.....	1866-9	W. P. Skinner.....	1880
James H. Maze.....	1870	Alonzo Pelton.....	1881
Leander E. Morris.	1871	W. H. Cornell.....	1881

TREASURERS.

John D. Watkins.....	1857	Isaac M. Clark.....	1873
Jeremiah McDonald.....	1858	Edward J. Roys.....	1874-8
Cyrus F. Coon.....	1859-60	Ransom E. Wamsley.....	1879-80
J. D. Clark.....	1861-4	Isaac Corey.....	1881
Wm. S. Johnson.....	1865-72		

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Andrew Fluent.....	1857	E. Pryce.....	1869
Munson Robinson.	1857	A. B. Fairchild.....	1869
Obadiah Smith.....	1857	W. W. Johnson.....	1869
David Forest.....	1858	John Thelgo.....	1870
Nicholas R. Hill.....	1858	James Clark.....	1870-71
Edward Pryce.....	1859	C. S. Ford.....	1872
Nicholas R. Hill.....	1860	Geo. Hoyle.....	1872
M. H. Whitney.....	1861	A. B. Fairchild.....	1872
M. J. Clark.....	1862	Edward Pryce.....	1873
Edward Pryce.....	1863	N. F. Slawson.....	1873
Chester S. Ford.....	1863	Newell F. Slawson.....	1874
C. S. Ford.....	1864	John C. Chapman.....	1875
J. A. Champlin.....	1864	C. S. Ford.....	1876
J. L. Clark.....	1865	Nelson Mabie.....	1877
R. W. Jewell.....	1866	John Chalmers.....	1878
R. E. French.....	1866	N. F. Slawson.....	1878
Geo. Hoyle.....	1867	John C. Chapman.....	1879
Jeremiah Lawrence.....	1867	C. S. Ford.....	1880
C. S. Ford.....	1868	H. H. Slawson.....	1881
C. S. Ford.....	1869		

TOWNSHIP SCHOOLS.

The reports of 1880 point out the number of children belonging to school district No. 1 to be 32, instructed by a corps of three teachers, who received \$150 for eight months labor. The building is a frame, valued at \$500. District No. 2 claimed 72 children, under three teachers, who received for eight months' labor \$194.50. The school property is valued at \$700. The children belonging to No. 3, number 58, presided over by two teachers, who received \$200 for nine months' services. The school property is valued at \$1,000. No. 4 is attended by 24 pupils, of the 35 children of school age in the district. Two teachers were employed for six months in 1880, to whom the sum of \$160 was paid. The school property is valued at \$300. The pupils belonging to No. 5 district, number 89. Three teachers presided over this school from time to time, who received \$186.

District No. 1 was organized in 1858, and a small frame house erected, which was used until 1860, when a good frame building was erected, at a cost of \$600. It is located one and one-half miles west of Cedar Springs, on the north side of section 35.

District No. 2—Solon Center—was organized in 1858, and a small log house erected. In 1869 a nice frame building was erected on the southern corner of section 16, at a cost of \$700.

The school-house is really an ornament to the district, and, in fact, to the township, showing, as it does, that the people of Solon are wide awake, and understand the effect of good educational advantages on the growth and prosperity of a new country, and are willing to provide for the comfort of their children.

District No. 3 (fractional with Nelson) was organized in 1860, and a small log house was erected, which stood on the west side of section 13, near the residence of A. B. Fairchild. This has been replaced with a pretentious school building.

District No. 4 (fractional with Algoma) was organized in 1869. In the spring of 1870 a nice little frame house was erected at a cost of \$250, located on the southwest corner of section 29, four and one-half miles west of Cedar Springs, on the C. S. & M. State Road.

District No. 5 was organized in 1866, and a frame house erected the same year on the west side of section 11, at a cost of \$180.

The village school of Cedar Springs was completed in 1872, at a cost of \$20,000. It was dedicated to the uses of education Jan. 1, 1873, and forms a monument to the laudable efforts of the people in the cause of education. In the history of Cedar Springs reference is made to this school, and again in the school statistics of Nelson the figures, from the report of Sept. 5, 1881, are given.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

I. E. Goul's shingle mill, in Solon township, was purchased by him in March, 1880. The capacity of the mill is about 40,000 shingles per day. The concern gives employment to 25 men, and forms one of the leading industries of the northern townships:

Other mills have been established from time to time, each of which had its part in the drama of settlement. A number of the manufacturing concerns mentioned in the history of Cedar Springs are within the boundaries of Solon.

CEDAR SPRINGS VILLAGE.

In the settlement of Cedar Springs the old-time idea of selecting an Indian camp ground for a village site was revolutionized, and a new American community formed where the aborigines feared to dwell. Cedar Springs was then a dense forest, rich in its huge pines, and wealthier still in its groves of hardwood. Both forest and grove fell beneath the woodman's ax in a few short years, and in the clearing grew up a village, which gives promise of advancement. Though the woods may, in a short time, disappear, yet the rich soil of the neighborhood holds rewards for the husbandman; and though the lumber industries may vanish with the forest, new industries, now unconceived, will spring up, breathing, as it were, a new life into the people--urging them to wonder why the true resources of the land remained unknown so long.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

The village was first platted for Nicholas R. Hill, April 7, 1860, by Henry Yates, Surveyor. An addition was made for John Smith, jr., July 8, 1861, by William Thornton, and one for Enoch Hinman, Dec. 31, 1869, surveyed by John B. Colton. On April 24, 1871, William Thornton platted an addition for Fanny P. Fairchild, Samuel Scudder, Enoch Hinman, J. G. Wait, Cyrus Stilwell, and Lucy A. Oldfield. The last addition to the village was platted by Dorr Skeels, Sept. 22, 1875, for Theodore Nelson.

Cedar Springs is located on the line of the G. R. & I. R. R., 20 miles north of Grand Rapids, and 178 west by northwest of Detroit. The district was settled in 1855 by Robbins Hicks, and incorporated as a village in 1871. This business center of the northern townships is named from the fine springs, bordered by a cedar grove, in the vicinity. It owes its existence, as a village, to no Providential distinction, but to the will of two men who said here should be a village; here be a country seat, and a business center. Prof. Everett states: "One of these men is the same N. R. Hill who now dispenses justice in the village he has founded, and who smilingly walks the streets as though he knew he was appreciated—a man whom sinners fear and whom saints respect. As he is still in his prime, we will not write his eulogy. But the day may come when, as in venerable age he takes the air, the Cedar Springers will doff their beavers as he passes along, recognizing the sagacity that pointed to the location, the wisdom that fostered the rising place, and the modesty that did not name it Hilopolis. The other father of Cedar Springs is Benjamin Fairchild, who platted the part of the village that lies in the township of Solon. He was very influential in getting settlers and in securing the railroad. We are

sorry to record the fact, that in those operations, instead, as he should, of making a fortune, he lost one. But as long as Cedar Springs has an existence, Fairchild will not be forgotten. These two men, having determined that a place should arise on their land, platted their swamp, and invited occupation by giving alternate lots to those who would build. The few wise ones looked on, put their thumbs on their noses, and winked with the left eye. But they knew, as the railroad was coming north, a place must be built up somewhere about there; it might as well be in their swamp as anywhere. By giving lots or selling for a song, and giving credit for that, they accomplished their end. Cedar Springs is a place, but those who founded it have to work for a living."

Few people located at Cedar Springs until the railroad was completed to that place, in 1867. For a time it was the terminus; and it sprung immediately into importance. Mills for the manufacture of lumber sprung up as if by magic, in the region around; and the lumber interest, centering there, became immense. It is now a lumbering town; there were 45 saw-mills within five miles of the village in 1878. This lumber found its exit by the railroad, and was tributary to the business of Cedar Springs.

Depending on lumber, the place will continue to prosper as long as the lumber lasts. It will by that time be, like Ionia, the central place of a region,—the market town; and, as they confidently expect, the county seat of a new county, whose center is about there. They have failed thus far to secure the new county, but probably will in time succeed.

Considering the short existence of Cedar Springs as a place of any importance, we cannot but commend the public spirit that has established her excellent graded school, and erected her noble school-house—perhaps the best in the county out of Grand Rapids; that has built her two churches—the Baptist and the Methodist; and that is so persistently pushing the project of a new county.

As recently as 1866, the nearest railroad depot was that at Grand Rapids. In that year the trade and professional interests were represented as follows: Anmond, A., blacksmith; Brown, William, carriage maker; Buck, Myron, saw-mill; Clark, M. J. & Co., general merchants; Cooper, W. S., boot and shoe maker; Collins, J. B., druggist; Day, J. J., cabinet shop; Eddy, B., carriage-maker; Eddy, Mrs. M. A., milliner; Fairchild, B., hotel; Fairchild & Russell, general merchants; Hill, N. R., Justice of the Peace; Hill, O. B., shoemaker; Ford, C. S., physician; Kapp, L., saw-mill; Loomis, Hugh, hotel; Neggus & McChesney, grocers; Pangborn, Samuel, pail-maker; Scudder, S., planer; Slawson, M. H., feed store; Stiles, L. R., shingle machine; Stiles, L. Wright, general store. To-day it contains a population of over 1,120 people, with a full list of trades and professional men, five religious and two secret societies, 39 retail stores, 23 lumber factories in the village and vicinity, a railroad depot, bank, and grain elevator. Notwithstanding the progress made here

within the last 20 years, there are only two brick fronts in the village, together with the Union School building, which is a solid brick structure.

ORGANIC HISTORY.

Cedar Springs was incorporated as a village by act of the Legislature, approved March 18, 1871. The first village meeting was held April 4, 1871, at the house of Benj. Fairchild. Then the meeting was organized, and subsequently adjourned to the house of John Thetge. The Board of Election comprised John Thetge, Russell Kromer and Robert J. Gouldsborough. The election resulted as follows: Benjamin Fairchild, for President, received 115 votes; J. H. Maze, for Recorder, 114 votes; E. P. Hayes, for Treasurer, 114; and L. W. Stiles, for Assessor, 114. Edward C. Wamsley, Russell Kromer, Morrison H. Slawson, Trustees for two years; Franklin T. Johnson, Jacob Beckhart, George W. Hogle, for one year.

In the following list the names of the principal officers of the village are given, together with the date of their term of office:

PRESIDENTS.

Benj. Fairchild.....	1871	Wesley P. Andrews.....	1876-8
H. C. Russell.....	1872	John A. Spooner.....	1879
J. H. Maze.....	1873	Henry C. Russell.....	1880
H. C. Russell.....	1874-5	Daniel C. Lyle.....	1881

RECORDERS.

J. H. Maze.....	1871	L. M. Sellers.....	1876-7
E. J. Roys.....	1872	R. E. Wamsley.....	1878-9
Freeman Addis.....	1873-4	Frank W. Hunter.....	1880
H. S. Gardner.....	1875	James W. Cloes.....	1881

TREASURERS.

E. P. Hayes.....	1871-2	E. C. Wamsley.....	1878
W. A. H. Gardner.....	1873-4	W. P. Andrus.....	1879
Enoch Hinman.....	1875	R. E. Wamsley.....	1880-1
H. C. Russell.....	1876-7		

MARSHALS.

(No marshal).....	1871	Ezra Curran.....	1876
Wm. H. Laurens.....	1872-3	John Lovejoy.....	1877-8
G. W. Hogle.....	1874	J. H. Rawson.....	1879
H. A. Robinson.....	1875	Loren Powers.....	1880-1

TRUSTEES OF THE VILLAGE.

Edward C. Wamsley, Russell Kromer, M. H. Slawson, Franklin T. Johnson, Jacob Bickhart, G. W. Hogle, 1871. N. R. Hill, E. R. Benedict, H. P. Andrus, — Howard, 1872. B. Prentice, C. Buck, J. A. Spooner, 1873. John A. Spooner, Isaac Corey, G.

R. Congdon, W. H. Sansun, E. J. Roys, B. Prentice, 1874 ; Lucius Torrey, J. D. Clark, W. Barclay, Wesley P. Andrus, 1875. H. W. McBryer, J. O. Benedict, James Slemmons, 1876. George A. Roys, J. D. Clark, J. C. Chapman, L. W. Stiles, 1877. Henry W. McBryer, J. H. Wetback and H. M. Rudes, 1878. George A. Roys, D. C. Lyle, A. C. Marshall, E. R. Benedict, O. B. Hill, 1879. B. V. Hartupée, S. E. Andrus, O. B. Hill, 1880.

PRESENT OFFICERS.

President, Daniel C. Lyle ; Recorder, James W. Cloes, S. E. Andrus ; Treasurer, Ransom E. Wamsley ; Assessor, William P. Skinner ; Village Attorney, Frank W. Hunter ; Marshal, Loren R. Powers ; Trustees, Samuel E. Andrus, W. H. Cornell, W. P. Fairchild, B. V. Hartupée, George A. Roys, Newell F. Slawson.

OLD SETTLERS' SOCIETY.

The Old Settlers' Society of the towns of Tyrone, Solon, Nelson and Spencer, in Kent county, of Ensley, Newaygo county, and of Pierson, Montcalm county, may be said to have been organized at the Fairchild House, Cedar Springs, Feb. 1, 1879, with Charles S. De Cou, President, and N. R. Hill, Secretary. Obadiah Smith, N. R. Hill, B. Fairchild, and G. W. De Cou were appointed a committee to draft a constitution and set of by-laws.

The society has not kept up an active organization. The few years that have passed since organization have not witnessed any of those organized assemblies of pioneers common to similar societies in this county.

THE CEDAR SPRINGS UNION AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

In 1876 a society to encourage agriculture and horticulture was organized here, with N. R. Hill, President; Mrs. L. A. Gardner, Vice-President; E. C. Russell, Secretary; John W. Phelps, Treasurer. A fair was held annually until the organization of the new society in 1879.

A meeting convened at the office of D. C. Lyle, Aug. 26, 1879, and resolved to establish, or rather re-organize, the society. With this view a constitution, drafted by D. C. Lyle, was adopted, and the following officers elected: John V. Crandall, President; E. R. Benedict, Secretary; John A. Spooner, Treasurer; H. C. Russell, E. C. Walmsley, A. B. Fairchild, N. F. Slawson and T. J. Hopkins. A series of by-laws, submitted by E. R. Benedict, was accepted. C. S. Kidder was appointed Vice-President and D. C. Lyle, Assistant Secretary. The corresponding secretaries, representing the 12 towns in the county belonging to the Cedar Springs district, were as follows: Tyrone, H. H. Wylie; Nelson, B. F. De Cou; Spencer, M. Hatch; Oakfield, F. Addis; Courtland,



Wm B. Pickett

W. H. Myers; Algoma, Neal McMillan; Sparta, H. Myers; Alpine, Norton Fitch; Plainfield, Isaac Post; Cannon, G. C. Anderson; Grattan, H. Lester. Secretaries were also appointed in Pierson, Maple Valley, Winfield and Reynolds townships, and in Montcalm, Ensley, and Grant in Newaygo county.

The first annual meeting was held on the grounds, Oct. 7, 1879, when Geo. W. De Cou was elected President; E. R. Benedict, Secretary; John A. Spooner, Treasurer; J. V. Crandall, F. C. Stegeman, W. F. Carpenter, H. C. Russell, Freeman Addis, Directors. The corresponding secretaries in the townships were appointed at this meeting, and held office until Oct. 10, 1880, when the second annual meeting of the society was held. The officers elected at this meeting for 1881 are: President, John V. Crandall, Ensley; Secretary, E. R. Benedict, Cedar Springs; Treasurer, John A. Spooner, Cedar Springs. Board of Directors: Wm. H. Myers, Courtland; W. F. Carpenter, Ensley; H. C. Russell, Cedar Springs; Freeman Addis, Oakfield; T. I. Phelps, Sand Lake.

The first fair was held Oct. 7, 8, 9 and 10, 1879, on the grounds purchased that year. This purchase was made by a stock company, composed of 22 members, who were also members of the society. To this company three have since been added. This company paid \$2,500 for the land. The association made the improvements; but the lands, improvements, etc., form the property of the company until fully paid for by the society. Up to the present time the Agricultural Association has not made any payment toward the purchase of the lands. The total premiums paid at this first exhibition was about \$900. The buildings of the society, and other improvements effected on the grounds, are valued at \$900. The premiums offered at the annual fair of 1881 amounted to \$1,443.

VILLAGE SCHOOLS.

The people of Cedar Springs have, as a general rule, taken a deep interest in educational matters. In the township history of Solon reference is made to the schools of the village. From the old log shanty of 1857, to the frame building of later years, and upward still to 1872, when the present pretentious structure was completed, the people have manifested throughout a strong desire to equal, if not to excel, the inhabitants of other divisions of the county in this regard.

Miss Clarinda Stillwell is accredited as being the first teacher—summer of 1857. She is now Mrs. Leathers, and resides in Illinois. She was followed by Prof. Bicknell and wife. The Professor was afterward County Superintendent of Schools, and now resides, as a farmer, near Cedar Springs. The next was Anna Lot. She was the first in the county to get a State certificate. She now dwells in Alpine, as Mrs. Chauncey Field. Then followed Jenny Lane, who has since passed away. Charles Borst had charge. Charles Borst,

Miss Maud Lane and Mrs. Borst, had charge of the school for one year. Mr. Walbridge was appointed Principal in 1876, and was succeeded by Prof. Fallas in September, 1880.

The present Board of Education comprises E. R. Benedict, Director; E. F. Chester, Moderator; D. C. Lyle, Treasurer; E. L. Phelps, T. J. Hopkins and J. A. Spooner.

The instructors are W. A. Fallas, Principal; Miss Jessie Thomas, Assistant in High School; Miss Della Moore, Grammar Department; Miss Sadie Collins, Intermediate Department, and Mrs. E. P. Price, Primary Department.

Under this corps of preceptors the various departments of the school have attained a rare excellence, and have won from the people of the district every mark of confidence.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH,

of Cedar Springs, was organized Feb. 12, 1859, with 29 members. Had no settled pastor until November, 1863, when the Rev. A. Wellman became pastor. He stayed but a short time. In April, 1854, Rev. N. Stillwell took charge, and remained until October, 1867, during which time the Church increased to 84. Rev. Charles Oldfield took charge Oct. 31st, 1867, and remained until June, 1870, during which time a house of worship was erected, costing about \$4,000, and the membership became 105. He was followed, for 10 months, by Rev. J. G. Spooner, who was succeeded by the Rev. J. Payne (before and since of the order of United Brethren). In October, 1872, the Rev. Mr. Oldfield again took charge, and remained until succeeded by Rev. W. S. Wilkinson, the present pastor.

M. E. CHURCH.

The Methodist Episcopal Society of Cedar Springs was organized Oct. 6, 1866, under Presiding Elder J. Coggeshall and Orison A. Pierson, Secretary; B. W. Smith, Preacher in Charge; F. Deitz, Preacher; D. J. Gilbert and J. D. Town, Local Preachers; H. Streeter, S. Brown, Jos. Clark and W. H. Clark, Stewards; George Jocelyn, Exhorter; E. Jewell, L. Smith, A. Dean, S. Ackley, O. E. Pearson, A. Angell, Leaders. The original members included the following named persons: Bradford Baily, Emity Baily, Sandford Baily, Ebjona Baily, Emily Clark, Mary Carpenter, Sarah Farr, Chester Ford, Dilla Ford, Edward Jewell, Sarah A. Jewell, Samuel Pangborn, Rachael Pangborn, Samuel Runches, Elizabeth Runches, James Rounds, Abby Ackert, Barton Eddy, Marion Eddy, Thomas Totten, Herkiah Lacy, Mary Lacy, William Brown, S. L. Ackley, Evalina Ackley, Warren Ackley, Fanny P. Fairchild, Joel Pangborn, Sarah A. Pangborn, Mary C. Goldsmith, Eliza Hopkins, Ida Jewell, Charles Farr, Lucy A. Brown, George Robertson, Margaret Boles. In 1870 B. Fairchild became a mem-

ber. The first Trustees of the M. E. Church, after the division of the Cedar Springs circuit, July 17, 1869, were Edward Jewell, Benjamin Fairchild, Orison Pearson, William H. Clark and Bradford Bailey. At the same time the M. E. Church of Oakfield and Courtland was organized.

During the first years of the organization, services were held in the village school-house. The corner-stone was laid Aug. 17, 1870, during the pastorate of Rev. John Graham. The dedication of the church took place June 7, 1871. Sermons were delivered by Rev. J. M. Reid, of Chicago, and Rev. G. B. Jocelyn, of Grand Rapids. Rev. A. J. Eldred was the Presiding Elder. The building committee in charge of the construction of the church, comprised Benjamin Fairchild, Edward Jewell and H. M. Rudes. E. P. Hayes was subsequently appointed, vice H. M. Rudes, resigned.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The society of this Church was formed at Cedar Springs Sept. 5 1867, by Rev. John S. Kidder, Scribe; Rev. Riley H. Hess, Moderator; Rev. I. Barker and Rev. M. Smith, Councilors. The organized members were: John S. Weller, Mrs. W. A. H. Gardner, Curtis Buck, Dr. C. S. Ford, Drusilla Ford, Hiram Slawson, — Hall and wife, Mrs. Mary P. Hatch, Eusebia Slawson, Deacon Shaw and wife. The pastor was Rev. J. S. Kidder, who continued preacher until 1869. Services were then discontinued until April 12, 1874, when the Church was reorganized, the council consisting of Rev. J. S. Patton, E. S. Grabill, P. F. Warner and Le Roy Warren. The new organization comprised, in addition to the members of the old one, the following members: Alex. Massie and wife, Joseph Amond, Sarah Amond, Anna Amond, James Allen, Mrs. Allen and Mary Ann Allen. The pastors since reorganization were: Rev. Miller, John Faucett, J. Malcolm Smith, D. W. Francis, W. H. Carinduff, whose term of service expired in April, 1881.

The services were held in Tisdall's Hall until the completion of the present church, in the winter of 1875-'76. The cost of this building was \$2,800, and the lot \$250. The present membership numbers 47, of which 16 are males and 31 females. In a report made to the Home Missionary Society March 1, 1880, by Rev. Mr. Carinduff, the average attendance was reported at 85; conversions during the previous year, 10, and membership of Sabbath-school and Bible class, 70. The Sabbath-school library was then valued at \$75.

THE LADIES' LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

was organized Sept. 8, 1881, with Mrs. Dr. Chester, President; Mrs. Wilkinson and Mrs. G. D. Wamsley, Vice-Presidents; Mrs. Curtis Buck, Cor. Sec.; Mrs. Maud Wamsley, Rec. Sec.; Mrs. J. A. Spooner, Treasurer, and Mrs. E. M. Sprague, Librarian. The

membership is 60, all ladies of the village. The association proposes to establish a library of 60 volumes, and increase that number annually. A literary society will be organized in connection with the association.

MASONIC.

Cedar Springs Lodge, No. 213, F. & A. M., was chartered Jan. 10, 1867, with Dr. C. S. Ford, W. M.; M. H. Whitney, S. W.; A. B. Fairchild, J. W.; R. W. Jewell, T.; H. C. Russell, S.; Curtis Buck, S. D.; J. D. Clark, J. D., and M. Buck, Tyler. Previously the lodge was organized under dispensation Oct. 22, 1866, with the principal officers named above, together with L. Wilcox, Secretary; D. Spaulding, Treasurer; John Bronley, S. D.; G. Pratt, J. D., and D. O. Ingleright, Tyler. Those were the charter members. The Worshipful Masters since that period have been Dr. C. S. Ford, 1868; M. H. Whitney, 1869; C. S. Ford, 1870; Jacob Beckhart, 1871; C. S. Ford, 1872-'73-'74; M. H. Whitney, 1875; E. Grosvenor, 1876; Curtis Buck, 1877. The present officers are: Dr. C. S. Ford, W. M.; C. F. Chester, S. W.; H. D. Streeter, J. W.; W. H. Cornell, Secretary; H. C. Russell, Treasurer; W. H. Gavitt, S. D.; H. M. Morse, J. D.; Isaac Corey, Tyler. The present membership is 129. The Masonic Hall, in the National block, was fitted up in 1866 by the society, who rents it at \$60 per annum.

ELMWOOD CEMETERY.

On the west side of the State road, immediately outside the northern limits of the village, is a neat burial place. North of it is the grave of an Indian who was buried there in accordance with his dying request. The grounds were formerly the farm of Mr. Prentice. The old log house has disappeared, but its precise location, near the family burial lot of N. R. Hill, may still be noted.

INDUSTRIES.

The Cedar Springs Flouring Mill was built in 1875 by Solomon Ipe, at a cost of \$12,000. Three run of burrs are in use, for both merchant and custom work. The product is shipped to Pittsburg, Pa., and Petoskey, Traverse City, and along the line of the G. R. & I. R. R. These shipments amounted to 15,000 barrels in 1880. The full capacity is 80 barrels per 24 hours.

The Shingle-Mill in connection with this industry was built at the same time. A 65-horse-power engine drives the machinery of both mills. In 1866 Mr. Ipe erected a portable steam shingle-mill on sec. 23.

Wamsley Bros. & Co.'s shops give employment to 11 men, and in 1880 manufactured 50 wagons and buggies and three cutters. The workmen occupy two buildings—a blacksmith and a wagon

shop—each 22x40 feet. These shops were built in 1879 on the same site where stood similar shops which were burned a few days previously.

M. J. Clark & Co.'s Shingle-Mill, four miles north of Cedar Springs, is another important industry.

Spooner & Baker, proprietors of the Cedar Springs Planing-Mill, which was built in 1871 by Jacob Bickhart, at a cost of \$7,000, was purchased by Spooner & Baker in March, 1880. The new owners have made improvements valued at \$2,000 more since they purchased it. A 25-horse-power engine affords full power. The capacity is 100,000 feet per week, and the annual capacity about 4,000,000 feet. They manufacture sash, doors, blinds and mouldings, and also run a turning mill in connection with these works, and give annual employment to eight men.

J. R. Borst's Shingle Mill was built in September, 1876, by Peter Benson, at a cost of \$4,000, and was purchased by Mr. Borst in February, 1877. A 30-horse-power engine affords full power. The mill gives employment to 17 hands. Its daily capacity is 40,000 shingles, and total product for 1880 of 13,500,000.

The Cedar Springs Grain Elevator was built by J. O. and E. R. Benedict in the fall of 1879, at a cost of \$2,500. The height is 45 feet and each floor 24x26 feet. The capacity of this grain store is 10,000 bushels. The annual shipment of grain 7,000 bushels.

Pelton's Lumber and Shingle Mills were purchased by Chauncey Pelton in 1870. The concern was formerly operated by Boles, Darling & Hendrick. The original buildings were destroyed by fire. Three mills, built successively by Mr. Pelton, were burned, and the present structure was erected in 1878, for the purposes of a shingle-mill. This industry gives employment to 17 men, and turns out 40,000 shingles per day. During the year ending September, 1881, the product of this mill was 10,000,000 shingles, all of which were shipped to Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and Connecticut. The value of the mill and machinery is estimated at \$5,000.

Enoch Hinman's Stave Factory was built in March, 1869, at a cost of \$6,000, for Richards & Sharer. The size of the main building is 70x50 feet, with engine-house and 30-horse-power engines. It gives employment annually to 30 men and boys. The capacity is 25,000 daily, and 6,000 headings. The total product for the year ending October, 1881, was 3,000,000 staves and 800,000 headings, all shipped to Kalamazoo and Grand Rapids, Baltimore, Md., and Minneapolis, Minn.

C. J. Tompsett's Saw, Shingle and Lath Mill was built in 1879 at a cost of \$10,000. The engine in use is a 45-horse power, together with the labor of 18 men. The daily capacity is 20,000 feet of lumber and 40,000 shingles. The total product of the mills for 1880 was 2,500,000 feet of lumber and 8,000,000 shingles, shipped principally to Indianapolis.

Johnson & Link's Saw-Mill was constructed in 1872, at a cost of \$9,000. The capacity of the factory is estimated at 65,000 feet of

lumber per 24 hours, and the logs sawn during the year 1881 at 5,000,000 feet, the main portion of which found a market at Chicago. The mill and works connected with it give employment to 25 men, forming a very important factor in the economy of the village and township.

W. L. Barber's Stave and Lumber Factory was built by W. L. Barber in 1878 at a cost of \$15,000. The size of main building is 80x40 feet, together with two stone sheds of the same dimensions. This industry offers steady employment to 25 men. A 175-horse-power engine drives the machinery. The capacity is 25,000 feet of lumber, 30,000 staves and 25 cords of bolts per day. The product is shipped to Chicago and St. Louis.

The Cedar Springs House, operated by William Hollenbeck, is the principal house of the village. It is admirably managed, and forms one of the most agreeable hotels of the county. The building has 100 feet frontage on Main street, 20 rooms for guests, with sample rooms, etc. The establishment gives employment to eight or nine hands, is well furnished throughout, and favorably located. The house was built by Benj. Fairchild, under whom it was conducted for many years.

Knight's Hotel, the property of Homer R. Knight, and the *Farmer's Home*, with Alanson Rexford, proprietor, are both favorably known hotels.

An account of the Cedar Springs *Clipper* is given on pages 436-9.

REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS OF NELSON AND SOLON TOWNSHIPS.

The history of a township, however minute in particulars, could never be complete in itself without its valuable auxiliary, biography. For this reason, much time and labor have been expended in an effort to have this section of the history of Solon and Nelson townships and Cedar Springs village as full as possible. Many events are here treated which came under the notice of the general historian in his dealings with township history, and thus a record, at once complete and instructive, has been secured.

Oscar Allyn, of the firm of Allyn & Brown, meat merchants, Sand Lake, was born in Olive, Ottawa Co., Mich., Oct. 13, 1859. He is a son of Isaac A. and Mary L. Allyn. He came to Sand Lake and followed farming and lumbering till 1878, when he engaged in his present business. He was married Feb. 18, 1880, to Minne A. Gauyette, and they have one child—Harry E. Politically, Mr. A. is Republican.

Charles F. Bell, harness-maker, Cedar Springs, was born in Rathboneville, Steuben Co., N. Y., Dec. 17, 1849. At the age of 17 he served an apprenticeship at his trade in Greenwood, N. Y. In 1869 he went to Norwich, Conn., and in 1874 came to Cedar Springs, where he has since followed his trade. He was married April 30, 1877, to Georgia A. Robison, by whom he has had one child—Charles M., born Jan. —, 1878. Politically, Mr. Bell advocates the doctrines and principles of the Greenback party.

E. R. Benedict, jr., member of the firm of J. O. & E. R. Benedict, dealers in sawed and shaved shingles, Cedar Springs, was born in Bedford, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, April 17, 1840. His parents, Julius S. and Mary Benedict, were natives of Addison Co., Vt., and removed to Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, in 1815. Mr. Benedict was born April 11, 1806, and Mrs. B. Aug. 20, 1808. Mr. B. died April 10, 1877.

Mr. B., the subject of this sketch, was reared on a farm till 20 years of age, when he obtained employment in a dry-goods store in Bedford, as a clerk. He remained in that position till March, 1862, when he entered the Commissary Department of the army as clerk, which position he occupied with ability two years. At the expiration of this time he returned to Ohio, and with his brother, J. O., engaged in the grocery business in Akron, and remained there two years. In January, 1868, he came to Cedar Springs with J. O. Benedict, and they have engaged in buying and selling shingles since. For the last two years they have also dealt in grain. Mr. Benedict was married Nov. 2, 1865, to Agnes W. Langmuyr, daughter of John and Sophia Langmuyr, born in Bedford, Ohio, May 5, 1843. Two children were the fruits of this union, viz.—Edna L., born Dec. 25, 1867, and Florence D., born June 18, 1879. Mr. B. is a member of the Church of Disciples of Christ, and in politics he is a Republican. He is one of the enterprising citizens of Cedar Springs.

J. O. Benedict, senior member of the firm of J. O. & E. R. Benedict, was born in Bedford, Ohio, March 29, 1832. He was reared on a farm, and in early manhood learned the carpenter and joiner's trade, which he followed 12 years. In 1864-'65 he was engaged in the grocery business with his brother E. R., in Akron, Ohio. In March, 1868, he came to Cedar Springs and engaged in the shingle trade, and since in the grain business with E. R. Benedict. Politically he is a Republican, and is ranked with the enterprising men of Cedar Springs.

John Berridge, Supervisor of Nelson, was born in Oakland Co., Mich., April 28, 1845; is a son of John and Dorcas Berridge. He was reared on a farm and received his education in Pontiac Union School. He taught school one year, then went to Lansing and was a member of the firm of Berridge & Christian, confectioners, for three years. In 1872 he came to Sand Lake and ran a grocery two years. He was engaged in butchering up to 1877, when he was elected Justice of the Peace. He read law and now practices; was elected Supervisor in 1879, and re-elected in 1881; and was appointed Notary Public in January, 1881. He also holds the offices of Village Clerk and Village Attorney. Mr. B. was married March 8, 1871, to Arvesta E. Austin, a native of Massachusetts, born Aug. 23, 1858. They have three children; of these Mabel is living. She was born Feb. 23, 1878.

C. C. Bicknell was born in Massachusetts, April 30, 1831. He is the son of James and Lucy (Cady) Bicknell, both natives of Massachusetts, and of English descent. Mr. Bicknell was reared on a farm and obtained his education in Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio. He came to Cedar Springs in 1865. During the war Mr. Bicknell was General Agent for the Freedman's Aid Society in the Northwest. For the last 20 years he has been prominently identified with the Sabbath-school Union, in which he is a very earnest worker. Mr. Bicknell has always taken an active interest in educational matters, and was prominent in securing and building the fine school edifice which adorns Cedar Springs. Mr. Bicknell was the first County Superintendent of Public Schools in Kent county. During his term of office he edited and published a paper entitled the *Common School Gazette*, devoted to the interest of education. Mr. Bicknell was married in 1852 to Miss McRee, daughter of David and Sallie McRee. Mrs. Bicknell was born in Warrenville, Ill., Aug. 2, 1837. Her father was one of the early pioneers of Chicago.

William Black, grocer, Cedar Springs, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, July 5, 1843. When three years of age his parents, James and Georgiana Black, emigrated to America and settled in Ontario, and in 1865 removed to Stephenson Co., Ill. In 1866 Mr. Black came to Cedar Springs, and was engaged in a shingle-mill till November, 1872, when he embarked in his present business. Mr. B. was married July 31, 1873, to Margaret Dobson. This union was given two children, viz.—Georgiana M. and Lee. Mr. Black is respected for his honesty and uprightness. In politics he votes for the man and not the party.

Wm. J. Black was born in County Down, Ireland, June 7, 1827; is son of Robert O. and Susanna Black; came to America and lived in New York three years; came to Courtland in 1846 and farmed for a time, then went to Rockford and followed merchandising six years. In 1877 he came to Sand Lake and was agent for Labar Heath & Co. At present he is agent for Watkins & Ferry. He was married Oct. 15, 1856, to Harriet E. Stocum, by whom he has had two children, viz.—Orrin Orr, born Sept. 15, 1858 (married Nora Cronier), and Cora, born March 20, 1860, wife of A. C. Powell.

Mrs. Black is a daughter of Orin and Roanna Stocum, and was born in Delaware Co., N. Y., June 7, 1837. Mr. B. is a member of the society of F. & A. M. Politically he is a Greenbacker.

James Bloomfield was born in 1850, in Ireland; is son of John and Mary Ann (McLean) Bloomfield, natives of Ireland. He came to Kent county in 1863, and worked by the month and by days' work to get a start, and in 1876 bought 120 acres of land on secs. 29 and 30. He now ranks among the successful farmers of the tp. He was married in 1872 to Mary Jane Johnson, born in Canada, of Irish parents. They have two children—Albert E. and Ida May. Mr. Bloomfield has never voted.

J. R. Borst, a shingle manufacturer of Nelson, was born in Steuben Co., N. Y., June 29, 1838; is a son of Henry J. and Anna Borst. At an early age he learned saw milling, and has ever since followed that vocation. Dec. 19, 1863, he enlisted as a soldier in Co. A, 50th Reg. of N. Y. Engineers and Mechanics. He served till June 28, 1865, when he received his honorable discharge. He came to Kent county in May, 1875; was married Dec. 16, 1861, to Mary Knight, who was born in Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., Dec. 6, 1840. They have two children—Julius T. and James H.

Mr. B. is Mason and Democrat. He owns a farm of 160 acres on secs. 26, 27 and 35, of Nelson tp.

Horace J. Briggs was born in New York Nov. 18, 1823; is son of Vaughn and Eliza Ann (Andrus) Briggs, natives of Rhode Island. His grandfather, Francis Briggs, settled in Yates county in 1776. Mr. Briggs is the largest land-holder in Solon tp., owning 700 acres. He made his first money working by the month and then made shingles. He has a drawing-knife with which he has shaved nearly a million of shingles. He was present at the organization of Solon in 1854, when there were but two neighbors in this vicinity, and one had not moved his family. Mr. Briggs was obliged to obtain his provisions from distant points at first, and once carried 67 pounds of flour from Edgerton (Porter Hollow). He built the first barn in the tp.; it is now the property of his brother. Mr. Briggs has been the incumbent of all the town and district offices, and on one recent occasion received every vote polled at the election for Justice of the Peace. He was married in 1848 to Rhoda M. Downing, born in New York. They have lost seven out of nine children; the living are—Cashmer A. and Atlanta E. Mr. Briggs is a Republican. He came to Michigan in 1842 and settled in Macomb county; has cleared 100 acres with his own hands.

A. H. Brown, junior member of the firm of Allyn & Brown, was born in Georgetown, Ottawa Co., Mich., May 6, 1852, and is a son of Luther and Hannah Brown. He was married Dec. —, 1870, to Miss Jane Allyn, by whom he has had two children, viz.—Anna G. and Alvin. Politically Mr. B. votes Republican.

John Butler, hardware and implement dealer, Sand Lake, was born in Ionia Co., Mich., June 27, 1844. His parents, Edward and Anna (Concoran) Butler, were natives of New York and early pioneers of Michigan. Mr. B kept the Sherman House in Ionia three years, and was engaged in manufacturing tobacco five years. In 1870 he removed to Grand Rapids, and kept an implement store one and a half years, then came to Sand Lake. He served one year of the war in the employ of the Government. Sept. 23, 1874, he was married to Maggie J. Dapson, daughter of John and Anna Dapson. Mr. B. is a member of the Masonic fraternity and is a Democrat.

Benjamin T. Carpenter, a pioneer of Nelson, was born in Carroll, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., June 17, 1832; is a son of Timothy and Malinda Carpenter, who came to Plainfield, Kent Co., in 1848. In 1856 our subject came to Nelson and purchased land on sec. 18, where he has since resided, pursuing the vocation of farming. He has cleared up a good farm from the "stump," and now ranks with the pioneers of Kent. He enlisted as a soldier in Co. F, 6th Reg. Mich. Cav., Sept. 12, 1862. In 1864 he was promoted to Corporal. He served till the war closed, and received his discharge Dec. 5, 1865. He served in the Cumberland Army, and participated in all the battles that the 6th Cavalry were in, numbering in all 65 engagements. Mr. Carpenter was married May 11, 1856, to Mary L. Carr, who bore him six children; four are living, viz.—Amond R., Walter F., Fred and Estella M. Mr. C. is a Mason, and in politics a Democrat. He owns 80 acres on sec. 18 and 80 on sec. 12, Solon tp. Also 160 acres in Emmet county.

H. L. Carter, dealer in furniture, pictures and sewing machines, Sand Lake, was born in Green, Erie Co., Pa., Oct. 28, 1848. In 1850, his parents, Samuel and



Edward Stuart

Cynthia (Horton) Carter, removed to Ashtabula Co., O. He was reared on a farm, and was educated in Kingsville Academy. In 1871 he came to Grand Rapids, and served apprenticeship at "photography" with O. W. Horton. He traveled in the pursuits of his profession till 1877, when he came and located at Sand Lake. He was married Dec. 21, 1879, to Emily Hartt, daughter of Samuel and Eliza Hartt, born in Ontario, July 31, 1856. They had one child, Vera May, born Nov. 5, 1880. Mr. Carter is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is Treasurer. Politically he is a Republican.

Dr. E. F. Chester, physician and surgeon, Cedar Springs, was born in Oakland Co., Mich., June 9, 1844. His parents, Elisha and Sarah Chester, were natives of Albany, N. Y., and settled in Oakland county in 1830. When 13 years of age Dr. Chester went to Pontiac, and entered upon the theater of life alone, first becoming a newsboy. In June, 1860, he came to Grand Rapids and clerked in the grocery store of J. H. Martin one and a half years, then entered the drug store of E. B. Escott, and occupied the same position for five years. In August, 1868, he began reading medicine, under the instructions of D. W. and Z. E. Bliss. In 1869-'70 he attended the Ann Arbor Medical University, and in September, 1871, went to New York city and took a course in the Medical Department of the New York City University, graduating March, 1872. He then came to Cedar Springs, where he has since practiced his chosen profession.

Dr. Chester is a member of the State Medical Society, and also of the National Medical Society. He was a delegate at the latter twice, once when held at Atlanta, Ga., and again at Buffalo, N. Y. Dr. Chester has contributed to the *Philadelphia Medical Journal* and also to those of Detroit. Dr. C. was married March 20, 1872, to Miss Alvira Russell, of Plainfield, Kent Co., born May, 1848. Dr. C. is connected with the Masonic Order, and is a Republican.

J. S. Cowin, druggist, Sand Lake, was born on the Isle of Man, Sept. 7, 1848. His parents were James and Anna E. Cowin. They emigrated to the United States in 1855, and located in Pontiac, Mich. Our subject obtained his education in the Pontiac high schools, graduating in June, 1868. He then clerked for L. B. Wells & Co., druggists, of that city, one year, and two years for Gustin & Co., of Muskegon, and in 1871 came to Sand Lake, and embarked in his present business. He was married May 20, 1873, to Inez Terry, who died Aug. 22, 1873. Mr. Cowin married the second time, Nov. 8, 1876, to Laura A. Powell, of Rockford, Ill., born July 28, 1857. This union resulted with two children, viz.—Bessie (deceased) and Gertrude, born May 29, 1879. Mr. C. is a Knight Templar of the Masonic order of Grand Rapids, and also a member of I. O. O. F. society. Politically he is a Democrat. He owns 720 acres of land on secs. 3 and 10, of Nelson tp.

E. E. Crandall, wagon and carriage manufacturer, Sand Lake, was born in Schuyler Co., N. Y., April 3, 1854; is son of J. V. and Mary V. Crandall, who came to Ensley tp., Newaygo Co., Mich., in 1856. Mr. C. was reared on a farm and learned his trade in 1873. In October, 1879, he came to Sand Lake and erected his present shops, which are 50x44 feet in size. He employs four men, and manufactures 40 buggies and wagons annually.

John J. Deen, blacksmith, Cedar Springs, was born in Warren Co., N. Y., Nov. 26, 1819. His parents were John and Louis Deen. Mr. Deen's grandfather, David Johnson, participated in the achievements for our national independence. Mr. Deen was reared a "farmer's boy," and obtained his education in the common schools. At the age of 22 he learned the blacksmith's trade, and followed it till 1864, when he came to Courtland and subsequently to Cedar Springs, where he has since pursued his trade. Mr. Deen has been married three times. The first time Nov. 23, 1843, to Sallie Goodnow, by whom he had one child—Fanny, now wife of W. Waite. Mrs. Deen died, and Mr. D. married the second time, Hannah Green, and had two children, both deceased. Mrs. Deen dying, Mr. Deen again married, Mary Goodnow, a cousin of his first wife. Three children were the result of this union. All are deceased.

Mr. Deen in politics is a Republican. He owns a commodious residence and lot, and also blacksmith shop and lot.

A. D. Eldridge, of Sand Lake, was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., March 18, 1839. He is a son of Caleb and Sarah Eldridge, natives of Berkshire Co., Mass. Mr. Eldridge attended school at Casnovia Hill, finishing his education in the University of Hamilton in 1857. In the spring of 1859 he came to Coldwater, Mich., where he followed farming till 1870, when he engaged in the wholesale liquor

trade, continuing in that business two years. In 1872 he came to Sand Lake and built a planing mill, in partnership with Andrew Orr. In 1877 he removed the mill to Blanchard, where it burned in 1878. He then, with his former partner, built a saw-mill, still operating that under the firm name of Eldridge & Orr. Since 1873 Mr. Eldridge has also dealt in shingles.

Jan. 1, 1862, Mr. Eldridge was married to Sarah L. Noyes, of Coldwater. Of their five children three are living, viz.—Amelia L., Florence A. and Josephine E. Mr. Eldridge is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and politically is a Democrat. He served in the Village Council in 1872, and as a member of the Board of Supervisors in 1878. He owns a half interest in a tract of 1,240 acres in Kankakee and Newton Cos., Ind., and where he soon expects to locate.

Prof. W. A. Fallas, of the Cedar Springs Public Schools, is the son of Doctor S. S. and Minerva Fallas. He was born at Fallasburg, Kent Co., Oct. 22, 1842; was brought up on a farm, and received the elements of his education in the common schools. He studied medicine and graduated from the medical department of the University of Michigan. After practicing his profession for a short time, he returned to the more congenial occupation of school-teaching, which he has followed ever since. He was two years in charge of the schools at Cadillac, Mich., four years at Chesaning, Mich., and since September, 1880, at Cedar Springs, Mich.

He was married Oct. 20, 1867, to Miss Flora Gifford, daughter of Horace Gifford, of Jackson county. He has had no children. Mr. Fallas is a Methodist in his religious views and in politics a Republican.

A. B. Fairchild was born Nov. 5, 1826, in New York; is son of Julius and Lucretia (Brainard) Fairchild, natives of New York, of English descent. He was educated in the common schools of Michigan and Indiana and was sent to an academy two years. He is by trade a machinist and passed many years in its pursuit. He was married in 1850 to Mary Drake, who died in 1861, leaving four children. He was again married in 1863 to Mrs. Emma (Rose) Gilbert. They have one child. Mr. Fairchild was in the army in the late war as veterinary surgeon and remained until 1864. He settled at Cedar Springs in 1865 and entered trade, and two and a half years after went to lumbering. At the expiration of 10 years he turned his attention to farming and breeding horses. He has served in several official positions in Nelson and Solon; is a prominent Mason and owns a farm on sec. 13, where he has a fine house.

Dr. C. S. Ford, of Cedar Springs, was born in Florence, Oneida Co., N. Y., March 29, 1831. He is a son of Alva and Mary (Barnes) Ford; the former, a native of Litchfield, Conn., was born Aug. 8, 1792; the latter, a native of New Haven, Conn., was born April 6th, 1793. They were married Oct. 5, 1817. They removed to Oneida county in 1817, and to Grattan, this county, in 1852. Mr. Ford died at his daughter's, Mrs. Huston, March 12, 1868, and Mrs. Ford died on the old homestead, Feb. 27, 1859. They had six children, three of whom are living, viz.:—Horace B., now of Grattan, and Mary L., wife of Wm. Huston, of Lyons, Ionia Co. Dr. Ford is a lineal descendant of one of two brothers, Thomas and Charles Ford, who came across in the "Mayflower" and landed at Plymouth Rock. Dr. Ford's grandfather, Barney Ford, and grandfather Asa Dickson, on his mother's side were both men of Revolutionary fame. The former died at the age of 104. Dr. Ford's parents removed to Jefferson Co., N. Y., when he was but two years old.

He passed his early life upon a farm and received his classical education in Evans' Mills Academy. From 1851 to '53, while he was learning the tin-smith's trade in Plessis, N. Y., he took up the study of medicine, to which he very diligently devoted his leisure moments. In 1853 he went to St. Charles, Kane Co., Illinois, where he successfully pursued his trade two years. He then came to Cooks' Corners Ionia county, and resumed his chosen profession under the preceptorship of Dr. John Avery. He remained under his instruction two years. In the meantime he attended Rush Medical College, of Chicago, on the means which he had acquired while working at his trade in St. Charles, Ills. He came to Cedar Springs soon after and began his practice among the pioneers, for a time traveling on foot. On one occasion he went to see a patient, and in the round trip he walked 56 miles. Such was his experience in pioneer days. He attended Rush Medical College a second term and graduated with honors Jan. 24, 1865. Dr. Ford has established a large and lucrative practice in northern Kent and adjoining counties, at the same time winning the high esteem of the people. He was

married Sept. 25, 1856. to Drusilla Northway, daughter of Augustus and Margaret (Houghtailing) Northway, natives of Rensselaerville and Davenport, N. Y. The former was born Jan. 1, 1795, and died April 21, 1848; the latter born Aug. 26, 1803, died Dec. 26, 1877. They were married in 1820, and had 14 children; 12 are living. Mrs. Ford was born in Mesopotamia, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, March 29, 1837. This union was blessed with two children. One, Cora Albertie, is living. She was born Aug. 14, 1864. Hattie D. (deceased) was born Sept. 26, 1861, and died March 26, 1863. Dr. and Mrs. Ford are members of the M. E. Church. Dr. Ford is President of the Medical Society of Western Michigan, and a member of the State Medical Society. He is Master of the Masonic fraternity of Cedar Springs, and in politics is a Republican. He served as Justice of the Peace 20 years and during the civil war was Provost Marshal and enrolling officer for this district. His portrait appears on another page of this work.

A. L. Fox, M. D., Cedar Springs, is a native of Mountour Co., Pa. He was born Jan. 23, 1846. His parents, Daniel M. and Eliza M. (Lichtenwalmer) Fox, were natives of Bucks and Northampton counties, Pa., respectively. They removed to Calhoun Co., Michigan, in 1854, where the doctor passed his youth and early manhood. He received his education in the Olivet College, and commenced reading medicine in June, 1867, with Dr. G. H. Green, of Burlington, Mich. He attended the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, and graduated in Pharmacy in June, 1869, and as Doctor of Medicine in March, 1870. He practiced with his former preceptor in Burlington five years, and two years alone. In May, 1877 he came to Cedar Springs, where he has since resided, engaged in the practice of his well-mastered profession. Dr. Fox has built up a good practice and an honorable reputation. He was married July 18, 1876, to Miss Cornelia V. Deems, of Lewistown, Fulton Co., Ill., born April 5, 1850. One child was born to bless this union—Ralph Deems, born Sept. 14, 1877. Dr. Fox and wife are members of the Congregational Church. Dr. F. is connected with the Western Michigan Medical Association, and in politics is Republican. He is also a member of the firm of J. R. Fox & Co., druggists.

W. A. H. Gardner, druggist, was born in Hancock, Berkshire Co., Mass., Jan. 1, 1819. His parents, Willett and Abigail Gardner, were natives of Rhode Island. In 1825 they removed to Cayuga Co., N. Y., where Mr. Gardner passed his youth and manhood, receiving his education in the common schools. In 1855 Mr. Gardner came to Fairfield, Lenawee Co., Mich., where he resided till 1867, when he removed to Waupaca Co., Wis. In 1872 removed to Cedar Springs and engaged in the drug business, and has since pursued that trade. Mr. G. was married March 8, 1838, to Sallie Sanford, by whom he had one child—Harrison S., a physician of Cedar Springs. Mrs. Gardner departed this life Nov. —, 1869, and Mr. G. was married the second time, March 7, 1871, to Lucy A. Pierson, widow of H. N. Pierson (deceased), and daughter of Thomas and Emoret Lazelle, who were early pioneers of Clinton, Lenawee Co. Mrs. Gardner was born in Mt. Morris, Livingston Co., N. Y., June 25, 1829. Mrs. G. is a member of the Congregational Church, and Mr. G. is a Republican in politics.

Peter Goozen, farmer, was born in Holland in 1824; is son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Zevoult) Goozen, natives of Holland. He settled on sec. 15, this tp., in 1856, and owns 80 acres of good land. He was married in 1854 to Jane Amelia, daughter of Robert and Mary (Ford) Hawkins. Mr. Hawkins was a native of England. Mr. and Mrs. Goozen have four children—Elizabeth (Mrs. George Cramer); Cora A., Ida I., and William Wallace. Mr. Goozen is a Democrat; he has been Drain Commissioner and School Director, and always taken a great interest in school matters; has one daughter teaching. In 1871 his barn was burned, and in 1880 his house was destroyed by fire. Mrs. Goozen belongs to the Baptist Church.

J. E. Goul, a leading lumberman of Northern Kent, was born in Hudson, Summit Co., Ohio, Jan. 23, 1857. His parents, John and Catharine Goul, were natives of Germany. They removed to Allegan Co., Mich., in 1858. Mr. Goul was reared on a farm, and was educated in the Allegan High School. In May, 1873, he came to Sand Lake and clerked in a grocery store two years, and subsequently engaged in manufacturing shingles, which he still follows. He owns a shingle-mill in Solon, and is one of the old business men of Sand Lake. He was married Oct. 20, 1880, to Miss Georgia Crabb, daughter of George W. and Anna L. Crabb, born in Jennings Co., Ind., Nov. —, 1861. Mr. G. is a member of the I. O. of O. F., and is a Democrat. He is now President of the village, and has served as member of the Council two years.

Dr. L. S. Griswold, physician and surgeon, Sand Lake, was born in Trumbull Co., Ohio, Jan. 3, 1852; is son of Jesse and Martha Griswold. He came to Montcalm Co., Mich., in 1870, and attended Greenville Union School. He commenced the study of his profession in March, 1872, with Drs. Morgan and Mulheson, of Greenville. He attended Detroit (Regular) Medical College, and graduated March —, 1876. He came to Sand Lake, where he has practiced with success. He was married June 12 1879, to Miss Mattie Liston, daughter of D. W. and Harriet Liston. Mrs. Griswold was born in Bowling Green, Ohio, June 28, 1857. In politics the Doctor is a Republican.

B. L. Hill was born in Brant Co., Ontario, Feb. 12, 1835. He is son of Amos and Susanna Hill, natives of Maine and New York, respectively. His father went to Brant county in 1839, and in 1854 bought a tract of 800 acres of land in Plainfield and Vergennes tps., this county. The same year our subject came to Plainfield and began clearing his father's land. He pursued farming till 1865, when he removed to Cedar Springs; since that date he has followed lumbering in this and Montcalm counties. His father died Feb. 15, 1881, at the advanced age of 92 years. Mr. Hill, the subject of this sketch, was married in December 1878 to Isabella Graves daughter of John Graves, a pioneer of Plainfield. They have one child—John R. Mr. Hill owns 300 acres of land in Solon tp., Kent Co., and Ravenna tp., Muskegon Co. Politically, Mr. Hill votes Republican.

Hon. N. R. Hill, an old and honored pioneer citizen of Cedar Springs, was born in Clarkston, Monroe Co., N. Y., April 10, 1822. His parents, Ira and Betsey (Randall) Hill, were also New York people. Mr. Hill's father served in the 1812 war, and his grandfather, Ebenezer Hill, served as Colonel through the Revolution. Mr. Hill came to Cedar Springs in the early part of the year 1855, and entered 120 acres of land on sec. 30, Nelson tp., a portion of which forms the site of Cedar Springs. Mr. Hill built the first house in the place, which was constructed of pine logs. He laid out and platted the village, and established the post office, and served as Postmaster three years. He built the first frame house in the village, in 1857. Subsequently he purchased the "fair grounds," and lived on them four years; then sold, and since has resided in the village that so long ago he founded. Mr. Hill has since followed farming. For a term of years he has lumbered in this and Muskegon counties. Mr. Hill was Justice of the Peace of Nelson and performed the duties of that office for 12 years. He served as member of the Board of Supervisors 10 years, and in 1870 was elected to represent this District in the State Legislature. He served in one regular and one extra session, with much credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents.

Mr. Hill was joined in marriage April 28, 1843, to Phebe H. Allen, daughter of Aldrich and Levina Allen, born in Essex Co., N. Y., Oct. —, 1822. Two children were the result of this union, viz.—Nellie M. (wife of O. H. Richmond) and Chas. I., deceased. Mrs. Hill departed this life April 26, 1880. Mr. Hill is a substantial pillar in the Baptist Church, and has served as Superintendent of the Sunday-school 14 years. Politically he is a Democrat. He owns 240 acres of land in Montcalm and Muskegon counties.

Enoch Hinman, an enterprising citizen of Cedar Springs, was born in Monroe Co., N. Y., Oct. 12, 1812. His parents, Henry and Laura Hinman were natives of Stockbridge, Mass., and Litchfield Co., Conn., respectively. In October, 1845, Mr. Hinman came to Boston Tonia Co., Mich., where he pursued the vocation of farming till September, 1849, when he came to Kent county. He lumbered on the Rouge river till 1852, when he resumed farming in Plainfield and followed it up to 1860. He then bought and shipped shingles for A. Robinson & Son, of Grand Rapids, for two years. He then dealt in that stock for himself till 1864, then he came to Cedar Springs, continuing in the same business till 1866 when he engaged in lumbering. In 1869 he engaged in merchandising, and did business in that line till July 20, 1878 when he purchased a stave factory and has since operated it. April 18, 1849 he was united in marriage to Clarissa Moore. This union was blessed with two children, viz.—Mary L. (wife of Jonathan Richardson), and John B., jr., both residents of San Bernardino Co., California. Mrs. Hinman departed this life Nov. 8, 1850, and Mr. H. again married, Dec. 12, 1866, this time Mrs. Amanda M. Burton, widow of Eber Burton (deceased), and a daughter of Daniel and Olive Burch. Mrs. Hinman was born in Tioga Co., N. Y., May 17, 1827. She had one child by her former husband—Henry Burton, who was married to Emma J. Bennett. Mr. and Mrs. Hinman are consistent members of the M. E. Church, and he is a Democrat, politically. He owns 169 acres of land in the adjoining townships.

Thomas J. Hopkins, dairyman, Cedar Springs, was born in Seneca Co., N. Y., Sept. 29, 1832. His parents were Anson and Eliza (Degratt) Hopkins. Mr. H. was reared on a farm, and received a common-school education. He followed boating on the Erie canal for eight years. He then pursued the vocation of farming up to April, 1873, when he came to Nelson and purchased his present farm. Since June, 1880, he has kept a dairy. He has 22 cows, and supplies Cedar Springs with milk. Mr. Hopkins was married Dec. 25, 1855, to Mary L. Cole, daughter of Eli and Harriet Cole, born in Seneca Co., N. Y., May 29, 1834. This union was blessed with seven children, five of whom are living, viz.—Clinton H., Harriet E., Ella M., Bertha E. and Rena E. Mr. H.'s nephew, Fred Cole, also lives with him.

Mr. Hopkins owns a valuable farm of 100 acres on sec. 31. Politically he is a Republican.

Solomon Ipe was born in the Buckeye State, Feb. 14, 1839; is son of Jacob and Sarah Ipe, natives of Pennsylvania, of German descent. Mr. Ipe came to Michigan in 1866, and in 1868 built a saw and shingle mill, two and a half miles west of Cedar Springs, on sec. 33, which he operated successfully six years. In 1867 he built the Cedar Springs grist-mill, and still owns it. In 1868 he lost heavily by fire, but has made his losses good since by good management. During the last few years he has given his attention to farming, and owns 245 acres of land, with good improvements. He was married in 18—, and by the union had two sons and two daughters. His second wife was Mrs. Mary (Goodman) Spicer, of German descent. Mr. Ipe enlisted in the civil war in 1862 in the 88th Ohio Vol. Inf., Co. B., and served three months.

Oliver Perry Jewell was born in Hector, Tompkins (now Schuyler) Co., N. Y., March 22, 1825. His education was mainly obtained in the common schools of his native town, and he learned the trade of printer in the city of New York, where he spent his spare time at Cornelius Institute, under the charge of Rev. J. J. Owen. He taught five terms of district school, and came to Cedar Springs in the fall of 1857, and in connection with his father bought the farm he now occupies. It was then primeval forest. The following fall he brought his family, made some improvements, and partly built a house; but owing to the ill health of himself and wife he returned to New York State in August, 1859. In 1860 he was engaged on the Seneca County *Sentinel*, published at Ovid, N. Y., a most radical and outspoken Republican journal. On the breaking out of the war he became the publisher of the paper, and labored ardently in behalf of the Union cause. A year after he disposed of the office, and engaged as journeyman printer at Syracuse and Penn Yan, N. Y. He returned to Michigan in 1863, on the death of his father. In 1864 he was engaged a few months on the Grand Rapids *Eagle*, and in 1867 went to Chicago, where he worked at his trade about five years. His farm includes 170 acres on sec. 34, Solon tp., two miles west of Cedar Springs. He was married Oct. 11, 1849, to Mary C. Strong, of Bridgehampton, L. I.; she died July 24, 1851, leaving a son, Charles Edgar, now living at Auburn, N. Y. Mr. Jewell was married again April 17, 1856, to Hannah Dimmick, of Hector, N. Y.; they have had three children—Marshall Henry, assistant editor of the Bismarck, D. T., *Daily Tribune*; Harry Dimmick, attending the Union School at Cedar Springs, and Adoretha, who died in infancy. Mr. Jewell's father, Ebenezer Jewell, was born at Salisbury, Conn., in 1789, removed to Greene Co., N. Y., and in 1824 to Hector. His sons settled in Michigan, and he sold his farm and followed them. He died in 1863. His widow, Anna (Jones) Jewell, survived him about a year and a half.

Timothy Konkle, farmer, was born in New York in 1834; is son of Abraham and Catherine (Driesbach) Konkle, natives of Pennsylvania, of German descent. He is a millwright and mechanic, and was employed at his trade until 41 years of age. In 1840 his parents settled on sec. 28, Solon tp., where he still resides. In 1856 he was married to Mary Jane Lamoreaux, born in New York, of French and English parentage. They have three children. In 1870 he first gave his attention to farming. His place is well improved, and has a substantial home and commodious buildings. Politically he is a Democrat.

H. R. Knight, proprietor of Knight's Hotel, of Cedar Springs, was born near Syracuse, N. Y., March 27, 1834. His parents, Westcott and Elizabeth Knight, were natives of Connecticut and Massachusetts. In 1838 they came to Oakland Co., Mich., and in 1839, to Wayne county. Mr. Knight passed his early life on a farm. In 1853 he came to Grand Rapids, where he followed milling for 15 years.

The years 1869-'70 he was engaged in lumbering in Muskegon. He then returned to Cedar Springs and pursued his former occupation till 1877, when he opened the Knight's Hotel. He was married Aug. 7, 1855, to Lucy A. Burch, who was born in Oakland county Oct. 20, 1848. Of their five children three are living, viz.—Embrea A., Fred F. and Will W. Jennie M. and Daisy are deceased. Mrs. K. is a member of the M. E. Church, and Mr. K. is a Republican.

S. J. Latimer, liveryman, Sand Lake, was born in Warren Co., O., April 28, 1851. In 1856 his parents removed to Allegan Co., Mich., and in 1868 to Barry county. Mr. Latimer followed lumbering in Montcalm and Kent counties till March, 1873, when he came to Sand Lake. He was married April 24, 1872, to Sarah M. Fowler, by whom he has had four children; Frank and George are living. Politically Mr. L. is Democratic.

Alonzo Link, of the firm of Johnson & Link, lumber dealers, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 24, 1836. At the age of 10 years his parents removed to Buffalo, N. Y., where they remained two years, then migrated to Chippewa, since, Little York, Ont., where Mr. Link attended school one term. In 1852 he accompanied his parents to Brantford, Ont. Mr. Link obtained most of his education in the High Schools of Brantford and Caradock. In 1854 his parents returned to Philadelphia, and he entered the stage of life alone. He chose the occupation of sawyer, and has since, in connection with building, followed that vocation. In 1858 he came to Marine City and was employed in a ship-yard and in the mill of E. B. Ward six years. Aug. 19, 1865, he was married in the city of St Clair, to Miss Abbie Hutchins. After his marriage he went to Iowa and returned in May, 1866. He then entered the employ of Buck Bros. & Hastings as sawyer, and in 1867 went to Pine Lake and followed his former vocation till January 1870, when he returned to Cedar Springs and had charge of Newton and Gaze's mill till April, 1872, when it burned, he losing \$500. The mill was rebuilt the same year, and subsequently Mr. Link became a partner. This mill burned in June, 1873, and Mr. L. continued a part of the time as a partner and as an employer in the mill till January, 1879, when the present firm was organized.

Mr. and Mrs. Link have had two children, viz.—Chas. F., born Nov. 9 1868, died July 25, 1872, and George Anson, born Nov. 8, 1870, now living. Mrs. Link was born in London, England, April 18, 1843, and came to America with her parents, John and Ella Hutchins, in 1854.

Daniel C. Lyle, attorney at law, Cedar Springs, was born on Prince Edward's Island Feb. 23, 1843. His parents were Daniel and Elizabeth Lyle, the former a native of England, and the latter of Prince Edward's Island. Mr. Lyle, the subject of this sketch, came to the United States with his father when a boy. In the year 1866 he came to Van Buren Co., Mich., where he worked on a farm by the month, acquiring means wherewith to attend school. He attended the Decatur High School and in 1868 took a course in the Ann Arbor schools. He taught school the winter of, 1868-'69, and subsequently read law with Judge Lawton, of Paw Paw. October, 1870, he entered the law department of the Michigan University, and graduated March 27, 1872. April 2, following, he was admitted to the Supreme Court, and in May, 1873, he was admitted to practice in the Court of the United States. Immediately after his graduation he came to Cedar Springs, where he has since resided, successfully practicing his profession. Mr. Lyle has, by close adherence to his motto, "Be true in fear," and his eminent courtesy, won the profound respect and admiration of all. Mr. Lyle is wholly a self-acquired man. He has established a large practice and a worthy name, and he well deserves the success which he has so honorably achieved. Our subject has held almost every office of his village. He served as Clerk of Solon five years; Village Attorney five years; member of the Village Council two years, and in 1881 was elected President of the village. He has represented his village as delegate to county conventions for several years. In 1880 he was a delegate to the State Convention at Jackson. Higher honors yet await him. Mr. Lyle was united in marriage Nov. 5, 1874, to Miss Emeretta I. Cory, daughter of Isaac Cory, born in Galesburg, Mich., Aug. 4, 1855. Two children were the fruits of this union—Roy C. and Ernest C. (deceased). Mr. Lyle is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and in politics is Republican.

Nelson Mabie was born in New York in 1832; is son of Amos C. and Anor (Fisher) Mabie, both natives of New York. He obtained a common-school education and has been a farmer all his life. In 1854 he went to Ionia county and two years later settled in Solon, on sec. 21, where he owns 80 acres of land,

claimed to be the best improved farm in the tp., the result of his own hard labor and good management. Mr. Mabie was married in 1868 to Catherine Young, born in 1835, in Canada West. She is daughter of Edward Young, a native of New York, born in 1800, of German descent, and still living in the family of Mr. Mabie.

H. W. McBryer, a resident of Cedar Springs, was born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., Dec. 1, 1831. He is the second son and fifth child of Henry and Keziah (Slown) McBryer, who were natives of County Down, Ireland, and emigrated to America in 1826 settling in Jefferson Co., N. Y. Mr. McBryer passed his early life on a farm and received a common-school education. He pursued the vocation of farming till 1854, when he learned the miller's trade in Edwards, N. Y. He followed this up to 1864. In 1865 he was engaged in the mercantile business in Edwards, and also held the office of Postmaster from 1862 to 1866. In the fall of 1866 he removed to Burlington, Vt., and resumed his trade. He was there three years, two of which he was city police under Chief Police Lemuel Drew. In 1869 he came to Coopersville, Ottawa Co. Mich., and subsequently became a partner of the firm of W. G. Watson & Co., merchants. In August, 1872, he removed to Cedar Springs and engaged with W. H. Wheeler, under the firm name of McBryer & Wheeler, in the mercantile business, in which he continued five years. Since that time Mr. McBryer has lived retired. He owns 145 acres of land in Ottawa county, and also real estate in Coopersville. He owns a farm of 77 acres on secs. 26, 34 and 35 of Solon, and owns one-fourth interest in 200 acres in Nelson tp. Mr. McBryer was married Sept. 15, 1857, to Jane Rushton, daughter of John and Ann Rushton, born in Edwards, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., Dec. 10, 1829. Mr. McBryer is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and politically is a Republican. He had served the people of his village in the council three years and is one of its most respected citizens.

Walter H. McConnell, saloonist, Cedar Springs, was born in Scipio, Hillsdale Co., Mich., April 12, 1846. His parents, Peter and Jemima McConnell, were natives of Steuben Co., N. Y. They removed to the birthplace of our subject in the spring of 1831. In 1854 they removed and settled in Columbia, Jackson Co. He was Overseer of the Infirmary of that county during the year of 1856. He died Nov. 20, the same year. He was Sheriff of Hillsdale county one term.

Our subject was reared on a farm, and followed that occupation till the spring of 1868, when he came to Cedar Springs. In 1872 he engaged in his business. He was married Jan 1, 1869, to Rosena Kieber, a daughter of George Kieber. This marriage was blessed with three children; two are living, viz.—Cora and Edward. Politically Mr. M. is Democratic.

A. H. Moore, mechanic and lumberman, was born in Canada, in 1845; is son of James and Mary (Youngs) Moore. He is the eldest of seven children, and his parents live in Solon tp., where his father owns a farm on sec. 22. He built a blacksmith shop and learned the trade working with hired m n. He owns and runs a steam saw-mill on sec. 15, which he built in 1880. His engine is one of 30-horse power, and the mill has a capacity of turning out 6,000 feet of lumber daily.

Chas. B. Moore, general merchant, and farmer, was born in Ontario Co., N. Y., Aug. 23 1828; is a son of Stewart C. and Mary A. Moore, who removed to Wayne Co., Mich., in 1834. In 1849 Mr. Moore returned to New York and served an apprenticeship at carriage-making in Geneva. He followed that trade until August, 1862, when he enlisted in the military service in Co. G., 126th Reg. N. Y. Vol. Inf. He served in the army of the Potomac and fought at Maryland Heights and Harper's Ferry; at the latter place he received injuries that led to his discharge Nov. 5, 1862. In December, 1864, he went at the head of a company as Assistant Superintendent and served in Tennessee till the close of the war, when he came to Nelson tp., Kent Co. He built a steam saw-mill and followed lumbering for 12 years. In 1878 he opened a general store at Pine Lake.

Mr. Moore was married Jan. 17, 1855, to Sarah A. Cole, daughter of Wm. and Elizabeth Cole, born in New Jersey, April 4, 1835. This union was blest with two children, viz.—Flora E., born Jan. 7, 1859, wife of Jesse C. Van Liew, and Genevieve, born Dec. 2, 1864.

Mr. Moore and family are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. M. is a Republican. He served as Justice of the Peace one term, and as Notary Public 16 years. He owns 640 acres of land on secs. 34, 35, and 36 and 40 acres in Courtland.

Fred H. Olin, of the firm of Ware & Olin, Sand Lake, was born in Ashtabula Co., Ohio, March 19, 1852; is a son of Alonzo and Caroline Olin. He was reared

on a farm and received his training in the common schools. In 1873 he came to Sand Lake, and was lumber inspector and foreman for E. Ware, up to 1881, when he became a partner with him in the planing mill. He served as a member of the Village Council one term, and is a Republican.

Mr. Olin was married on Feb. 1, 1879, to Mary Hannibal, of Grand Rapids. Millie, their only child, was born March 9, 1880.

John Olin was born in Vermont, Dec. 27, 1821; is son of Caleb and Belinda (Daniels) Olin, the former born in the Green Mountain State, the latter in Connecticut. Mr. Olin's father was a soldier of 1812—member of an artillery company composed of six-footers picked for height. Mr. Olin obtained his education in his native State and came to Michigan in 1830. He settled in Solon on sec. 31, in 1857, and from nothing but labor and thrift backed up by honesty and integrity has made a fine independence for future comfort. He was married in 1847 to Rosanna Whitehead, born in New York. Two of three children are living—Ida and John. Franklin is deceased. Mr. Olin belongs to the National party.

Elder J. Payne was born in Niagara Co., N. Y., in 1827; is son of Hiram and Calestria (Smith) Payne, the former a native of Massachusetts and the latter of New York, both of English descent. He was educated in his native State and reared on a farm. He is a sample of the genuine pioneer preacher; was ordained at the age of 29 and commenced his ministerial work, of which a slight summary is given. He has organized 100 societies of the United Brethren Church, and has dedicated 30 churches. His first year of ministerial work was spent in Wisconsin, where he itinerated, traveling afoot and preaching wherever opportunity served, sometimes under shelter, sometimes in the open air. While preaching in Richmond, Wis., at a protracted meeting, 204 persons were converted. He has done most of his work in Ohio and Wisconsin, chiefly in the latter State; has been Presiding Elder since 1864. In 1871 he settled in Solon, where he owns a well-improved farm, with neat substantial residence, and surroundings that give evidence of taste and refinement; his farm is nearly all cleared. He is a man of fine physical powers, hale and hearty, a good type of the traditional pioneer preacher. He claims to have retired, but is filling three appointments; is Superintendent of a Sabbath school. He is a staunch Republican, and has always been zealous in temperance work. He was married in 1849 to Mrs. P. J. Salisbury, born in New York; they have two children—Sylvia C., now Mrs. Charles Pant, and Frank E., also married, and Principal of the Eighth ward school at Grand Rapids.

Chauncey Pelton, an enterprising citizen of Grand Rapids, was born in Portland, Middlesex Co., Conn., March 31, 1821. His parents, Sanford and Phebe Pelton were also natives of Middlesex Co., Conn. In 1844 Mr. Pelton came to Plainfield, Kent Co., and purchased a farm, and followed its pursuit till 1857, when he engaged in the mercantile business in Plainfield. He continued in this business till 1870, since which time he has been manufacturing lumber and shingles in Cedar Springs. Mr. Pelton was married November, 1847, to Miss Maria Clark, daughter of James Clark, of Plainfield. Two children were the fruits of this union; of these, one Nellie V., is living. She is now the wife of John H. Pamer, an attorney of Big Rapids.

Mr. Pelton is the owner of a tract of 240 acres of pine land in Courtland and a fine brick residence on the corner of Bostwick and Fountain streets, Grand Rapids, where he resides.

Mr. Pelton is in politics Democratic. He is a man of strict integrity and sterling enterprise.

Theodore I. Phelps was born in Brooklyn, Jackson Co., Mich., Aug. 14, 1839. His parents, Horace and Sarah E. (Anti-del) Phelps, were natives of Oneida Co., N. Y., and early settlers in Jackson county. Mr. Phelps was reared on a farm till he was 16, when he went to Detroit and was employed as "porter" in the Andrews Railroad Hotel two years. He then returned home and farmed the old homestead seven years; came to Grand Rapids and was proprietor of the Grand Rapids and Greenville stage route two years. In 1867 he removed to Rockford and one year after to Cedar Springs. The year 1869 he was engaged in the lumber business in Newaygo county, and in 1870 returned to Cedar Springs, and the same year he located in Sand Lake and built the Sand Lake House of which he has since been proprietor, except one year while he operated the Cedar Springs House at Cedar Springs.

Mr. Phelps was married Oct.—1861 to Miss Jennie Gosvenor, of Brooklyn, Jackson county.



John Lymes

Mr. Phelps is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and politically is a Republican. He served as Treasurer of his tp. in 1864, and has been village Treasurer since its incorporation. He owns a farm of 215 acres in Nelson tp. and 40 acres in Solon.

Wellington Rasco, Justice of the Peace, Sand Lake, was born in Allegany Co., N. Y., Feb. 28, 1840; is son of Stephen S. and Mary Rasco. In 1865 Mr. Rasco went to Oakland Co., Mich., and in 1868 to Van Buren county. In 1869 he went to Utah, and in 1872 came to Sand Lake. He was elected to his present office in 1881. He is a member of the Village Council and also of the Board of Education. Mr. Rasco enlisted as a soldier in the late war Aug. —, 1861, in Co. B, 86th Reg. N. Y. Vol. Inf. He served in the army of the Potomac, and was honorably discharged Nov. 17, 1862. He was married July 2, 1872, to Eunice Philpott. Of their four children three are living, viz.—Vie, Earl and Mary. Mr. R. is connected with the Masonic order, and in politics he is a Republican.

Munson Robinson was born in New York, March 24, 1820; is son of David and Agnes (Lewis) Robinson, natives of New York, the former of English and the latter of German descent. In early life Mr. Robinson lived in Indiana, where he obtained a common-school education; he came to Michigan in 1854, and settled on sec. 20, where he still lives. All was in a state of nature, and Mr. Robinson cut four miles of wood to make his way to his place. He owns 400 acres of land with a good house and first-class buildings attached. He was married in 1858 to Esther Clark, born in Canada, of English descent. They have five children—Sarah A., James, Ella, Essa and Sherman. Mr. Robinson is a Republican; he was one of the first Town Board of Justices, and has held other offices.

Eli C. Rounds was born in New York, Sept. 26, 1824; is son of Russell and Amity (Rowe) Rounds, also natives of New York. He came to Hillsdale county in 1853, and in 1854 settled on 146 acres on sec. 27. He was married Aug. 16, 1848, to Maria E. Russell; they have three children—Edwin M., Ursula E. (Mrs. Charles W. Sherwin) and Byron G. Mr. and Mrs. Rounds are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Rounds has a record as a hard-working, provident man; has been Class Leader in the church, County Overseer of the Poor, School Treasurer and School Moderator, and has helped each of his children to a farm.

J. E. Roys was born Aug. 3, 1824. He is the son of Levi and Thankful (Curtiss) Roys. His parents were both natives of Berkshire Co., Mass., and of English descent. Mr. Roys' father's sister (Amanda Roys) was one of the signers of the resolution not to drink tea when England raised the tax on tea. "The Boston Tea Party" soon after this occurred. He received his education in the high schools in Massachusetts. His early life was spent on a farm. At the age of 22 he enlisted in the Mexican war, in the United States marines, on the ship "Independence," most of the time on land. He served four years in this war. In 1850 landed at San Francisco, Cal., where he went into the gold mines. He made and spent considerable money. Then, in 1853, he started for the States *via* Mexico, but on landing in Mexico he was taken with the yellow fever, where he lay nigh unto death for some time. On his recovery he started on, and in 1854 landed in New York, and the same year came to Michigan and settled in Kalamazoo for one year. In 1855 he came to Solon and settled on sec. 35, on Government land, and still lives there. He was the clerk of the meeting when the tp. was organized. Mr. Roys has been twice married. The first time was in 1854, to Miss Elizabeth Martin, at Kalamazoo. She lived only one year thereafter. Then, in 1856, he was married to Ann Eliza Rohr. She is of Swiss descent. They have had 10 children, all of whom are now numbered with the dead except four. Three of them are girls and one boy. Mr. Roys has twice volunteered in defense of his country's flag, first, as before stated, in 1846. Then, when treason showed its hydra head, he again volunteered in 1862, enlisting in the 21st Infantry of Michigan Volunteers, in Company H. He was with his regiment, which was in five very severe battles; among the number is the battle of Missionary Ridge. He was Third Sergeant of his company. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Bentonville, and sent to Libby prison, where he stayed till the rebel Gen. Lee surrendered to Gen. Grant. Then the Johnny Rebs were glad to turn the boys loose and skip out. He was regularly discharged in 1865 from his country's service. Mr. Roys then returned home to his family, and is enjoying the blessings that he fought for. But this veteran soldier's health is failing, and he will, ere many years, be numbered with the dead, where most of his comrades of the Mexican war are now. But in his declining years he can look back on a well-spent life.

Hon. H. C. Russell, banker, Cedar Springs, was born in Plainfield, Kent Co., Sept. 22, 1842. His parents, Aaron and Thankful Russell, were natives of New York, and early pioneers of this county. Mr. Russell was reared on a farm and received a common-school education. At the age of 20 he taught a winter school, and the same year he entered a drug store in Plainfield, as clerk. In the fall of 1865 he came to Cedar Springs and became a partner in the firm of E. Hinman & Co., shingle dealers. In 1867 the firm dissolved and Mr. Russell opened a grocery store, at the same time dealing in shingles. In 1868 he bought a drug stock and store of N. F. Slawson, and continued in the drug business up to 1880. In 1873 he, with J. W. Phelps, under the firm name of H. C. Russell & Co., founded the Cedar Springs Exchange Bank, and has since been in the banking business. Mr. Russell has filled various offices in his village. At the age of 20 he was nominated Justice of the Peace. In 1870 and '78 he was a member of the Board of Supervisors from Nelson. He was the second Village President of Cedar Springs, and served four terms. In 1870 he took a very active part in the third House of Representatives in the formation of a new county from Kent, Montcalm, Mecosta and Newaygo counties. In the fall of 1880 he was elected State Senator by a majority of 5,200 votes. He received of the 500 votes from Nelson 339 in his favor, showing the high esteem in which he is held by his community. Mr. Russell, although comparatively a young man, yet he performs the duties of his office with ability, and with honor to himself and to the highest satisfaction of his many constituents. Mr. Russell takes a deep interest in every valuable enterprise. He was one of the prime organizers of the Cedar Springs Union Agricultural and Horticultural Society, and is now one of its Directors. He is a member of the Masonic order, and also a leader in the Society of Good Templars. In politics, he is an earnest Republican. Mr. Russell was united in marriage Jan. 25, 1870, to Miss Jennie E. Phelps, daughter of Col. Wm. Phelps, of Detroit. This union was blessed with one child, a daughter, Edith C., born July 24, 1877.

We present Mr. Russell's portrait elsewhere in this work.

T. J. Sheridan, of Lockwood, was born in the city of New York, on Feb. 16, 1846. His parents emigrated from Dublin, Ire and, in 1845. His father, previous to emigration, was superintendent of the improvements of the Phoenix Park, Dublin, and afterward of the improvements of Holyrood Park, Edinburgh, under the commissioners of Her Majesty's woods and forests. In 1849 he was assistant engineer in the construction of the Chemung Valley railroad, Chemung Co., State of New York. After the construction of said road he occupied the position of station agent at Millport until 1852, when he went to Canada, where he was employed as inspector of bridges and culverts, on the Great Western railroad. In the fall of 1852 he commenced farming in Canada, in the tp. of Morris, Huron Co., C. W. In 1866 he moved to Michigan, where he bought a farm, in the tp. of Allendale, county of Ottawa, where at present he resides.

T. J. Sheridan worked on his father's farm until 1870, when he commenced the lumber business in the Saginaw Valley. In 1872 he commenced lumbering for A. J. Rose and S. P. Swartz, of Grand Rapids. On Nov. 22, 1874, he was married to Mrs. Caroline A. Kimball (maiden name, Caroline A. Smith), who emigrated with her parents from Watertown, State of New York, in December, 1862.

He continued to lumber winters, and farm in the summers, until December, 1879, when he sold his farm, and commenced in the mercantile business at Lockwood with a capital of \$3,500, in which business he has been very successful, he also owning some pine land in Osceola county.

Mr. Sheridan, in politics, is a National Greenbacker, being amongst the earliest organizers of that party in his tp. He has been several times elected as a delegate to the county conventions, and twice to the State conventions.

Mr. Sheridan is much respected, and has many warm friends among all political parties in the county.

William Sipple, a native of Prussia, Germany, was born June 4, 1846; is a son of Christopher and Margaret Sipple, who emigrated to the "free soil" of America in 1851, and settled in Erie Co., N. Y. William lived on a farm till 12 years of age, when he entered a saw-mill and learned engineering, which he has followed to the present time. In 1861 he came to Ann Arbor; and in 1864 to Courtland, where he lived till 1873, when he located on his present farm on sec. 14. Sept. 2, 1867, he married Katie Stole, who was born in Germany. Their four children are—John, William, Minnie and Alva.

In politics Mr. Sipple votes for the best man. He owns a farm of 200 acres on secs. 11 and 14, with good improvements.

John Smith was born in New York, May 18, 1826; is son of George and Betsey (Bement) Smith, the former born in Pennsylvania, of Dutch ancestry, the latter a native of Connecticut, of English lineage. The great-grandfather of Mr. Smith was a patriot of the Revolution, devoted to his country and the extermination of the "Red Skins," at whose hands he had suffered fearful loss in their wanton murder of his brother and sister. Mr. Smith was married in 1849 to Lydia A., daughter of Henry M. and Elizabeth Propper, natives of New York and New Jersey. They have six children—Henrietta A. (Mrs. Jonathan Woodin), Franklin P., Freelove C., George H. M., Corydon E. and Anna L. In 1851 Mr. Smith came to Cedar Springs, where he operated a saw-mill for a time, and kept the post-office in the mill. In 1852 he bought 700 acres in the tp. He and his wife are members of the M. E. Church. They were among the earliest settlers of Northern Kent county, and experienced all the privations of the pioneer. Their home was a log cabin in the forest, and for a long time was the pioneer's hotel, and liberally patronized. One year, dating from February 12 to May 1, Mrs. Smith cooked 1,000 pounds of pork. Her father, H. M. Propper, is still living, 83 years of age. The family is noted for longevity.

Joseph H. Smith was born in New York in 1823; is son of William and Phebe (Stringer) Smith, natives of New York, of English descent. His father was a soldier of 1812, and his grandfather was a Sergeant in the war of the Revolution. Mr. Smith was educated in the common schools, and has been all his life a farmer—the grandest occupation known to man. He owns 120 acres on sec. 16, and another tract of 80 acres in this tp; came here in 1855, and settled on sec. 23. He had little means, but has succeeded by hard labor and thrift. He was married, June 15, 1842, to Alice Broom, born in England. Their children are—Eli, Victor, Jasper and Warren W. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of the M. E. Church.

Obadiah Smith, medical practitioner and farmer, was born in Ontario Co., N. Y., in 1832; is son of William and Rachel (Monroe) Smith, natives of New York; the former of English descent, the latter of mingled Dutch and Scotch lineage. His early education was obtained at the common schools, and most of his active life has been passed in farming and lumbering until the past four years, during which he has engaged in the practice of medicine. He belongs to the Homeopathic school, and is preparing to enter upon a course of study at Chicago the present year. In 1855 he "took up" 80 acres of land on sec. 11, and now owns 160 acres, well improved. He is a comparatively young man, but belongs among the pioneer settlers of Kent county, and was one of the first justices of Solon; has held other tp. offices. He was married in 1853 to Livonia Arnold, born in New York, of English parentage. Their children are—Omer L., Lillie O., Eliza J. (Mrs. Charles Smith), Alden E. and Lucy J.

Riley Smith, a pioneer of Nelson, was born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., May 8, 1833, and is a son of Orlo and Harriet (Little) Smith. October, 1854, he came to Nelson and purchased a farm of 160 acres on sec. 20. Mr. Smith was a practical surveyor, and in 1866 he was elected Surveyor of Kent county, but refused to qualify. He followed that profession to some extent, having divided the tps. of Nelson, Solon, Courtland and Spencer into sections. In pioneer days he taught school, having acquired a good common-school education in his native place. He taught, in all, nine years. May 10, 1861, at the breaking out of the Rebellion, he enlisted in defense of the flag of the Union, in Co. K., 3d Reg. Mich. Vol. Inf., and was mustered into service June 10, as 5th Sergeant; subsequently he was given the rank of 2d Sergeant. He resigned his commission, Nov. —, 1863, and served till the close of the war as a private. He participated at the battle of the first fight at Bull Run, siege of Yorktown, and fought in all the battles that the 3d Regiment participated in up to the second battle of the wilderness, when he was taken sick. He was confined in Saterlee Hospital of Philadelphia three months. He joined his regiment the following August and served till Oct. 27, when he was taken prisoner at the battle of Bull Run, and suffered the undying torture of Libby prison till Feb. 17, 1865. He was discharged June 22, 1865. He then returned home and resumed farming. He was married July 9, 1865, to Caroline Gilman, a native of Cannon, born July 6, 1842. They have one child, Ed. M., born Jan. 2, 1869. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Smith in politics is Republican.

He owns the farm that he purchased in 1856, and has placed upon it excellent improvements.

J. A. Spooner, senior member of the firm of J. A. Spooner & Co., was born in Yates Co., N. Y., Nov. 5, 1834. He is a son of Allen P. and Phebe G. Spooner, the former a native of Massachusetts, born Mar. 17, 1802, and the latter a native of Rhode Island, was born Feb. 14, 1806.

Mr. S. was reared on a farm and was educated in the Starkey Seminary of Yates county, and graduated in 1856. In 1862 he engaged in mercantile pursuits in Yates county, and in 1866 came to Hickory Corners, Barry Co., Mich., where he followed the same business till May, 1872, when he came to Cedar Springs and, with his brother, J. G. Spooner, opened a clothing store. From 1873 to '79 they manufactured lumber and shingles. In March, 1880, Mr. Spooner, in partnership with E. E. Baker, bought the planing mill at Cedar Springs, and has since operated that. Mr. S. was married Jan. 13, 1858, to Sarah Eldred, who was born in Yates Co., N. Y., July 17, 1838. Mr. S. is a member of the Masonic order and is Treasurer of the Union Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Cedar Springs. In 1879 he was President of Cedar Springs village.

Rev. J. G. Spooner, of the firm of J. A. Spooner & Co., merchants, Cedar Springs, was born in Yates Co., N. Y., Oct. 22, 1830. His parents, Allen P. and Phebe G. Spooner, were natives of the same place. Mr. Spooner was reared on a farm and received the elements of his education in the common schools. He pursued the vocation of farming till 1858, when he entered the ministry of the Baptist denomination. He labored in the ministry in New York and Pennsylvania till 1866, when he came to Barry Co., Mich. He subsequently served on the Alaska charge, and in 1870 supplied the Cedar Springs Baptist Church. He then retired from his profession and with his brother, J. A. Spooner, engaged in the mercantile business.

Dec. 31, 1851, Mr. Spooner was united in marriage to Miss Susan F. Litchfield, daughter of Rev. D. W. and Mary (Frizelle) Litchfield. This union was blessed with one child, Florence M., a teacher of music. Mrs. Spooner was born in New Woodstock, Madison Co., N. Y., July 9, 1832.

Mr. Spooner and family are earnest workers in the Baptist Church.

E. M. Sprague, Cashier of Cedar Springs Exchange Bank, and member of the firm of Hunter & Sprague, druggists, was born in Keene, Ionia Co., Mich., June 11, 1858. His parents, J. B. and Keziah Sprague, were natives of New York. Mr. Sprague was reared on a farm till 11 years of age, when his parents removed to Lowell. He attended the Lowell High School, and graduated in June, 1875. He was teller in the Lowell National Bank up to August, 1879, when he obtained employment as salesman with Jacobson & Co., clothiers. He remained with this firm one year, then was engaged as merchant in Edgerton till December, 1880, when he came to Cedar Springs and became cashier of the Cedar Springs Exchange. Politically Mr. Sprague is a Republican.

Mr. Sprague was married on the 18th of June, 1876, to Ida Hunter, daughter of Matthew and Mary Hunter. Mrs. Sprague was born in Lowell tp., Kent Co. Oct. 29, 1858.

J. R. Squires, an old and respected pioneer of Kent county, was born in Yates Co., York State, June 27, 1825. His parents, Gideon and Esther Squires, were also New York people. His grandfather, Zebulon Deming, served through the American Revolution. Mr. Squires passed his early life upon his father's farm, and attended the common schools. In 1852 he came to Courtland, where he followed the pursuits of farming till 1871, when he engaged in lumbering—his present business. He enlisted in Co. F, 21st Reg. Mich. Vol. Inf. of the late war, Dec. 20, 1863, and participated in the battles of Bentonville, Averysboro, and other minor engagements; he accompanied Gen. Sherman on his long and toilsome "march to the sea," and was honorably discharged July —, 1865. Oct. 20, 1849, he was united in wedlock to Miss Emeline Briggs, a daughter of Lyman and Cordelia Briggs, and a native of Jerusalem, Yates Co., N. Y., born April 20, 1828. Mr. and Mrs. Squires have two children, Charles W. and James G.

Politically Mr. Squires is an adherent to the principles and doctrines of the Democratic party. He has served the people of Courtland and Nelson tps. as Justice of the Peace for 20 years, and as Highway Commissioner 16 years. Mr. Squires is a man of high moral integrity and stirring enterprise. His farm contains 240 acres, and is located on secs. 14, 22 and 23.

Cyrus Stilwell, an old and respected pioneer of Nelson, was born in Lorain Co., O., Feb. 14, 1831. His parents, Alfred and Phebe Stilwell, were natives of Schoharie Co., N. Y. They removed to Lorain Co., O., in 1827. Mr. Stilwell, the subject of this sketch, was reared in the Buckeye State, and received his education in the pioneer schools. In 1850 he came to Eaton Co., Mich., and in 1852 he came into Kent county. March, 1853, he made his second trip to Kent and entered 160 acres of land on sec. 31, Nelson tp. He removed his family the same year to his pioneer home. He was the third settler in the township, and was one of its organizers. He was chosen its first Justice of the Peace, and also served as Postmaster five years. Mr. Stilwell has always followed farming. He has also lumbered of winters for several years. Dec. 23, 1863, he enlisted as a soldier in Battery B, 1st Michigan Artillery, and participated in the battle at Griswoldville. He was taken sick in April, 1864, and confined in the hospital at Pulaski, Tenn. He was honorably discharged June the 6th, 1865, at the close of the war. He then returned home and resumed his former occupation. Mr. Stilwell was married Nov. 9, 1852, to Mary Prentice, daughter of Isaac and Maria Prentice, born in the State of Vermont Aug. 14, 1834. This marriage was blessed with five children, viz.: Alamanda H., born Aug. 31, 1853, married Loa A. McClure; Samuel E., born Sept. 5, 1858; Edward E., born Feb. 2, 1861, married Ettie McCartney; Byron C., born July 28, 1868, and Jennie E., born Sept. 15, 1870.

Mr. Stilwell owns a farm of 110 acres on sec. 31. In politics he is a Republican.

Chauncy Thomas was born Jan. 26, 1844; is son of Jesse and Rosella (Pritchard) Thomas, the former a native of New York, of Scotch parentage, the latter of French and English descent. He spent his early life in Canada and adopted the calling of a farmer. He settled in Solon a few years ago on 40 acres in sec. 35, where he is now engaged clearing his farm. He was engaged in a struggle with a big log, which proved troublesome to dispose of, when these hasty notes were supplied, the only sketch in this volume from an actual pioneer. He was married in July, 1869, to Mary Black, a native of Canada. They have three children—Arpha, Frankie and Roy. Mr. Thomas is a Republican; has been School Director five years; is a member of the Free Methodist Church.

Charles J. Tompsett, shingle manufacturer, was born in Ontario Co., Ont., June 9, 1850. His parents, James and Harriet Tompsett, were natives of England, and came to America in 1847. In 1863 they removed to Cannon tp., Kent Co. Charles passed his early life upon a farm, and obtained his education in Cannonsburg High School. Since 1871 he has followed his present business. He was married July 24, 1872, to Clara, daughter of Calvin and Barbara Babcock, born in Cannon tp. Nov. 24, 1857. They have two children, viz.—Edith May and Charles A. Mr. T. is connected with the Masonic Society, and politically is Democratic.

John A. Tower (deceased) was born in New York, Aug. 17, 1797. His father, Isaiah Tower, was a soldier of 1812. Mr. Tower was educated in the common schools, and spent his whole life in farming. He settled on sec. 10, in Solon, in 1855, and located Government land. He was married in 1832, and one son remains from the union—Benjamin—born in 1832, now a business man in California. His mother died when he was but 18 months old; and in 1842 Mr. Tower was married to Jane Turnbull, a native of Scotland. One of four children is living. Fannie died at six years of age; Eunice S. died in 1866, in her 22d year. Charles A. was born in 1847, in St. Joseph county. Mr. Tower lost his life Nov. 14, 1869; killed at the close of a day of hard labor. Mrs. Tower is still living, and manages the homestead of 120 acres, her son Charles acting as farmer. The latter was married, and left one son—Edward Allen (deceased). He was married again to Emma Sevey; they have one child—Ray Lee. Mr. Charles Tower is trying to do his father's suddenly-terminated work in the best possible manner. He has built a new barn, which is a model of its kind, and reflects honor on the tp.

C. J. Ward, of the firm of Ward & Corey, merchants, Cedar Springs, was born in Summit Co., Ohio, June 25, 1837. He is a son of John and Abigail Ward, also natives of Ohio. In 1853 Mr. Ward went to Whitley Co., Ind. He was employed as clerk in a store till April 12, 1861, when he enlisted in Com. E., 17th Reg., Ind. Vol. Inf. This regiment was later in the war known as the 17th Indiana Mounted Infantry. In 1861 Mr. Ward was given the office of 1st Sergeant, and in May, 1862, was promoted to 2d Lieutenant, and subsequently to the 1st Lieutenancy. Among the leading battles that he participated in were Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Knoxville, Tullahoma and other engagements, numbering 53 in

all. June 24, 1864, he resigned his commission, and returned to Whitley Co., Ind., and followed merchandising up to March, 1880, when he came to Cedar Springs, engaging in the same business.

Mr. Ward was married, Aug. 1, 1865, to Miss Ann D. Shreve, who was born in Perry Co., Ohio, May 7, 1843. Two children were added to this union, viz.—Milo H. and Wilber C.

Mr. and Mrs. Ward are members of the M. E. Church.

Mr. W. is also connected with the society of I. O. O. F., and in politics is Republican.

S. L. Ware, lumber and shingle manufacturer; postoffice, Sand Lake; was born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, April 19, 1824. His parents, John and Sarah Ware, were natives of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, respectively, and settled in Ohio in 1812, and removed to Stark county in 1826. His father was a drover, and followed that business for 25 years. Our subject followed the same business from 1844 to '56, also dealing in lumber, in which pursuits he was engaged up to April, 1870, when he came to Sand Lake and built the second steam saw-mill in the place. Mr. Ware married, September, 1844, Sarah J. Coats, who has had seven children; of these five are living, viz.—Emmalissa, wife of Gilman Quier; Rosella, wife of Joseph Myers; Valerie, wife of ————; Laurence K., married Adella Cullom; and Lloyd G. Mrs. W. was born in Stark Co., Ohio, January, 1825. Mr. Ware is a member of the Masonic Order, and is a Republican. He owns a farm of 300 acres in Nelson tp., and 70 acres in Pierson, Montcalm Co.

William Welch, farmer, sec. 29; P. O. Cedar Springs; was born in Franklin Co., N. Y., Jan. 27, 1833. His parents were Thomas and Polina (Cooley) Welch. At the age of 19 he entered a saw-mill as sawyer and filer. He went to Port Round, Ont., and followed lumbering there seven years for a Pennsylvania firm. Aug. 15, 1862, in response to the country's call, he enlisted in Co. I., 118th Reg., N. Y. Vol. Inf. He fought at Antietam, Suffolk, Petersburg, Cold Harbor, and other minor engagements; was honorably discharged, Aug. 15, 1865, and came to Kent county, 1868, and has since followed lumbering pursuits. Sept. 22, 1853, he was united in marriage to Mary J. Bothwell, by whom he has had four children; of these two are living, viz.—Emaretta and Henrietta.

Mr. Welch is a Republican. He owns a farm of 40 acres.

Mindrus H. Whitney was born in Seneca Co., N. Y., Jan. 21, 1824. In 1837 his parents, Eathiel and Betsey Whitney, removed to Kent county, and settled in Cannon, where his father entered 160 acres of land, and was among the early pioneers. Our subject passed his early life in the pioneer districts of Kent, and obtained such an education as Michigan at that time afforded. He lived in Cannon till 1859, when he removed to Solon; and in 1869 he came to Sand Lake.

Nov. 15, 1861, when the dark cloud of the Rebellion fell upon our land, and, in response to the call of our bleeding country, Mr. Whitney enlisted in Co. F., 14th Reg. of Mich. Vol. Inf. as Orderly Sergeant. January, 1862, he, with his regiment, was mustered in the U. S. Service, and on May 14 following he was commissioned 2d Lieutenant, and September, 1863, was given the rank of 1st Lieutenant of Com. D., and served with distinction till January, 1864, when he received his honorable discharge on account of ill health. Mr. Whitney has gradually grown helpless since his military labors; and it can safely be said that his last and final services were given in the achievements for our nation's liberty, and to preserve the "flag of the Union," under whose "stars and stripes" we so proudly sit to-day. Mr. Whitney was united in marriage, Nov. 12, 1844, to Miss Harriet A. Watson, daughter of Isaac Watson, and a native of Hartford, Conn., born Dec. 7, 1824. This union was blest with three children, one son and two daughters, viz.—Mariette R., wife of Benton Lewis; Henry, married Jennie D. Yarmond; and Clara D., wife of James Cavanaugh.

Mr. Whitney is a member of Chapter No. 7 of the Masonic Order of Grand Rapids, and also of the society of I. O. O. F. Politically he is Democratic. He served as member of the Board of Supervisors from Nelson seven years, and from Solon two years.

OAKFIELD TOWNSHIP.

This township is nine north and nine west, is 21 miles northeast of Grand Rapids, having Spencer township on the north, Eureka township, in Montcalm county, on the east, Grattan on the south and Courtland on the west.

The first settlement was made within its territory, June 5, 1838, by Hon. Wm. R. Davis, who located on section 19. There seems to have been no one, save himself and family, to break the solitude of the wilderness, till June, 1839, when Isaac Tower, Stephen S. Tower and William Thornton (ex-Sheriff of Kent county), with their families, moved in, and became comparatively near neighbors to the hitherto lonely pioneers, Stephen S. Tower and Mr. Thornton locating on section 29, and Isaac Tower on section 30. There were no more settlements till April, 1842, when Thomas Crinnion located on section 18, and David J. Gilbert on section 19, in September of the same year. In 1844 Sheldon Ashley selected a beautiful home on section 36, and in 1845, three brothers, Harry, Giles and Erie McArthur, located respectively on sections 33, 32 and 34. Morris Hart, section 8; Nathaniel W. Mack, section 12; John Davis, section 32; Levi White, section 21; James Elstley, section 31; William Peterson, section 20, and Benjamin Potter, section 21, may be mentioned as among the settlers of 1846 and 1847.

Of the old settlers, and of the men who took an active part in the organization of the town, Isaac Tower, Morris Hart and Thomas Spencer are dead. The latter was torn to pieces by the machinery in a mill in Montcalm county, in the spring of 1867.

The first marriage in the town was solemnized by Rev. James Ballard, Aug. 2, 1840. Bride, Miss Hannah Tower, daughter of Isaac Tower; bridegroom, Zenas G. Winsor, now of Grand Rapids.

The first birth among the whites was Wm. H. H., son of Wm. R. and Electa M. Davis, April 24, 1840.

David J. Gilbert built the second frame barn and dwelling in the town, Isaac Tower having built a frame barn in 1840, and William Thornton a frame house in 1841.

Among other first things occurring in the town was the first bear killed, by John, and his brother, Wm. R. Davis, afterward member of the State Legislature, from the Fourth Representative District. Returning late one afternoon in the summer of 1842, from mowing on a marsh on Crinnion creek, in the north part of the town, William, riding a horse, and carrying some game he had caught through the day, John on foot, equipped with a fine rifle, and closely followed by a faithful dog, were surprised and de-

lighted when within two miles of home, by the discovery of a huge black bear. The dog gave instant pursuit, closely followed by the brothers. Frightened by the baying of the dog, the bear was soon treed. The brothers were quickly upon the spot, William anticipating bruin a speedy victim to his brother's unerring aim; but what was their chagrin, on examining the rifle, to find that in the hurry of the pursuit, their last cap had been lost from the gun. Here was a dilemma; but necessity, the mother of invention, did not belie her character in this case. The only expedient was to send William one and one-half miles away, to Mr. Crinnion's, the nearest house, for caps, if they could be found: otherwise for fire, while John and the dog kept watch by the bear. Mounting "old Dutch," his horse, and furiously flourishing his whip, William was soon lost to sight, returning in a very short time, not with gun and caps, however, but a burning brand from Mrs. Crinnion's fire-place. He found bruin a few rods from where he left him, in another tree, and John and the dog still watching. It was already dusk; what was to be done must be done speedily. Powder was poured into the tube, and John, a splendid marksman, took aim, while William stood by with a live coal, ready to apply at the word fire, which soon came, William asserts, in a trembling voice; but whether John's voice trembled, or William's ears, has not been decided to this day; however, that the sharp crack of the rifle rang through the forest depths, and that the bear lay dead at the foot of the tree, are verities not to be disputed.

FIRST LAND-BUYERS.

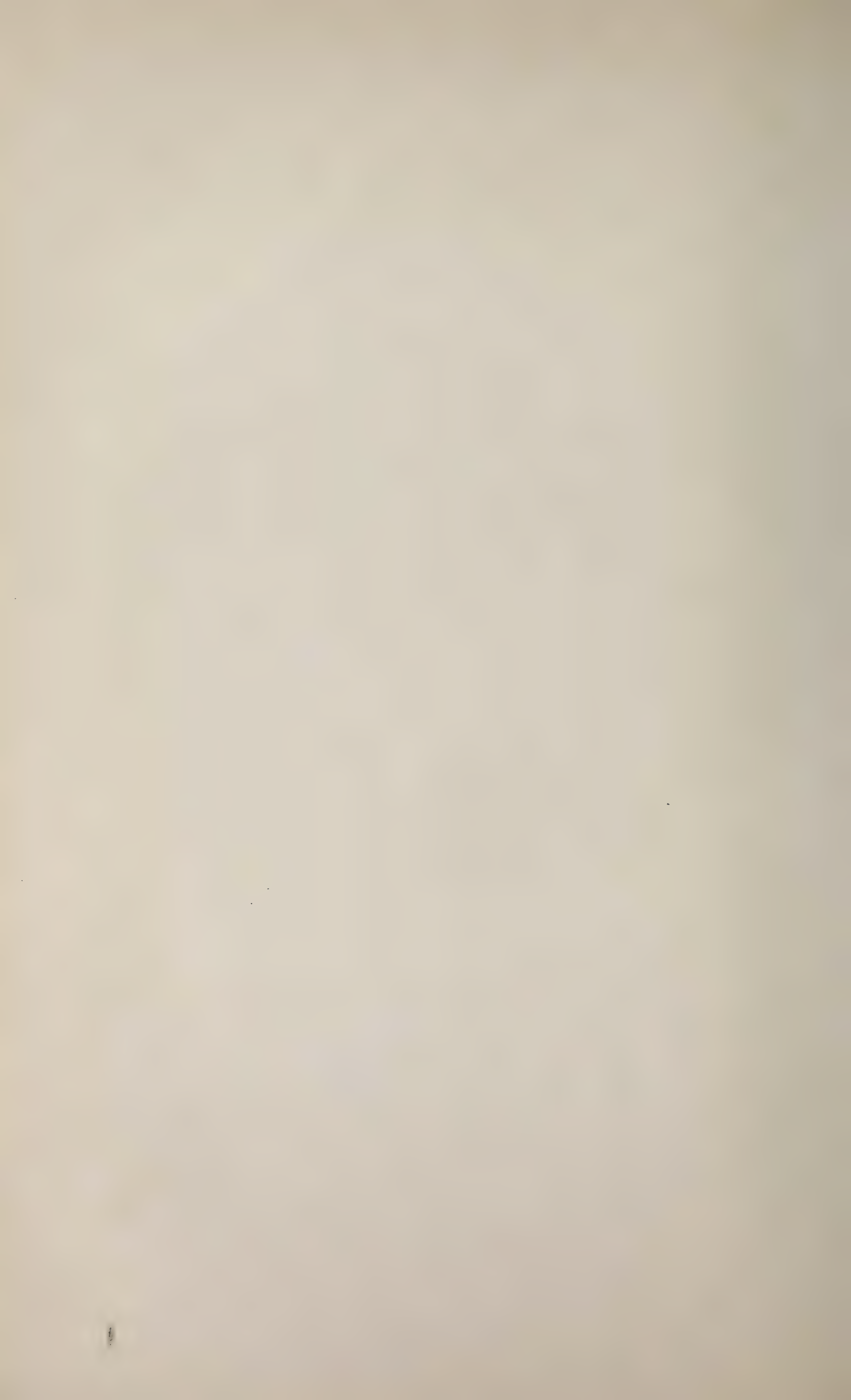
Among the original purchasers of the lands in this township were: Volney Alling, sec. 3, Aug. 18, 1840; Ira Bassett, sec. 7, Aug. 9, 1839; Smith Bailey, jr., sec. 18, Aug. 9, 1839; Silas Hubbard, sec. 19, Aug. 9, 1839; Henry Brockway, sec. 19, Aug. 9, 1839; Eli White, sec. 21, May 8, 1846; Samuel Gates, sec. 21, Nov. 5, 1846; Gabriel Stevens, sec. 22, July 3, 1846; Nathan Morse, sec. 29, Aug. 9, 1839; Isaac Tower, sec. 30, Aug. 9, 1839; Harvey D. Pond, sec. 32, May 30, 1846; and Sheldon Ashley, sec. 32, May 30, 1846.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

■ The general surface is rolling, frequently dotted with small lakes. In the northern portion the soil is too sandy for agricultural purposes, but in the southern part a rich loam prevails, which is good for grain and root-culture, wool-growing, dairying, etc. Horticulture is comparatively in its infancy, but promises well. The timber is mainly oak. Formerly there was considerable pine. On sections 1 and 2 there is a fine bed of marl, so pure as to be cut from the bed in squares, dried and placed immediately in the kiln for burning. To facilitate the mining of this bed, a chain of lakes on sections 1, 2 and 11 were drained. Their natural outlet was through Stack's lake, which emptied into Black creek; but by dint of engi-



R. L. Coaster



neering, an outlet was effected into Wab-ah-see creek from the head of the Horse-Shoe, a large lake on section 2, which is thus rendered nearly dry. Of this marl deposit George and John Brooks are proprietors.

Besides the above there are several small lakes, as Scram's and Addis', on sections 17, 18 and 19; Ziegenfuss, on sections 11 and 14, the outlet from which forms the north branch of Wab-ah-see creek; Flat-Iron, near the residence of Harry McArthur, near the southern line of the township; Long lake, on section 34, is one-half mile long, one-eighth wide. On the latter, when it was frozen in March, 1843, occurred the first death in this township among the whites. Orin Gilbert, brother of Rev. D. Gilbert, in endeavoring to reach his brother's house from Cook's Corners, was overcome with fatigue and cold, and frozen to death. Soon afterward Tahanah, an Indian, in passing on the trail, discovered him lying on the snow, and first broke the news of his death among his friends. Ever afterward the Indians called this "Dead Man's lake."

The largest lake in Oakfield township is Wab-ah-see, or "Wabasis," as the whites call it. It is two miles long, about one mile wide, and very irregular in shape. White-fish, at certain seasons and places, abound in this lake. Their coming and going are a mystery. Pickerel also abounds here. A fearfully gigantic specimen has been sometimes seen. This lake lies mainly in sections 27 and 28, and projects into sections 29, 33 and 34. It is named after the Indian chief, Wab-ah-see (White Swan), who fell under the displeasure of his people for selling their lands and also, as they supposed, for secreting and retaining the gold he obtained by the sale. To obtain this, they deferred his death and banished him to the shores of this beautiful and romantic lake. By some the gold is supposed to be hidden on its shores, and many have sought for it by torchlight and by sunlight, with equal lack of success. Failing to extort money, and maddened by the loss of their hunting-grounds, the big chief, Ne-ogg-ah-nah, with almost fiendish subtlety, induced Wab-ah-see to go beyond his limits, and, in a drunken frolic, killed him with a firebrand. His broken skull is now in a museum in Connecticut, having been sent there by Mr. Hall, of Plainfield.

INDUSTRIES.

The *Oakfield Grist-Mill*, containing two-run of stones, was erected in 1864, is located upon section 15, on Wabasis creek, the outlet of the lake, which becomes quite a stream, emptying into Flat river in Montcalm county.

The first saw-mill in town was built by John Davis, about the year 1846 or 1847. It was located on Beaver Dam creek, a small stream running into Wab-ah-see lake. Three times it was swept into ruins by the freshets, and as often repaired or rebuilt by the indomitable perseverance of its owner. But at last, patience and

capital alike gave out, and a steam mill was erected in its stead. That has been dismantled, and desolation now reigns where sterling enterprise once presided. Says Dillenback, "No inhabitant of Oakfield and adjacent towns, who may read these pages, shall be allowed to forget, for lack of a record here, the history of the old mill on Beaver Dam creek, or the vicissitudes of its cheery and brave-hearted owner, who snapped his fingers in the face of the jade, Fortune, when she made faces at him, and went whistling away to the tune of 'Old Ragged,' despite all adversity. (The foregoing quaint cognomen will be understood by every old-time business man of Kent County.)"

The *Lillie Steam Shingle-Mill* was built in 1861, on section 3. It was burned April 17, 1868, and rebuilt in the same year.

The *Addis Shingle and Cider Mills* are located on the northwest quarter of section 20, and were built in 1869; John Addis, proprietor.

The *Oakfield Shingle-Mill* is located on Wab-ah-see creek, adjacent to the grist-mill spoken of above.

Near these mills a little village, consisting of a store or two, a blacksmith shop, and half a dozen dwellings, has sprung up within a few years. This is the only business center in the town.

ORGANIC.

At one time the town was organized under the name of Wabasis, but by subdivision of the territory, was again incorporated with Courtland, and finally permanently organized under the name of Oakfield, through the influence of Sheldon Ashley, in March, 1849. Its first town meeting was held the first Monday of April, 1849, at a little log school-house in district No. 1, on section 29. This was the first school-house in the town, but the log cabin was replaced in 1852 by a frame structure 36 x 26 feet in size. This is the famous No. 1 that has educated, and sent forth more and better teachers than any other district school in the county. It is known as the White Swan School. First township officers: Supervisor, Thomas Spencer; Town Clerk, Harry Mc Arthur; Treasurer Harry Osgood; Justices of the Peace, Thomas Spencer, Harvey D. Pond, David J. Gilbert. Wm. M. Gould; Constables, Nathan H. Gould, Giles Mc Arthur, William Chapman, Jesse Stewart; Commissioners of Highways, Benjamin Morey, William Peterson, Cyrus B. Thomas; School Inspectors, John Davis, Lafayette Knight; Overseers of the Poor, Sheldon Ashley. Harry Osgood.

The following are the township officers since elected:

SUPERVISORS.

Thomas Spencer.....	1849	Rufin Caukin.....	1865
Harry McArthur.....	1850-3	Wm. R. Davis.....	1866-74
Thomas Spencer.....	1854	Harry Mc Arthur.....	1875-6
Harry McArthur.....	1855-7	William Brown.....	1877
Richard L. Wells.....	1858-9	William R. Davis.....	1878
John Davis.....	1860	William Brown.....	1879
William R. Davis.....	1861-4	Neil Stewart.....	1880-1

CLERKS.

Harry McArthur.....	1849	Rufin Caukin.....	1862-3
L. F. Knight.....	1850-1	Azariah V. Rouley.....	1865
John Davis.....	1852	David Touer.....	1866-8
La F. Wright.....	1853	Azariah V. Rouley.....	1869-70
Daniel B. Payne.....	1854-6	Henry E. Rouley.....	1871-2
S. Blowless.....	1857	Rufin Caukin.....	1873
Chester A. Tillie.....	1858-9	Edward H. Jones.....	1874
Daniel B. Payne.....	1860	E. H. Jones.....	1875-80
Richard L. Wells.....	1861	Henry E. Rouley.....	1881

TREASURERS.

Harry Osgood.....	1849	Geo. Cathey.....	1868
Eli Wright.....	1850	Silas D. Horton.....	1869
Thomas Spencer.....	1851	John Ashley.....	1870-1
John D. Moore.....	1852	Stephen S. Tower.....	1872
Nathan Gould.....	1853	Allen Fry.....	1873-4
William D. Lewis.....	1854	William Brown.....	1875-6
William R. Davis.....	1855-60	William R. Davis.....	1877
David Touer.....	1861-2	William T. Drake.....	1877
John Bevins.....	1863-4	William H. Tillie.....	1878
John D. Stevens.....	1865	William T. Drake.....	1879
Harvey A. Rouley.....	1866	Lemuel E. Brooks.....	1880
William H. Dennis.....	1867	Myron A. Potter.....	1881

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Harry D. Pond.....	1849	Melvin Robinson.....	1865
Thomas Spencer.....	1849	Henry Watson.....	1866
David J. Gilbert.....	1849	John Bevin.....	1866
Wm. H. Gould.....	1849	John Ashley.....	1866
Thomas Spencer.....	1850	Samuel Tower.....	1867
Harvy D. Pond.....	1850	Geo. Cathey.....	1868
David J. Gilbert.....	1850	Samuel Tower.....	1869
Warren Horton.....	1851	Henry Watson.....	1870
Henry Rich.....	1852	Oliver R. Tennis.....	1870
Harry Osgood.....	1853	Harry D. Pond.....	1871
David G. Slawson.....	1854	Rufin Caukin.....	1872
F. Ingreham.....	1855	Lyman Spaulding.....	1872
John Davis.....	1855	Oliver R. Tennis.....	1873
La Fayette Dewey.....	1856	William W. Tillie.....	1874
Thomas Spencer.....	1856	Oscar M. Hall.....	1875
John Davis.....	1856	William W. Tillie.....	1875
Chester Tillie.....	1857	Moses Reynolds.....	1876
Dorr Osgood.....	1858	Edward Jones.....	1877
Jesse Haskins.....	1859	William W. Tillie.....	1878
John Davis.....	1860	John W. Gilbert.....	1879
Chester A. Tillie.....	1861	Giles Mc Arthur.....	1880
John Bevins, jr....	1862	Henry Barr.....	1880
Nathan H. Gould.....	1863	Jacob N. Beesher.....	1881
Volney Caukin.....	1864	Freeman Addis.....	1881

The number of children of school age in Oakfield township is 344, of whom 306 attend school. There are seven school districts, and the value of the school property is placed at \$3,750. The Horton school-house is a large frame edifice, painted white. It was erected in 1868, and is used as a church, as well as for school purposes. It is located on sections 17 and 18, just across the road from

the Horton Cemetery, beautifully situated on the southwest corner of section 8. There is no Union school in the town; but its educational interests are, and have always been of paramount importance in the minds of its people. Its first school was organized with but six scholars—all the children then in town, and kept in a private house, with Miss Sarah Davis, now Mrs. Almon Thompson, of Courtland, as teacher. When a school-house was finally erected, Mr. Harry McArthur was installed as teacher, and to his earnest labors many, not only in this town, but in adjacent towns, owe much of their advancement in knowledge.

OAKFIELD CENTER,

on section 15, is distant from Grand Rapids 24 miles, and from Lowell 15 miles. The place was settled in 1874. The postoffice is in charge of Nathan H. Gould. The business men of the village comprise: Moses P. Peterson and Alfred Stevens, store-keepers; E. H. Jones, flour miller; P. P. Henderson, meat dealer; S. Nelson and Benj. Pitcher, blacksmith; Henry Barr, Justice; Nathan H. Gould, collection agent, and Morris Streeter, Constable.

CHURCHES.

The First Baptist Church of Oakfield was organized June 10 1848, with Sheldon and Rice Ashley, Luther and Nancy Cook, Kenicum and Julia Ann Randall, and Jas. Weyley and wife, as charter members. Their house of worship was built in 1862-'3, on section 36, at a cost of \$2,500. Sheldon Ashley, one of the oldest residents, was chief in securing the erection of this church, in conjunction with the pastor. The pastors have been Revs. John Rosco, F. Prescott, Mr. Starkweather, C. C. Miller, J. R. Monroe, W. Bevel, O. Kilgore and T. Robinson.

The Second Baptist Church was organized March 25, 1866, under Rev. C. C. Miller, with the following members. Thomas, Sarah, William R. and Lorana Jones; Abigail Potter, Stephen S., Mary A., Ida May and Emma M. Tower; Sarah J. Blanchard, Henry, Sarepta and Jane Rich, John M., May and Arvila Bevins, Sarah Hart, Delinda Fuller, Margaret Malory, Nathan Rand, Sophia Squiers, Abigail Watson, Jason Tuthill, Lydia Bingham, Isaac Allen and Lydia Jane Allen. Trustees, S. S. Tower, Henry Rich, Thomas Jones, N. R. Squiers and Wm. R. Jones. This Church had its origin in a revival in 1865, under Rev. Miller, who continued as pastor until 1871. Their house of worship, a fine frame, was built in 1867, at a cost of \$4,150, and was dedicated Jan. 14, 1868. It is on an acre of ground purchased from the farm of Robert Olmstead, on the southeast corner of section 19. In size the building is 36x56 feet, with a tower 95 feet high. Its fine-toned bell cost \$400.

Since Mr. Miller's time the pastors have been Revs. J. R. Monroe, O. T. Fletcher, Ariel Niles, Wm. Buell, O. Kilgore, and T. Robinson, the present incumbent.

The United Brethren in Christ were organized May 9, 1880, at Oakfield Center, with the following members: Rev. F., and Mrs. H. A. Spaulding, Henry and Eliza Barr, Walter and Sarah Freeman, Wm. and Elizabeth Cornell and Matilda Pitcher. The preachers in charge have been: Nelson Heald, F. J. Leach, and Rev. F. Spaulding, the present incumbent.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in December, 1867, with J. W. and G. B. Bowman, Rev. D. Gilbert, S. E. Elsbay, R. Cankin, H. Smith, S. McArthur, A. S. Frey, and M. Reynolds. Of these, Messrs. J. W. Bowman, Elsbey and Reynolds were subsequently appointed a committee on building a church, which structure was completed and dedicated April 14, 1869, at a cost of \$3,400. The pastors of this church have been: Revs. B. W. Smith, J. H. Tanner, J. Graham, E. D. Bacon, J. A. Vanfleet, H. Coggshall, B. H. Whitman, G. L. Cole, C. H. Howe, and J. M. Aiken.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

We complete the history of Oakfield township by giving personal sketches of the principal pioneers and other citizens.

Alanson R. Adams was born in 1811 in Oswego Co., N. Y., and in November, 1836, settled in Wayne county, where he remained 14 years, and moved to Greenville, Montcalm Co. Eight years after he settled in Oakfield, where he bought 40 acres on sec. 1. He was married April 2, 1832, and his wife died in 1842. He was married again in 184— and became the father of six children—E ecta, Amelia, John, Charles W., Frank and Cornelia Minnie. Mrs. Adams died July 23 1874. Mr. Adams is a Republican and a member of the Methodist Church. P. O., Greenville.

Rozina Barnard was born Feb. 5, 1818, at Adams, Jefferson Co., N. Y. She was married Feb. 2, 1834, to William Barnard. He was born in Rodman, Jefferson Co., N. Y., Feb. 19, 1810, and came to Oakland Co., Mich., in 1850; remained six months, and then passed a year in Montcalm county, when he came to Oakfield. About 1868 he bought 80 acres of land on sec. 32, where he died Feb. 7, 1878; leaving six children—Ezra P., born Nov. 17, 1836; Sanford A., Jan. 24, 1849; Obed W., Sept. 11, 1852; Alfred E., Oct. 24, 1853; Charles E., Oct. 16, 1855, and Alice R., Oct. 29, 1856. The first four named were born in New York. Mr. Barnard served in the civil war six months. The son William N., born June 4, 1840, was also a soldier, and died Aug. 25, 1863, in hospital. Alice has been a teacher eight years. Alfred lives on the homestead with his mother, and is a Republican. Mrs. Barnard belongs to the Baptist Church. P. O., Oakfield Center.

Mrs. Sarah Botsford was born June 28, 1822, in Livonia, N. Y. Her parents died when she was young, and she came to this State in 1836. She was married June 10, 1840, to Benj. Botsford and had four children, one of whom is still living. Six years after marriage Mr. Botsford became insane and was in the Asylum at Utica, N. Y., five years without benefit, and died in Grand Rapids in 1867. Her daughter is the wife of William Conell of Oakfield. When first married Mrs. Botsford settled among the Indians at Lincoln's Mills, six miles north of Greenville, Montcalm Co., her nearest neighbor being 13 miles distant. She is a member of the Baptist Church.

Rufin Cankin was born July 24, 1833, in Shelby, Macomb Co., Mich.; is son of Ephraim and Betsy Cankin, natives of New York. In 1848 he came to Grattan, Kent Co., and a year and a half later to Oakfield, where, in 1854, he bought 160 acres of land in secs. 31 and 32, and has since actively operated as a farmer. He

was married April 29, 1856, to Martha Elsbey of Oakfield. They have two children—Adele, born Jan. 12, 1857, and Eugene, April 5, 1861. Mr. and Mrs. Caukin are members of the M. E. Church of Oakfield. Mr. Caukin is a Republican, and has the office of Supervisor, Town Clerk, Road Commissioner and Justice of the Peace; has always been active in the interests of the common schools. P. O., Oakfield Center.

Joseph C. H. Cranmer was born Dec. 19, 1845, in Sparta, Livingston Co., N. Y.; is son of Jared and Cynthia Cranmer. He came to Michigan in 1874 and settled in Montcalm county, where he lived five and a half years and then located in Oakfield, buying 212 acres of land in sec. 34, which he has improved extensively, now having a most desirable grain and fruit farm. He was married July 16, 1873, to Melvina Goodrich, of Dansville, Livingston Co., N. Y. She is a daughter of Griffin and Phebe Goodrich, and niece of the late Butler A. Goodrich, of Brandon, Vt. Mr. and Mrs. Cranmer have three children—Frank Joseph, born Oct. 25, 1875; Leroy Goodrich, Sept. 10, 1876, and Jay, Jan. 20, 1879. Politically Mr. Cranmer is a Republican. A fine mineral spring is on the farm, and he is engaged in breeding blooded cattle and short-horn Durham, and in buying and selling stock. P. O., Grattan Center.

John E. Elsbey was born in Milan, Huron Co., Ohio, Aug. 27, 1826. His parents, James and Rebecca (Rouley) Elsbey, were natives of New York, the former of Irish, the latter of Scotch, extraction. They settled in York, Washtenaw Co., and several years after came to Oakfield (in 1845) and located on a farm on sec. 31, where they lived until death; that of the former occurred in 1872; the latter died in 1878. Mr. Elsbey bought 80 acres on sec. 31, in Oakfield in 1844, and has since purchased 40 more. He has built a convenient and substantial dwelling, with suitable and commodious outbuildings. He was married Nov. 26, 1851, to Martha Cowan, of Courtland. She is daughter of Peter and Catherine (Green) Cowan, born Feb. 27, 1829, in Cambridge, Washington Co. N. Y. They have six children—Annah, born Sept. 17, 1852; Eldorus J., May 6, 1854; George W., Jan. 7, 1857; Arthur W., July 26, 1858; Ivan C., Feb. 17, 1860; Cora M., June 4, 1869. Mr. Elsbey is a Republican; he and his wife are members of the M. E. Church, of Oakfield. P. O., Oakfield Center.

Hughes S. Hill was born Oct. 28, 1834, at Cohocton, N. Y.; is son of Calvin and Phebe Hill; the former was born in Vermont, in 1797, and died Dec. 31, 1880; the latter was born in Pennsylvania in 1814. At the age of two Mr. Hill came to Michigan with his parents, and when 17 went to learn the trade of bridge-builder, which he followed until 1861. He enlisted in the war of the Rebellion, and was in the army three years and three months, spending four months of the time in Libby prison, at Richmond. After his discharge he bought 40 acres of land in Caledonia. Three years after he rented a farm in Courtland, and three years later bought 94 acres on sec. 10, in Oakfield. He was married Jan. 1, 1867, to Arminda Moore, daughter of Hiram and Maria Moore, born in Hector, Steuben Co., N. Y., Sept. 5, 1842. Mr. and Mrs. Hill have three children—Cora B., born Dec. 30, 1867; Melvin M., July 19, 1873; and Alta W., June 11, 1876. Politically, Mr. Hill is a Republican, and has held the office of Constable one year.

S. D. Horton was born Oct. 4, 1828, in Orange Co., N. Y.; is son of Warren and Harriet (Derby) Horton, natives of New York. Mr. Horton came to this State in 1849, and settled in Oakfield, Kent Co., where the family purchased 320 acres of land on secs. 7 and 18. The senior Horton was first Postmaster of Oakfield. Mr. Horton, of this sketch, was married in 1856 to Phebe Rouley, of Oakfield; they have six children—Willis E., born Oct. 24, 1856; Ella, Dec. 15, 1860; Edwin, Dec. 6, 1862; Mary S., Dec. 29, 1865; John B., Aug. 1, 1868; and Jennie, Mar. 2, 1870. Mrs. Horton died at Oakfield June 19, 1874. Mr. Horton is a Democrat politically, and a member of the Masonic Lodge, No. 96, at Greenville. Postoffice, Oakfield.

Walter Leeman was born April 1, 1811, in Albany Co., N. Y.; is son of George and Alice Leeman, the former of English descent, the latter of Scotch. Mr. Leeman came to Michigan in 1855. He was married Jan. 23, 1833, to Elizabeth Hays, of Albany Co., N. Y. She died Mar. 10, 1836, leaving two children—Mary Jane, born Oct. 28, 1833, and George, Dec. 26, 1835. Mr. Leeman was married Oct. 19, 1836, to Sally Ann, daughter of Alexander and Lucy McKinley, of Berne, Albany Co., N. Y., born there July 15, 1818. Her parents were of English extraction, born in Albany county. They have the following children—Elnorett, born Sept. 13, 1837, died Dec. 31, 1840; Alexander C., May 22, 1839, died Nov. 27,

1863, in hospital at Nashville, Tenn.,—he was a soldier of the civil war; George W., April 26, 1841; Lucy Ann, July 6, 1843; Catharine E., Sept. 21, 1845; William John, May 12, 1848; Rachel A., June 18, 1850; Harriet A., Feb. 24, 1853; Sarah E., Aug. 3, 1855; Almorett Mar. 24, 1859; and Walter W., Oct. 27, 1863. Mr. Leeman has been a farmer all his life, beginning in Albany county, where he lived until 1843, when he moved to Niagara Co., N. Y., and 13 years after settled in Paris, Kent Co. Five years later he went to Montcalm county, where he remained two years, and then bought 120 acres of land on sec. 21 in Oakfield. Five years after he bought 80 acres on sec. 16, 40 on sec. 4, and 33 on sec. 21. Mr. and Mrs. Leeman are members of the society of United Brethren.

Nancy J. Lockwood was born in Canada Dec. 4 1821. She came to the States in 1833 and was married in Spring Arbor Oct. 18 1840, to Lemman Lockwood, of Jackson Mich. He was born Sept. 20, 1820, at Livona, N. Y., and in 1832 came to Michigan and settled at Liberty, Jackson Co. In 1848 they settled on sec. 23, Oakfield, where Mr. Lockwood bought 160 acres of land on which he lived until his death, Oct. 15, 1868. He left four children—John A., born Feb. 2 1842; Lucinda, March 11, 1844; Cynthia, March 22, 1847, and Eunice, Nov. 19, 1851. At the time of their location in Oakfield the town was nearly all a wilderness infested by Indians and wild beasts. The nearest postoffice was 10 miles away, grist-mill 15 miles, and no schools for the children. Mr. Lockwood was a Republican. He had belonged to the Baptist Church 25 years before his death. Mrs. Lockwood has been a member of the same church 41 years.

J. M. Moore was born Nov. 10, 1848, in Oakfield, Kent Co., Mich.; is son of Hiram and Maria Moore, natives of New York. Mr. Moore was married Jan. 25, 1870,, to Lucy Prentice, of Canada West. They have six children—Orville A., born Feb. 26, 1871; Florence G., July 19, 1872; Arthur C., Sept. 14, 1873; Estella S., Dec. 11 1874; Blanchie M., Aug. 13, 1878, and Clarence R., April 17, 1880. Mrs. Moore is the daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth Prentice, and was born in Blandford, Oxford Co., Pr. of Ontario, Jan. 14, 1848. Mr. Moore owns 80 acres of land on sec. 7, situated one mile south of his birth-place; he is a Democrat and himself and wife are members of the M. E. Church.

Robert Olmsted was born in Hamilton Co., N. Y., Jan. 16, 1823. In April, 1864, he came to this State and settled in Oakfield, where he owns 75 acres on sec. 19. He was married to Catherine Williams, of Hamilton Co., N. Y., and they have five children—Daniel, Ida, William, Libbie and Gertrude. Mr. Olmsted is a Democrat. P. O., Oakfield Center.

J. M. Parkhurst is a native of Switzerland, born in 1850. He was adopted when eight years old by Alvira Parkhurst, whose name he took. His father's name was Jacob Myers; his parents came to this country when he was two years old, landing at New York in 1852. They started to go to Rochester, N. Y., and reached Albany, where his father set out to obtain food and was sun-struck on the street, from the effects of which he died. The children were sent to the orphan asylum where Mr. Parkhurst remained until his adoption. He came to Big Rapids, Mich., in the fall of 1873, and two years after came to Oakfield and settled on 140 acres of land on secs. 9 and 16, where he now lives. He was married Sept. 6, 1877, to May, daughter of Calvin and Drusilla Thompson, born Dec. 2, 1855. They have two children—Zilla Mary, born Feb. 5, 1879, and William J., Feb. 28, 1881. The parents of Mrs. Parkhurst were natives of New York, and came to Courtland at an early day. Her father occupied the farm 33 years, where he died. His death took place March 22, 1876; her mother died in 1851.

Harvey D. Pond was born Jan. 9, 1816, in Alstead, Cheshire Co., N. H.; is son of Darius and Persia Pond, natives of Massachusetts, of probable English extraction. In September, 1845, he settled in Oakfield, where he bought 200 acres of land on sec. 34, where he has since resided. He was married Feb. 22, 1838 to Elizabeth Ann Wheeler, of Alabama, Genesee Co., N. Y., born June 19, 1819. She is daughter of Simon and Martha (Palmer) Wheeler, the former a native of New York, the latter of Delaware. They have had the following children—Eli, born Feb. 22, 1839, died July 19, 1840; Persia, April 6, 1843, died May 22, 1859; Warren, Nov. 8, 1844; James Judson, April 6, 1847; Evaline, Dec. 22, 1849; Wheeler, April 3, 1851; Martha A., Oct. 5, 1853; Emeline, March 4, 1855, Otis, March 7, 1857, died Dec. 26, 1864, and Rosaltha, April 7, 1859. Mr. and Mrs. Pond are members of the First Baptist Church of Oakfield, having joined in 1858. Warren and Judson were soldiers in the Civil war. Mr. Pond is a Republican in politics. P. O., Grattan Center.

Elza B. Porter was born July 17, 1855, in Alpine, Kent Co., Mich.; is son of Henry B. and Malvina Porter, natives of New York. He came to Oakfield in 1880 and settled on the Stevens farm on sec. 17. He was married April 14, 1878, to Lida Garlick of Plainfield, daughter of Robert and Catherine Garlick, natives of New York. They have one child—Ethelyn Lena, born June 24, 1879. Politically Mr. Porter belongs to the National party. P. O., Oakfield Center.

Myron A. Potter, Town Treasurer of Oakfield, was born in the house where he now lives, April 20, 1848; is son of Benj. and Abigail Potter, the former a native of Vermont, the latter of New York. He owns 107 acres of land on sec. 1, among the best farms in town. He was married Feb. 27, 1867, to Rebecca Filkins of Plainfield, Kent Co. They have three children—Charles H., born Aug. 24, 1870; Clarence C., Nov. 13, 1874, and Katy M., June 9, 1877. Politically he is a Democrat; is a member of the Masonic Lodge of Grattan, No. 196. P. O. Oakfield Center.

Lyman Spaulding was born Sept. 23, 1833, in Cohocton, N. Y.; is son of Hiram and Miranda (Quimby) Spaulding. His grandfather, James Spaulding, was born in England in 1772; his wife was a native of Steuben Co., N. Y., born in 1777. Hiram Spaulding was born in New Hampshire Feb. 19, 1795; Miranda Spaulding, his wife, was born in Connecticut, Aug. 18, 1800. They had four sons and three daughters. David Spaulding is a resident of Cincinnati, O.; Ira J. of Almo, Mich.; Stephen T. of Cohocton, N. Y.; Louisa of Alamo, Mich.; Rhoda of Orangeville, Barry Co., and Martha of Larkspur, Douglass Co., Col. Mr. Spaulding was married May 23, 1858, to Hester Ann, daughter of Joseph and Charlotte Adams, of Candice, Ontario Co., N. Y., born Sept. 27, 1832. Her father was born July 17, 1804, in Decker, Sussex Co., N. Y., and died Sept. 6, 1837; her mother was born Sept. 13, 1804, in the same town. Mr. and Mrs. Spaulding have had one daughter—Jennie, born Aug. 18, 1864, in Cohocton, N. Y., and died Feb. 22, 1876, in Oakfield. They settled in Nunda, Livingston Co., N. Y., and two years after went to Cohocton, Steuben Co. In December, 1866, they came to Otsego, Allegan Co., Mich., where they lived a year, went to Plainwell, and thence to Oakfield, where they located on 100 acres on secs. 15 and 22. In 1857 Mr. Spaulding entered the ministry, and was a local preacher in the Methodist Church until May, 1880, when he joined the United Brethren of Christ and soon entered the traveling connection of the Church, and is at present acting minister of the society at Oakfield Center.

Morris N. Streeter was born in Napoleon, Jackson Co., Mich., Sept. 9, 1847; is son of Thomas and Maria Streeter, natives of New York. In 1849 they came to Kent county and settled in Cannon, buying 120 acres on sec. 2. The former was born Oct. 8, 1823, and died Feb. 20, 1856; the latter was born June 26, 1828, and died April 17, 1871. Mr. Streeter remained on the homestead after his father's death, while his mother lived, and in February, 1878, bought 164 acres on sec. 15, where he has since been engaged in general farming. He was married Feb. 15, 1871, to Sarah E., daughter of Harmon and Avie Bennett, born Oct. 11, 1850, in Courtland. Her father and mother are natives of New York, the former born Sept. 8, 1808, the latter May 23, 1817; both are now living. Mr. Streeter is a Democrat. P. O., Oakfield Center.

Stephen S. Tower was born in Springfield, Vt., Aug. 16, 1812. His parents, Isaac and Susanna Tower, were also natives of Springfield. His maternal and paternal grandfathers were soldiers of the Revolutionary war: the latter was in the engagement at Bunker Hill. Mr. Tower settled in Oakfield in 1839, and owns 136 acres of land on sec. 29, where he resides. He was married Nov. 2, 1837, to Mary F. Eddy, of Springfield, Vt., daughter of Rensselaer and Sarah Eddy, born in 1818. The following children were born to them—Susan F., Oct. 7, 1838; Sarah, Jan. 6, 1841; Stephen Schuyler, Sept. 14, 1843; Henry Clay, Nov. 7, 1844 (died Sept. 19, 1863); James W., May 1, 1847 (died April 12, 1848); Isaac, Feb. 19, 1850. The latter was killed Oct. 30, 1880, by the caving in of a well. Mr. Tower's first wife died March 6, 1850, and he was married Jan. 6, 1851, to Mary A. Muma, of Oakfield, born in Canada Oct. 18, 1830. Six children from this marriage are living—Emma, born Nov. 4, 1851; Ida M., Aug. 10, 1855; Clyde O., Feb. 7, 1858; Gertrude E., March 30, 1864; Job Arthur, Aug. 14, 1868; Ernest Alton, Dec. 28, 1872. Mr. and Mrs. Tower are both members of the Oakfield Baptist Church, of which they were charter members. Mr. Tower is a Republican; has held the offices of Treasurer and Justice of the Peace. His son Henry was a soldier in the 13th Reg. M. V. I. in the war.



Edward Leackius

John S. Watson was born in Yorkshire, England, Dec. 12, 1840; is son of William and Sarah Watson, the former born Aug. 22, 1808, and died Aug. 22, 1847; the latter Feb. 14, 1812. About three years after the death of her husband, she came to America with three children—Henry, Thomas and John—and settled in Oakfield, where she had friends, and soon after married Joseph Denman of Oakfield. She died July 14, 1874. Mr. Watson lived with his mother until he was of age, and was married Jan. 1, 1862, to Abigail A. Jones, of Oakfield, born Nov. 23, 1844, in Jackson, Mich. She is daughter of Thomas and Sarah A. Jones; her father was born in Hertfordshire, England, May 4, 1810, and died March 25, 1879; her mother was born July 26, 1825, in Saratoga, N. Y., and is still living in Oakfield. Mr. and Mrs. Watson have had four children—Lizzie, born May 9, 1865; Elton J., May 10, 1869 (died May 15, 1871); Thomas A., Aug. 19, 1872; an infant son born Sept. 29, 1876, and died Aug. 6, 1877. In 1863 Mr. Watson bought 100 acres of land on sec. 2, Oakfield, and until 1870 operated a lumber mill at Gowan, also the Underhill Mill in Montcalm county. He disposed of the above land in 1880. In 1873 he became possessor of the homestead located on sec. 21, where he now resides. Himself, wife and daughter Lizzie are members of the Baptist Church of Oakfield: he is Deacon and Treasurer of the society. Politically he is a Republican. P. O., Oakfield Center.

Walter Williams, of the firm of Peterson & Williams, was born at Jamestown, Ottawa Co., Mich., Feb. 17, 1860; is son of Daniel M. and Mary J. Williams. His father was a soldier in the Civil war, and died Jan. 27, 1863, in the hospital at Nashville, Tenn. In 1865 his mother sold the farm and moved to Grand Rapids. In 1867 she went to Oakfield, and a year later to Ludington. Walter began to acquire his education in Grand Rapids, and Nov. 15, 1872, went to live with his uncle, George Leman, at Evart, where he remained seven years and attended the Evart High School six terms. He returned to Oakfield Dec. 15, 1879, and was in the employ of his brother-in-law thirteen months, when he bought the stock of goods of A. A. Stevens, and conducted a mercantile enterprise alone one month, when he consolidated with his present partner. Peterson & Williams are doing a general mercantile business adapted to a country trade; their stock includes dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, etc.; the postoffice is also connected with the store. The business was organized March 14, 1881.



PARIS TOWNSHIP.

As early as 1833 this township was settled by Barney Burton, Joel Guild, Edward Guild, Daniel Guild and James Vanderpool. Two years later Abram Larraway and Benjamin Clark located there. In 1836 came Miner Patterson, James Patterson, Jacob Patterson, Orleans Spaulding and Philanzo Bowen. Nicholas Carlton came in 1837 and Hiram H. Allen in the year 1838. Among the other early settlers were De Witt Shoemaker, Clinton Shoemaker, Robert Shoemaker, Alvin H. Wansey, Jared Wansey, James Ballard, Stephen Hinsdill and Robert Barr. We would here also make special mention of "Captain Davis," as he was familiarly called, who was the father of Ezekiel W. Davis, commonly known as "Judge." He settled in the township in the year 1834, and remained a resident up to the time of his death, about 1850.

Mr. Burton built the first log house in the township of Paris, and erected the first barn in the county. He also erected the first frame house in the township, upon the site of the present fine residence of S. M. Garfield.

In the year 1835 or 1836 a man by the name of Sizer was shot by an Indian, near Plaster creek, on what are now the premises of Henry Allen. At that place on the creek was a deer lick, which, of course, was watched by the early settlers as well as by the natives. The parties concerned in the affair to which we refer were both looking for deer, the one not knowing of the presence of the other. As the white man was moving about in the bushes, the eye of the Indian caught a glimpse of his white shirt bosom, which he mistook to be a spot upon a deer about to run. A second more, and the white man fell dead, with a bullet through his heart. You can imagine the terror of the Indian when he discovered what he had done, as he supposed his own life must pay the forfeit.

It seems to have been the custom of the Indians to demand a life for a life. One time, while a little Indian girl was taking care of an infant white child, near what is now the city, she accidentally let it fall from her arms upon the ground, and it was taken up dead. The Indians took the girl with the intention of executing her; but upon the earnest solicitation of Uncle Louis Campau and Joel Guild, and the offer of an amount of money for her life, she was spared.

When Benjamin Clark came into the township, in 1835, he selected a piece of land on section 12, located upon it, and has ever since made it his home. When he settled, no one was living in that part of the township, except Alexander Clark.

Among the first land purchasers were the following: David L. Leavitt, section 4, July 19, 1834; Ezra Turner, section 6, July 22, 1833; Louis Campau, section 5, Feb. 3, 1835; Thomas Davis, jr., section 10, Dec. 6, 1834; John Balas, section 14, Sept. 22, 1834; Abram Laraway, section 17, Nov. 12, 1834; Harvey Weed, section 21, July 6, 1835; Asher Freeman, section 22, Nov. 23, 1835; Michael A. Patterson, section 26, Jan. 28, 1836; Philanzo Bowen, section 28, Oct. 25, 1834; Henry M. Godwin, section 31, Aug. 8, 1835; and Stephen Cole, section 34, July 11, 1836.

The first school-house erected in the township stood on the corner of the northeast quarter of section 7. It was used for many years, but was finally removed, and the present building erected in 1857. There are several fine school-houses in the township. The Godwin school-house, standing on the old plank road, a short distance beyond the Godwin tavern, is a good brick building, and an ornament to the locality. The school-house on the southwest corner of section 10, built of brick, presents a fine appearance, and exhibits the enterprising character of the inhabitants in its vicinity; also the frame school-house situated near the northeast corner of section 34. We mention these as being particularly good, while, in fact, all of the school buildings in the township are above the average character.

The county-farm and poor-house are located in Paris, on section 16. The farm contains 104 acres or thereabouts, and has the appearance of being well worked. At the time the farm was purchased by the county, a log house was standing on it, which was used for a number of years as a poor house. It was removed in 1860, and the present frame building erected in its stead. Several additions have been made to it, until now it is a large structure.

The Bostwick Grist and Saw Mills were erected many years ago, on Plaster creek, on the east line of section 17. Four dams were constructed at different times, but in each instance they were carried away. The mills were run at intervals, but never for any great length of time; and were finally abandoned. The Tanner Mills, situated on the southeast corner of section 20, were operated for a number of years, but are now among the things of the past.

The soil of Paris township is quite good. To be sure it has its poor land as well as other townships; but considered as a whole, it is considerably above the average. The soil in the southeasterly and central parts is heavy clay, while in the northerly and westerly parts it is sandy. The timber in the southeasterly and central parts is quite heavy; that in the northerly and westerly parts light and what might be called oak openings. In the southwesterly part of the town is some pine, in places mixed with elm and black oak.

The town of Paris was organized in 1839, then including Gaines. The first meeting was at the house of Hiram Allen, and the following were elected: Supervisor, Joel Guild; Clerk, Hiram H. Allen; Treasurer, Robert Barr; Justices, H. H. Allen, H. B. Smith, Barney Burton, Alexander Clark. On the records, as elected to other

offices are, Stephen Hinsdill, Foster Kelly, Joseph H. Blain, Jacob Pattison, John Kirkland, James Ballard, Rensalaer Mesnard, Jos. K. Palmer, Andrew Mesnard, Daniel Guild, Joseph J. Baxter and Walter Palmer.

Following is a list of officers elected, annually, down to the present time:

SUPERVISORS.

Joel Guild.....	1839	Sluman S. Bailey.....	1859-60
James A. Davis.....	1840	Timothy S. Smith.....	1861-62
Foster Kelly.....	1841	Samuel M. Garfield.....	1863-65
Hiram H. Allen.....	1842	Timothy S. Smith.....	1866
Stephen Hinsdill.....	1843	Isaac D. Davis.....	1867
James A. Davis.....	1844	Horace Henshaw.....	1868
Clinton Shoemaker.....	1845	John P. Wykes.....	1869
James A. Davis.....	1846	Samuel M. Garfield.....	1870-72
Benj. F. Freeman.....	1847	Wright C. Allen.....	1873
William S. Parsons.....	1848-49	Samuel Langdon.....	1874-75
Sluman S. Bailey.....	1850-51	C. P. Friend.....	1876-77
James A. Davis.....	1852	Samuel Langdon.....	1878
Sluman S. Bailey.....	1853	Jerome E. Phillips.....	1879
Sluman S. Bailey.....	1854	Christian P. Friend.....	1880-81
Timothy S. Smith.....	1855-58		

TREASURERS.

Robert M. Barr.....	1839	Jacob Patterson.....	1860
Hiram H. Darling.....	1840-41	Joseph S. Bailey.....	1861
Charles Kelly.....	1842	Parley E. Howe.....	1862
Nicholas Shoemaker.....	1843-45	Lewis M. Carlton.....	1863-68
Charles Kelley.....	1846-47	Everett Hurd.....	1869-77
Hiram H. Darling.....	1848	Hugo B. Rathbun.....	1878
Jacob Patterson.....	1849-58	Warren Goodell.....	1879-80
Aaron S. Skinner.....	1859	Everett Hurd.....	1881

CLERKS.

Hiram H. Allen.....	1839	Edwin Hoyt.....	1858
De Witt Shoemaker.....	1840	Henry Seymour.....	1859
Hiram H. Allen.....	1841	Owen R. L. Crozier.....	1860
Barney Burton.....	1842-43	Almon Reed.....	1861
Isaac A. Allen.....	1844	Osmond Reed.....	1862-67
Benj. F. Freeman.....	1845	George R. Reed.....	1868-69
Isaac A. Allen.....	1846	John Steketee.....	1870
William Brewer.....	1847	Henry Seymour.....	1871-72
Isaac D. Davis.....	1848	Evan Hendershot.....	1873
Orson B. Galusha.....	1849	Evan Hendershot.....	1874-77
Bingham Hinsdill.....	1850-51	William Hanna.....	1878
Isaac D. Davis.....	1852	Evan Hendershot.....	1879
Henry Seymour.....	1853	James Hanna.....	1879
John H. Slack.....	1854	Edwin Hoyt.....	1880
Henry Seymour.....	1855-57	Evan Hendershot.....	1881

THE PARIS BAPTIST CHURCH

was organized April 1, 1869, with members named below: William, Hannah, Robert, Ann L., Hiram B. and Mary E. Haynes, William and Mrs. Hendrick, Linus, Elizabeth, Rufus, Emma and Joseph Whitford, Gilman Warner, W. H. Fisher, D. W. Frost,

Annis C. Tyler, Ezra N. Sherwood, Mary E. Shear, Ellen Shafer, Harriet and Lemuel Straight, Adelia, Mary J. and Elizabeth L. Davis, Dwight S. and Susan A. Drake.

Names of ministers: C. E. Hulbert, D. Osborn, N. D. Bancroft, J. Abbott, A. Marsh, A. Bray, C. P. Fessenden, D. Gostelow, I. Butterfield.

PARIS GRANGE NO. 19.

This grange was organized April 10, 1873, with 26 charter members, consisting of the following persons: Samuel Langdon, Mrs. S. Langdon, Isaac D. Davis, Mrs. I. D. Davis, Adelia C. Davis, Lewis R. Davis, Aurelia Davis, Chester A. Parmalee, Orville Parmalee, George Mesnard, Mrs. G. Mesnard, Enoch Mesnard, Noah Mesnard, Fred. S. Clark, Mrs. F. S. Clark, Joel M. Hubbard, Joseph J. Watson, Mrs. J. J. Watson, Dennis O'Connor, Hiram B. Haynes, Mrs. H. B. Haynes, Germain J. Williams, Mrs. G. J. Williams, E. H. Stiles, L. C. Wightman, Huldah M. Talman.

This grange, like many others, lost some members and gained some, managing to about hold its own. During the same year two other granges were organized in the town, Floral and Burton Granges. During the winter of 1877-'8, Paris and Floral Granges united under the name of Paris Grange, and in the winter of 1880-'81 Burton Grange also united with them. For several years the grange met at the residence of I. D. Davis, but after uniting with Floral they met at the school-house in district No. 5 until the fall of 1879, when they erected a fine hall on the northeast corner of section 16, valued at \$1,400.

The first officers were: Samuel Langdon, Master; Isaac D. Davis, Overseer; Edmund H. Styles, Lecturer; Hiram B. Haynes, Steward; Germain J. Williams, Assistant Steward; Chester A. Parmalee, Chaplain; Joel M. Hubbard, Treasurer; Fred. S. Clark, Secretary; Orville Parmalee, Gate-keeper; Aurelia C. Davis, Pomona; Lydia C. Wightman, Flora; Mrs. F. S. Clark, Ceres; and Adele C. Davis, Lady Assistant Steward. The present (1881) officers are: Lewis R. Davis, Master; Simeon Wilcox, Overseer; Charles Kellogg, Lecturer; James Hanna, Steward; Edmund H. Stiles, Assistant Steward; Fred. R. Darling, Chaplain; George Meech, Treasurer; Samuel Langdon, Secretary; Milton Davis, Gatekeeper; Mrs. S. Wilcox, Pomona; Mrs. G. Palmer, Flora; Mrs. F. Soper, Ceres; and Mrs. E. H. Stiles, Lady Assistant Steward.

PERSONAL SKETCHES.

On the following pages are given short biographical sketches of many of the prominent citizens of Paris tp., some of them old pioneers who have fought their way through innumerable difficulties and privations to their present comfortable station in life.

Hiram H. Allen, farmer, was born May 14, 1804, in Williston, Chittenden Co., Vt. His father, Elihu Allen, was born in 1763, and died in 1816. His mother, Ruth Allen, was born in 1770, and died in 1810. Mr. Allen came to Michigan in

the fall of 1830, and settled at Tecumseh, Lenawee Co., buying 160 acres of land, on which he resided seven and a half years, when he sold it, and bought 400 acres of land in Paris. He has tilled this land upward of 40 years, and still owns a half interest in it. He was married, Oct. 16, 1828, to Aurilla Wright, of Williston, Vt., daughter of Abram and Hannah Wright. They had three children—Wright C., Lucy O. and Mary A. Mrs. Allen died Jan. 10, 1878, in Paris. Mr. Allen is a member of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Grand Rapids; has been Justice of the Peace 35 years, Supervisor several terms, and Superintendent of the County Poor 10 years; has joined in marriage 60 couples. Mr. Allen's grandfather was cousin to old "Ethan" of Ticonderoga fame; his stepmother was sister to the great preacher Lorenzo Dow; two of his father's brothers, Nathan and Edward, were soldiers of the Revolution, and he was an eye-witness of the naval engagement on Lake Champlain, having climbed to the top of a beech tree overlooking the lake. Mr. Allen is Vice-President of the Old Settlers' Society.

Freeborn F. Bailey was born Feb. 15, 1823, in Somerset, Niagara Co., N. Y. His father, Joseph S. Bailey, was born in Chesterfield, Mass., in 1797, and died in this tp. in 1875. His mother, Sophia Bailey, was born in Rutland, Vt., in 1801, and is still living in Paris. Mr. Bailey settled in this tp. in 1849, buying 90 acres of land, which he has improved until it is worth \$70 per acre. He was married Sept. 18, 1849, to Ellen J., daughter of William and Mary J. Nellis, born Jan. 24, 1831, in Yorkshire Co., England. They buried all their children, three in number, but have brought up and fitted for usefulness three in place of those they lost. Mr. Bailey is a Republican; has been Justice of the Peace about six years, and is at present Notary Public and Postmaster at East Paris. He and his wife are members of the Freewill Baptist Church.

Chancy Blodgett was born in Murray, Orleans Co., N. Y., Feb. 10, 1830. He is son of Norman and Eliza E. Blodgett; the former was born in Vermont in 1805, and died in Orleans Co., N. Y., in 1839; the latter was born in 1812 in Connecticut, and is still living in Niagara Co., N. Y. His grandparents were both natives of Vermont. Mr. Blodgett came to Michigan in February, 1855, and settled in Caledonia, where he bought 140 acres of land. When he was married, 22 years ago, he moved on this land and occupied it as a home four years, and then sold it and bought 60 acres in Walker. Two years after he sold out again, and bought 120 acres on sec. 36 in Paris, which he owned 10 months, sold it, and bought 100 acres on sec. 33, where he now resides. His farm is but one mile south of Bowen Station, has good buildings, and is now estimated at \$9,000. Mr. Blodgett was married Dec. 15, 1858, to Cornelia E., daughter of L. H. and Emily Stewart. They have five children—Eugene W., born Jan. 11, 1860; William, May 11, 1861; Elburto, Feb. 7, 1863; Jennie, Mar. 1, 1868; Fred., Mar. 19, 1870. Politically Mr. Blodgett is a Republican. He served as Road Commissioner in Caledonia three years, and has been 12 years School Assessor in Paris. He and wife and two eldest sons are members of the Grange.

Thomas E. Brown was born in Croydon, Surrey Co., Eng., June 17, 1830. He is a son of Thomas and Maria Brown; the former was born in 1803, and died in Wandsworth, Surrey Co., in 1870, the latter was a native of Hertfordshire, Eng., born in 1796, and died in 1856. Mr. Brown's grandfather was born in 1761, and died in 1847. He was married March 27, 1853, to Sarah, daughter of James and Elizabeth Hargood, born in Peckham, Surrey Co., Eng., Jan. 1, 1829. They have six children, born in England, as follows: Sarah C., June 7, 1854; Thomas L., Nov. 17, 1855; Frances E., May 25, 1857; George S., Jan. 7, 1859; Alfred J., Dec. 5, 1860; Jessie J., Oct. 26, 1862. Mr. Brown came to America in 1873, and reached New York city, June 30; coming directly to Grand Rapids, whence, after a little delay, he came to Paris, where he has since resided, and pursued the vocation of market gardener. His ancestry have been gardeners and florists for 200 years past, and his sons are fitted for the same occupation. One of them, Thomas L., is a practical florist as well as market gardener. Mr. Brown's place includes 25 acres of good land, sec. 7, under the highest degree of improvement. His sons Thomas and George are naturalized citizens and are identified with the Republican party.

Seeley S. Buck was born in New Milford, Litchfield Co., Conn., April 7, 1816. He is son of David S. and Susan (Marsh) Buck, the former a native of New England, born about 1784, and died about 1842, in Bath, Steuben Co., N. Y.; the latter born in 1786, in Litchfield Co., Conn., and died in Steuben Co., N. Y., in 1845. Mr. Buck settled in Dexter, Washtenaw Co., in the fall of 1836. Five years later

he sold his place and bought 102 acres lying in the towns of White Oak and Stockbridge (residence in latter), Ingham county. Five years after he sold out again and purchased 80 acres, sec. 34, Paris, which he improved and added to until his real estate aggregated 440 acres. By gift and deed to his children he disposed of 140 acres and exchanged 100 acres for city property. He moved into the city of Grand Rapids, March 31, 1880, taking possession of his property on Spring street, which he exchanged Oct. 4, for a valuable house and three lots of land on sec. 6, Paris, situated near the county fair grounds, where he now resides. He was married March 31, 1839, to Abigail Q. V., daughter of Zara L. and Christina (Vreeland) Walton, born in Bath, Steuben Co., N. Y., June 2, 1820. The marriage took place at Dexter. Mr. and Mrs. Buck have had four children—Susan A., born Jan. 14, 1841; Adaline, Dec. 10, 1842, died May 9, 1849; Eli S., Jan. 17, 1845; Albert S., July 9, 1852, died Dec. 10, 1871. Mr. and Mrs. Buck are members of the Congregational church at Grand Rapids. Eli S. Buck, eldest son, enlisted in Co. A 6th Mich. Cavalry, and was in the Union service during the last three years of the war. He was in the awful stockade prison at Andersonville four months, and made three attempts to escape; was recaptured twice, and the third time fell in with Sherman's army near Savannah. Mr. Buck is a Republican in politics and is a fine specimen of the sturdy pioneer element which is one of the substantial institutions of the noble Peninsular State. P. O., Grand Rapids.

George W. Chadwick was born Dec. 28, 1838, in Amity, Allegany Co., N. Y. He is son of David T. and Chloe (Lyman) Chadwick, both natives of Salisbury, Litchfield Co., Conn., the former born July 2, 1808; the latter born March 10, 1808, and died Feb. 26, 1859 at Alfred Center, Allegany Co., N. Y. Mr. Chadwick came to Michigan in the fall of 1865. He spent nine years at Grand Rapids and in 1874 bought 13 acres of excellent land on sec. 6, Paris, three-quarters of a mile from the city of Grand Rapids. The residence is new and substantial, built in the modern style; the out-buildings are handsome and well located, and altogether the place is most desirable. It is popularly known as the Paris stud farm. Mr. Chadwick was married Dec. 18, 1865, to Lucy M., daughter of Rogers and Hannah Crandall, of Alfred Center, N. Y., born Jan. 3, 1836. They have three children—Charles, born Aug. 25, 1866; Orra, Jan. 1, 1868; May, Jan. 23, 1872. Mrs. Chadwick is a member of the society of Seventh-Day Baptists. Politically Mr. Chadwick adopts the principles of the National party; is also connected with the Masonic order.

Isabella Chesebro was born Feb. 19, 1840, at Albany, N. Y. Her parents, William and Ellen McBain, were natives of Scotland and came to America in the fall of 1839. Her father fell into ill health and the family returned to Scotland when she was three years old. Having regained his health her father made preparations to go to America, and left Isabella with her grandmother, who was soon to follow to their new home with the child, but instead, sickened and died, leaving the little girl alone in what was, to her, a strange land; again the father journeyed to Scotland for his daughter, crossing the ocean for the fifth and last time. She lived in Albany county with her parents until her marriage to George J. S. Chesebro, which occurred Aug. 9, 1856. He was a son of Elijah and Susan Chesebro, born in Oct., 1830. In the same year of the marriage they came to Grand Rapids, where Mr. Chesebro was engaged in teaching in the high school. He found his health endangered by his employment, and purchased 40 acres of land on sec. 5, Paris tp., where his wife now resides. He took possession of his farm in 1858, and in 1863 could no longer resist the summons of his suffering country to its young, strong sons to come to her aid in the hour of her extremest need; and believing it to be his duty he left his young wife and three children and marched with the army under Sherman on the long route through Georgia to the sea. The fatiguing toil of active soldier's life wore him out, and disease found him an almost unresisting victim. He died in camp at Goldsboro, N. C., April 4, 1865, two days after reaching there, cheered at almost his latest breath by the fall of Richmond. He died well, and true to the brave, spotless record of his life. He was a member of the M. E. Church at Grand Rapids, and was a zealous worker in the Sunday-school. Mrs. Chesebro is a member of the same Church. Three children are living—Jennie M., born Aug. 29, 1857; Crombie S., April 29, 1860; Edward Grant, June 10, 1863.

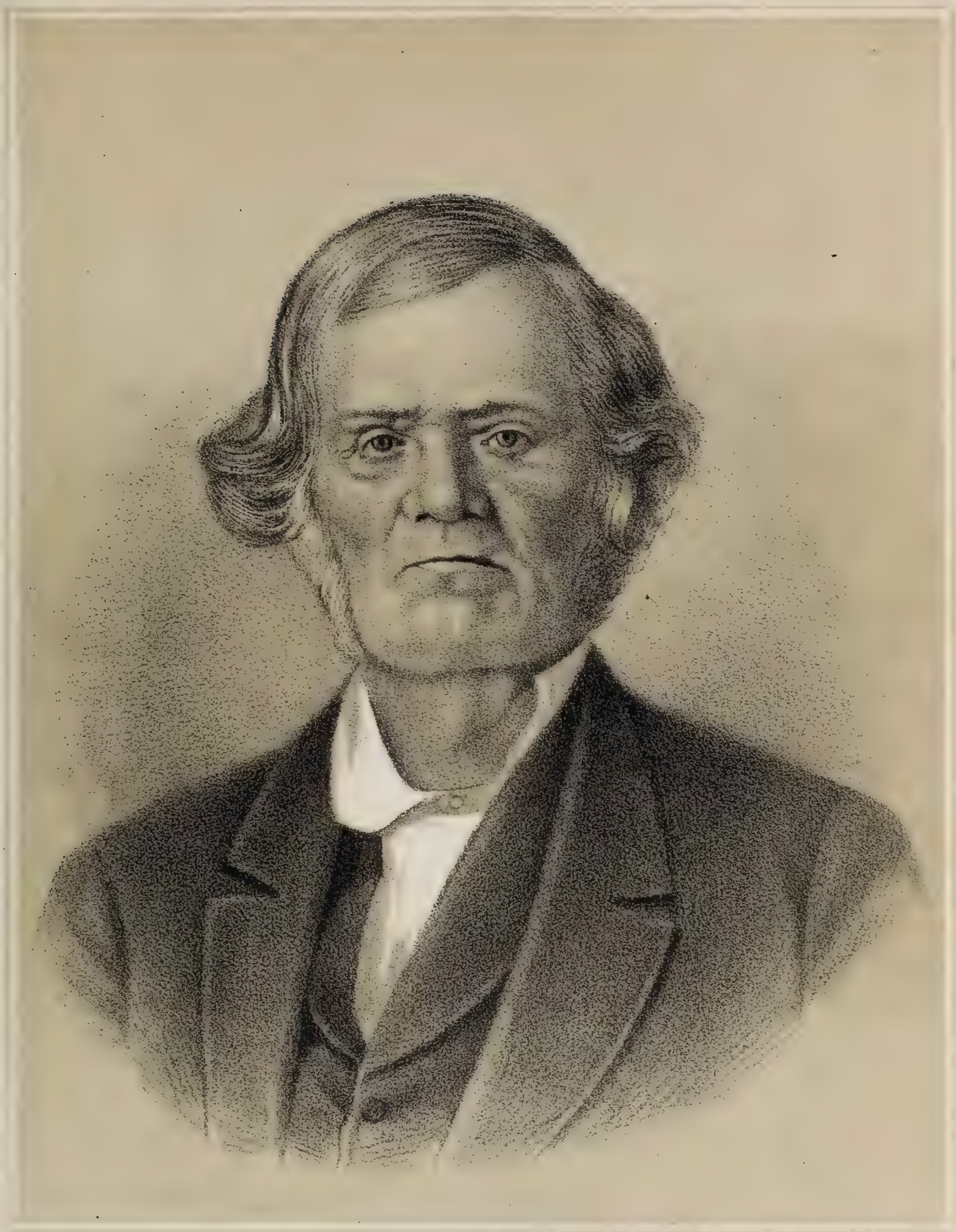
Alexander H. Clark was born in Trenton, Hunterdon Co., N. J., May 21, 1804. His parents, Benjamin and Mary Clark, were natives of Trenton, descended from New England parents. The senior Clark was a soldier of the war of 1812, and

his father was a Revolutionary patriot. Mr. Clark came to this State in 1828, and settled in what is now Wayne county, buying 40 acres of land, and a year later sold it and went to Plymouth, and bought 40 acres, and again sold out, going to Superior, Washtenaw Co. Three years after, he settled in Paris; and in 1836 bought 160 acres on sec. 14. A year later he sold his claim, and bought 160 acres on secs. 8 and 9. He was the first white settler in the tp. He lived in Gaines about 30 years, and returned to Paris, buying 106 acres on sec. 30. He has disposed of most of the original purchase. Oct. 18, 1823, he married Catherine Goodwin, of Ovid, Seneca Co., N. Y. Following is the record of their children: Emeline, born Aug. 9, 1824; Richard S., Sept. —, 1826, died Sept. 25, 1855; Sally A., Nov. 8, 1828, died Nov. 15, 1828; Elizabeth, Jan. 14, 1831; Benjamin, Aug. 1, 1833, died May 1, 1850; Sexton, Mar. 7, 1843, died Oct. 7, 1869; Sarah, Dec. 10, 1836; John W., Oct. 7, 1839; Cordelia, Aug. 27, 1846; Matilda, Mar. 18, 1848; and Julia E., Dec. 1, 1850. Mrs. Clark was born in New York, Nov. 18, 1805, and died in Paris, Jan. 6, 1879. She was a Methodist in religious belief. Mr. Clark adheres to Greenback doctrines politically, and has been Justice of the Peace 14 years, Town Clerk three years, and Supervisor three years. P. O., Fisher Station.

Isaac D. Davis was born in Oswego Co., N. Y., Dec. 27, 1818. He is son of John S. and Charlotte Davis. His father was born in New Jersey, and his mother in New York, in 1793 (died in 1825). Both were of Welsh ancestry. They settled in Oakland county in 1820, and the same year his father was elected Sheriff. The latter died the following year, and his wife and son returned to New York. In 1836 Mr. Davis came with his uncle to Grand Rapids, then a hamlet with 18 houses. At 21 he bought 80 acres of land in what is now Paris tp., sec. 3, and 10 years later sold out, and purchased 80 acres on sec. 29, his present home, to which he has added 160 acres, all choice land, and valued at \$70 per acre. He was married Jan. 14, 1843, to Sophia Reed, of Grand Rapids. They had eight children, six of whom are living. Mrs. Davis died Dec. 7, 1863. Mr. Davis was married a second time, Jan. 8, 1866, to Mrs. Louisa M. Barr, daughter of Samuel and Matilda Cane, of Oneida Co., N. Y., born Oct. 29, 1824. They have one child, John L., born May 15, 1868. From the earliest history of our country Mr. Davis' family have made a worthy record of patriotism and devotion to its interests. His maternal grandfather was an aid on the staff of Gen. Washington, and his son, Thomas Davis, died in the Union service June 1, 1864. Mrs. Davis' son, Charles H. Barr, was a soldier during the last three years of the war of the Rebellion. The paternal grandfather of Mr. Davis was born Jan. 24, 1764, died in 1845; the grandmother was born April 14, 1769, died Sept. 20, 1856. Mr. D. has been Supervisor since '77, and Town Clerk two years. He is a conservative Democrat.

Stephen B. Davis was born in Burford, Canada, Jan. 25, 1814. He is son of Daniel and Delia Davis, and came to Michigan in the fall of 1850. He bought 80 acres of land on sec. 26, to which he has added until his farm includes 161 acres, valued at \$60 per acre. He was married May 31, 1833, to Lovina Quackenboss, of Canada. They have five sons and five daughters, born in the subsequent order: Elizabeth A., June 19, 1839; Truman, Feb. 9, 1842; Daniel, Aug. 7, 1844; Abraham, Jan. 3, 1847; Anna, June 24, 1849; Delia, Aug. 22, 1852; Stephen, May 1, 1855; Joseph, May 20, 1858; Edith L., Mar. 25, 1861; Altha L., Nov. 30, 1863. All have grown to maturity. The father of Mrs. Davis was born in 1800, and died in 1872; her mother was born in Dunham, Canada, in 1804. Mr. Davis is a Republican.

Charles W. Garfield was born in Wauwauke, Wis., Mar. 14, 1848. He is son of Samuel M. and Harriet E. (Brown) Garfield. He accompanied his parents to Kent county in 1858, and passed the next seven years of his life in alternate farm labor and study, and at 17 years of age entered upon the duties of teaching, which he designed as a profession. He taught school four terms, and attended the High School at Grand Rapids a year, meanwhile working on the farm at intervals, until the spring of 1868, when he entered the Agricultural College and completed a course of study, graduating in November, 1870. Uncertain health precluded the pursuit of teaching, and he turned his attention to practical horticulture, and spent a year with the nursery firm of Storrs, Harrison & Co., of Painesville, O. On his return to Grand Rapids he engaged in the same enterprise, as a member of the firm of Rockwell & Garfield, a relation which terminated in 1873, owing to the disastrous cold of the previous winter. Mr. Garfield accepted



Geo Miller

a call to a position in the Horticultural Department of the Agricultural College, where he remained till late in the year 1877. He had charge of the Farm Department of the *Detroit Free Press* four years. In 1876 he was elected Secretary of the State Horticultural Society, in which position he has since been, and is still, acting. He has published four complete and most satisfactory volumes of the transactions of the society, and is completing a fifth. His home is most pleasantly situated three miles from Grand Rapids. He is a studious, scholarly man, seeking no eminence in public affairs; but in 1880 he received the nomination for Representative of his district as the Republican candidate. He received 2,412 against 1,958 for William P. Whitney, Fusion candidate.

Samuel M. Garfield was born at Pembroke, Genesee Co., N. Y., June 23, 1816. His paternal ancestors were New Englanders, of English lineage, who settled in Connecticut about the time of the establishment of Yale College. The Marshalls, from whom his mother descended, were, many of them, prominent in American politics. Mr. Garfield was married in 1841 to Harriet E. Brown, whose mother was a member of the celebrated Hale family of New England. Soon after the marriage Mr. Garfield went to Milwaukee, Wis., and engaged in farming, growing up with the country, and later adding lumbering to his vocation. In 1858 he removed to Paris, Kent Co., where he purchased a portion of the old Burton farm, where the family still reside. He was Supervisor a number of years, and was elected three times to represent the second district of Kent county, in the State Legislature, the last time without opposition. He died in January, 1876, after a long illness, during which he became partially paralyzed. The Garfield homestead is on the site of the first clearing made by Barney Burton, probably the first improvement made in the tp. Three larch trees standing at the entrance to the grounds, and a line of walnuts along the front planted by Mrs. Burton's own hands, still testify to the labors of the Burton family. In the orchard are a few seedling trees grown from seeds planted by Mr. Burton when he first made his clearing. The place faces north, and is at the end of Jefferson avenue extension.

Charles W. Hurd was born Aug. 28, 1824, in Dutchess Co., N. Y. His parents, Allen and Cornelia Hurd, were both natives of Dutchess Co., N. Y., of German descent. His father was born June 11, 1799, and died June 30, 1864; his mother was born in February, 1798, and died Aug. 5, 1858. The parents settled in Paris in 1843 on 80 acres, sec. 10, previously purchased. Charles Hurd was married Dec. 18, 1849, to Philinda, daughter of Silas and Rhoda Darling, of Paris. Her grandfathers were both Revolutionary patriots.

Everett Hurd (brother of the above) was born in Dutchess Co., N. Y., Dec. 19, 1826, and was married to Lydia M. Westlake, of Grand Rapids, Aug. 28, 1853. They have one child, Mary C., born Sept. 16, 1858. She was married Dec. 11, 1877, to Charles W. Porter, of Paris, born in Ossian, Livingston Co., N. Y., Oct. 30, 1843. They have one child, Bessie, born Feb. 18, 1879. Everett Hurd is present Tp. Treasurer, an office he has filled 10 years; he also took the tenth U. S. census of the town. Their father's estate of 80 acres is equally divided between the brothers. Both are Republicans, and with their wives, are members of the Methodist Church. Postoffice, Grand Rapids.

Andrew J. Impson, born in New York Feb. 27, 1834, is son of Samuel and Martha Impson, natives of Pennsylvania. The father was born Aug. 25, 1801, and the mother in December, 1803; both are living. In 1851 Mr. Impson settled in Pine Grove, Van Buren Co., and in 1875 on sec. 33, this tp., where he now lives. He was married in April, 1855, to Mary Story, a native of this State. They had five children: Thomas N., born Nov. 21, 1857; William, July 6, 1861; Andrew S., Aug. 27, 1864; Chancey Freddy, Oct. 7, 1867, and Mark, Oct. 3, 1870. Their mother died Oct. 13, 1870. Mr. Impson was married Dec. 25, 1872, to Elizabeth, daughter of Charles and Harriet Golland, of Pine Grove. They have four children—Bertha M., born Oct. 11, 1874; Aldora, Feb. 27, 1876; Grace Ann, July 5, 1878, and Lyman A., Dec. 1, 1880. Politically Mr. Impson subscribes to the Greenback doctrines, and is connected with the Masonic order. P. O., Bowen Station.

Mrs. Orpha Ingraham was born Jan. 12, 1821, in Sennet, Cayuga Co., N. Y. Her father, Dwight Francisco, was a native of Massachusetts, born in 1798, and died in 1857. Her mother was born Jan. 1, 1806, in New Jersey, and died in New York Sept. 5, 1856. The first marriage of Mrs. Ingraham was to Henry E. Keyes, of Sennet, N. Y. The marriage took place May 26, 1841. Mr. Keyes was born in Burlington, Vt., March 27, 1808. His father, Elnathan Keyes, was a native of

Massachusetts. He was cousin to Theodore Peck, of Burlington, Vt., and belonged to one of the oldest and best families in Chittenden county. Mr. and Mrs. Keyes went, immediately after their marriage, to Perington, Monroe Co., N. Y., and remained a year, going thence to Brighton, then three miles from the city of Rochester, and now on the city borders. They lived in Brighton 14 years, and in 1858 Mr. Keyes came to this county, and the next spring the family settled on 40 acres of land in Paris. The place was a wilderness at that period. Mr. and Mrs. Keyes had three children—Charlotte A., born Sept. 5, 1843 (drowned when six years old); Orpha Elizabeth, May 26, 1851, and Henry D., March 14, 1847. Mr. Keyes died in Paris, June 8, 1865. Mrs. Keyes was married in 1867 to Isaac Ingraham. She has kept and managed the estate of her first husband. Her daughter is married and lives at home, and her son is engaged on the street railroad of Grand Rapids.

Charles Kellogg was born Oct. 15, 1822, in Caledonia, Livingston Co., N. Y. His grandparents were natives of Connecticut, and his parents, Horace and Abigail Kellogg, were born in the same State. Mr. Kellogg came to this State in the fall of 1843 and settled in Vergennes, where he bought 240 acres of land and sold it four years after, when he purchased 80 acres on sec. 4 in Paris. He lived on it five years and sold it, going to Illinois, where he resided three years, and returned to Paris. He bought 80 acres on sec. 2, where he now resides. He spent the summer of 1859 at Pike's Peak, Col. He was married May 15, 1853, to Nancy E., daughter of Silas and Rhoda Darling, of Paris, born Aug. 3, 1834, in Oneida Co., N. Y. Her father was a native of Rhode Island, her mother of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Kellogg have had six children, but have only one living—Mary I., born Dec. 4, 1859. The wife and daughter are members of the Methodist Church. Mr. Kellogg is a Republican and a member of the Grange.

Abby A. Parsons was born Aug. 8, 1826, in Moretown, Washington Co., Vt. Her parents, James and Loretta Fisk, were natives respectively of Massachusetts and Vermont. Mrs. Parsons came to Grand Rapids with friends in 1847, and to this tp. in the same year. She was married April 5, 1853, to William S. Parsons, a native of Dover, Me., son of Job and Sarah Parsons. He came to this State in 1837 and to Paris in 1844, where he purchased 80 acres of land on sec. 5, where the family still reside. Mr. Parsons increased his real estate from time to time, by purchase, until, at the time of his death, he owned 200 acres; 160 in home farm and 40 in choice timber on sec. 9. He died Aug. 2, 1877, leaving four children—Orville James, born July 19, 1857; Walter S., March 21, 1861; Belle, Aug. 15, 1863; Lorette M., Jan. 9, 1867. The eldest child, May, was born Sept. 19, 1854, and died March 1, 1870. Mr. Parsons had two sons by a former marriage—William G., born Nov. 6, 1843, died April 7, 1881, in Paris, and Milo A., born May 20, 1846. Mr. Parsons was a Democrat and active in all public matters in his town, especially in school interests; was Supervisor several terms. He and Mrs. Parsons were charter members of Burton, now Paris, Grange. All the children are living with their mother on the homestead; Orville has charge of the management, and is a Democrat in politics.

Miner Patterson was born June 9, 1819, in Wayne, Steuben Co., N. Y. He is son of Robert and Rachel Patterson, who came to Washtenaw county in 1828, where his father died in 1831. His mother, with five boys to bring up and educate, and fit for the responsibilities of the future, proved equal to the emergency, and continued the management of the homestead six years, when she came with her family to Kent county, and bought 40 acres of land on sec. 13, this tp., where she spent her life. The first two years after her removal to this county she herself labored for wages. Her energy was wonderful, and her perseverance indomitable, and with the aid of her sons she paid for her land and spread its borders until the tract in the possession of the family included 350 acres. Her sons all settled near her, and she was to the end of her life, March 1, 1864, their wise counsellor and most judicious friend. At her death Mr. Patterson, of this sketch, came in possession of the homestead, to which he has added until he owns 320 acres of first-class land. When he first began his struggle with the world he owned two dollars, an ax and a gun, and three months' provisions. They cleared five acres the first winter, and look back to that time as one of promise and not of difficulty. Mr. Patterson was married July 4, 1848, to Sally A., daughter of Orleans and Sally Spaulding, of Paris, born in New York in 1826. They have five children, three sons and two daughters, all residing in this county. Mr. and Mrs. Patterson are members of the Congregational Church.

John W. Pennell was born April 21, 1832, in Richmond, Ontario Co., N. Y. His parents, John and Sally Pennell, are both living; the former was born in Massachusetts April 14, 1796, the latter in Vermont in 1804. His father's father was born in Coleraine, Mass., in 1773. Mr. Pennell came to Michigan in the fall of 1856, and the following winter bought 147 acres of land on sec. 18, in Paris, since which he has added 70 acres more, all choice land, situated two miles from the city of Grand Rapids. He was married March 29, 1855, to Zelia D., daughter of Isaac D. and Susan (McCrosen) Hazen, born Jan. 2, 1836, in Ontario Co., N. Y. Their six children were born as follows—John W., Feb. 17, 1856; Hattie H., July 31, 1858; James H., June 14, 1860; Jessie E., Jan. 26, 1863; Charles G., April 31, 1866, and Don H., Sept. 26, 1874. Mr. and Mrs. Pennell are members of the Universalist Church, and of the Paris Grange. Mr. Pennell belongs to the National party. P. O., Grand Rapids.

Jerome E. Phillips, farmer, was born Dec. 30, 1838, in Newfane, Niagara Co., N. Y. He is the son of Abram and Betsey Phillips, both natives of Vermont. His father was born in 1794 and died in 1865; he was a soldier of 1812, and his father was a patriot of the Revolution. Mr. Phillips, of this sketch, was engaged in farming in his native State until 1868, when he purchased 150 acres of land on sec. 19, where he now resides and follows the vocation to which he was bred. He was married Oct. 4, 1870, to Mary A., daughter of Hiram and Aurilla Allen, born April 13, 1844. They have two children—Aurilla, born Oct. 16, 1871, and Everett A., Sept. 25, 1877. Mrs. Phillips' parents were both natives of the Green Mountain State. Mr. Phillips has been School Moderator three years, Supervisor of Paris one year, and holds the office of Justice of the Peace at present. He is connected with the Masonic fraternity, and his wife belongs to St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Grand Rapids. He is independent in politics. P. O., Grand Rapids.

George W. Prescott, son of Price H. and Rebecca W. Prescott, was born Sept. 20, 1836, in Otsego Co., N. Y. His parents were natives of New York, of English ancestry. Col. Prescott, of Bunker Hill fame, was uncle of the senior Prescott. The latter came to Grand Rapids in 1844 and settled on sec. 36. Mr. Prescott, of this sketch, bought 80 acres of land on sec. 1, in this tp., April 13, 1866, and he has since been engaged as a farmer and a gardener, raising all kinds of garden and field seeds. In the culture of the latter Mr. Prescott exercises the utmost care, and in every case warrants his seeds true to name. He enlisted in the war of the Rebellion in Co. A, 3d Reg. Mich. Inf., and was in the service two years, during which time he was engaged in nine battles and skirmishes; was discharged in March, 1863. He was married Nov. 27, 1867, to Agnes C., daughter of Peter and Melinda Pouley, of Grand Rapids, born May 5, 1846, at Brooklyn, N. Y. They have had three children—Ada C., born March 3, 1869; Jennie A., born Nov. 6, 1872, and John B., born Sept. 26, 1874, died in March, 1875.

Hugo B. Rathbun was born Nov. 30, 1841, in Owasco, Cayuga Co. N. Y. He is son of Charles and Ann (Kniffin) Rathbun. His parents came to Michigan in 1844, and he remained with them until 1851, when he came to Paris. He enlisted in the war for the Union Sept. 11, 1861, in Co. D., 2d Mich. Cav., and at the expiration of his period of enlistment—three years—was honorably discharged, and re-enlisted the same day as a veteran, and was commissioned Lieut. of Vols. He was ultimately discharged in February, 1865. He was married Mar. 4, 1869, to Leversa V. Wright, daughter of Wm. D. and Sophia C. Wright, of Chicago, born in Addison, Steuben Co., N. Y., Oct. 7, 1848. They have six children living—Charles B., born Feb. 13, 1870; Geo. A., Dec. 5, 1871; Frank H., Jan. 19, 1874; Eugene W., Feb. 15, 1877; Louise V. and Leversa V. (twins), May 30, 1879. In March, 1869, Mr. Rathbun commenced working his father's farm on shares, which he continued until 1875, when his father gave him 100 acres of the homestead property, and he purchased 47 acres adjoining. His estate is a valuable one, situated on sec. 16. Politically Mr. Rathbun is a Republican; he is School Director, and has acted as Town Treasurer one year; has been Secretary of the Paris Detective Association from its organization, and is a member of the Masonic order. Postoffice, Grand Rapids.

L. K. Rathbun was born Sept. 1, 1824, in Scipio, Cayuga Co., N. Y. His parents, Charles and Ann Rathbun, came to Michigan in 1844, and after a residence of seven years at Grand Rapids they bought a farm on sec. 16, tp. of Paris. His father was born April 18, 1796, and died at the Rapids Nov. 13, 1875. His mother was born April 28, 1798, and died Oct. 8, 1855, in Martin, Allegan Co., having started on a journey East, and being taken sick when but 30 miles from

home. Mr. Rathbun of this sketch was brought up at home, and remained with his parents until 1856, when he bought 80 acres of land on sec. 17, where he built his residence. He was married Feb. 18, 1851, to Sally Ann Pratt, of Wyoming. They have two children—Charles, born Aug. 26, 1853, and Anna, Nov. 24, 1871. Frankie M. is an adopted daughter, born Oct. 8, 1850. Mrs. Rathbun was born April 3, 1829, and is daughter of Asa and Betsey Pratt. Mr. Rathbun is a Democrat, and a member of the Paris Detective Association. His maternal grandfather—Benjamin Kniffin—was a soldier of the war of the Revolution, and the gun he carried is in Mr. Rathbun's possession. He was born Mar. 22, 1763, and died Oct. 17, 1791. Mr. Rathbun's paternal grandsire was born Jan. 31, 1762, and died Sept. 22, 1823. His father, Charles Rathbun, built the Rathbun House at Grand Rapids, and managed it seven years. He owned it until 1871.

Horace H. Richards was born May 13, 1830, in Tioga Co., Pa. His father, Simeon Richards, was born Mar. 12, 1787, at Poultney, Vt., and died in this tp. Dec. 10, 1837. His mother, Phebe Richards, was born July 3, 1791, and died at Bronson, O., in 1833. The father of Simeon Richards was a Revolutionary soldier. Mr. Richards was in Ohio during the years of his early youth, and came to this tp. in 1854, buying 60 acres of land, which he has since increased to 100, located on secs. 2 and 11. The farm is estimated as worth \$7,500. He was married Jan. 28, 1852, to Elizabeth F., daughter of Lester and Sarah E. Dodge, born in Wilson, Niagara Co., N. Y., Nov. 6, 1834. They have had three children—Lester, born May 3, 1856; Burton A., Jan. 8, 1859, died Aug. 31, 1875; Ida V., Mar. 28, 1865; Wallace W., May 1, 1874. Mr. Richards is a member of the Paris Grange. Politically he is a Republican, and is acting Justice of the Peace. He was a Lieutenant in Co. H., 6th Mich. Cavalry.

James Robinson was born in January, 1815, in Cumberland Co., Eng., of Scotch parents. He came to America in the ship "Osprey," and reached New York in 1833. After a stay of nine months at Greenbush, he settled near Schenectady, N. Y., where he lived about 11 years, and then went to Plymouth, Wayne Co., and a year later, in company with his brother John and father, went to Georgetown, Ottawa Co., and there bought 80 acres of land, on which he lived one year, and sold it to purchase 80 acres of Government land in Allendale, Ottawa Co. After a stay of two years he again sold and bought 80 acres in Paris, on sec. 27, where he now resides. He values his land at \$70 per acre. By a first marriage Mr. Robinson had two children—Ann, born Sept. 1, 1846, and Eliza, March 1, 1849. He was married a second time in 1853 to Christie McArthur, of Grand Rapids, born Dec. 11, 1819, in Perthshire, Scotland. Mr. Robinson is engaged in general farming; is Republican in politics, and has been Constable two years. Himself and wife belong to the Presbyterian Church. P. O., Bowen Station.

John Robinson was born July 17, 1818, in Cumberland Co., Eng., of Scotch parents. In 1833 he landed in New York, and in April, 1844, came to Plymouth, Wayne Co., Mich., where he lived one year. Meantime his father had purchased before leaving New York 160 acres in Georgetown, Ottawa Co., and, joining his son, they came on together through the woods with four yokes of oxen. After two years the father bought 160 acres, sec. 17, tp. of Paris, and four years later he also bought 160 acres in Allendale, Ottawa Co. He continued his purchases of land at various points until his possessions amounted to 800 acres, which he distributed among his sons. In 1856 Mr. Robinson, of this sketch, bought 160 acres on sec. 22, this tp., which he holds at \$11,200. He was married April 23, 1836, to Mary Stevens, of Glenville, N. Y. They have five children living, born as follows: Moses S., April 21, 1847; William James, Aug. 6, 1849; John Martin, Feb. 9, 1852; Mary E., April 3, 1854; Emma Ann, July 14, 1856. They have buried five children. Politically Mr. Robinson belongs to the National party. Himself and wife are Methodists in religious faith. P. O., Bowen Station.

Richard A. Rounds is a native of Leyden, Mass. His parents went to New York when he was six years of age and engaged in farming near Cortland. Mr. Rounds was educated at the academy in that place, and varied the occupations of his early manhood by teaching in the district schools thereabouts. When 30 years of age he removed to Taunton, near Boston, and embarked a snug fortune in the manufacture of sashes, blinds and doors, and succeeded—in losing it. He sold out his interest and, with the remains of what had been a competence, he purchased a farm about three miles from Grand Rapids, which he still cultivates, aided by an adopted son. He has two daughters, Mary (Mrs. Milo Parsons), re-

sides near her parents; Alice (Mrs. Thomas Calhoun) lives in Thetford, Pr. of Ontario, where her husband is a merchant. From a genealogical record in his possession. Mr. Rounds traces a lineal descent through a long line of English ancestors to the year 1190, in the reign of the first Richard. When the American colonies were settled, they were among the first to come; one branch of the family settling in Virginia, and the other in Charlestown, Mass. Of Mr. Rounds' ancestors, 21 served in the old French war, 71 in the war of the Revolution, 81 in the war of 1812, and in the war of the Rebellion 225 of the family rallied to the defense of their country's flag. Hezekiah Rounds, his grandfather, lived to the age of 100, hale and vigorous to the last. Mrs. Melissa Rounds is of Scotch ancestry on the mother's side, and of English on the father's. Two brothers, the last of their name and race, who had espoused the cause of Charles First, fled to this country on the disastrous defeat of that monarch, leaving large estates to be confiscated by the Cromwellian government. They settled near Salem, Mass., and their descendants are diffused throughout New England. Mrs. Rounds' grandfather, Luke Roberts, entered the service in the Revolution as a drummer boy when 14 years of age, and subsequently became Major. He married and settled in Vermont, and reared a family of 12 children. Roswell Roberts, Mrs. Rounds' father, was a minute man of 1812. His grave in the Green Mountain State is marked by a monument erected to his memory by the members of the Sunday-school over which he presided for 25 years, a deserved tribute to a long and well-spent life. He had no sons, but six stalwart grandsons perished in the war of the Rebellion. Mrs. Rounds was a teacher several years before and after marriage, and was one of the sketch writers for the *New York Weekly*; and at present is an occasional contributor to the literature of the day.

Hilbrand Rozema was born Oct. 7, 1822, in the Province of Groningen. He was the son of Rudolph and Tryphena Rozema. He came to America in 1852, in the ship "South Carolina," and landed at New York. He lived one year at Buffalo, and came to Grand Rapids. A year after he bought 20 acres of land in Paris, and has continued to buy land at intervals until his farm contains 135 acres, which he estimates at \$10,800. He was married in March, 1853, to Elizabeth De Vries, of Buffalo, N. Y. They have had nine children, born as follows: Rudolph H., Jan. 31, 1854; Anna, Oct. 14, 1855; William, Sept. 16, 1857, died Mar. 18, 1864; Simon, July 17, 1859; Tryphena, Mar. 4, 1861; Jennie E., May 4, 1863; William, Aug. 9, 1865; Maggie, July 23, 1867; Fred. H., Aug. 9, 1869. Mr. Rozema is a Republican, and is greatly interested in the progress of schools and all institutions of our country. He was naturalized at Grand Rapids Aug. 6, 1853. Himself and wife and five eldest sons and daughters are members of the Baptist Church. His son, Simon, is preparing for the ministry.

M. A. Shafer, M. D., was born in Yates, Orleans Co., N. Y., Aug. 3, 1838. His parents, John and Eliza Shafer, came to Michigan in 1844. In 1860 Dr. Shafer commenced the study of medicine with Dr. James F. Grove, of Grand Rapids, and remained with him one year. In December, 1862, he was appointed Hospital Steward of the 7th Mich. Cav., and in July, 1863, received the appointment of Assistant-Surgeon of the same regiment. At the close of the war the regiment was ordered to the Rocky Mountain department, where Dr. Shafer remained eight months. He attended lectures at the University of Michigan in '66 and '67, and began the practice of medicine. In the fall of '72 he entered the Medical College at Detroit, and graduated in March, 1873, when he settled at Paris in the regular practice of his profession, which he has pursued with success. He was married Nov. 24, 1869, to Marion O., daughter of Thomas W. and Mary Ann Martin, of Paris, born Feb. 12, 1849. They have a son, Percy M., born Jan. 8, 1874. Dr. Shafer is a Republican.

John Shafer, father of Dr. Shafer, was born at Frederick City, Md., in 1787. He was a soldier of 1812, and served as Lieutenant in Capt. Wilson's Co., of N. Y. Militia, witnessed the burning of Buffalo, and was present at the battle of Lundy's Lane. Mr. Shafer is 94 years old, and boasts that he was never sick a day in his life and never swallowed more than three doses of medicine. He came to Michigan in 1844 with his family, and has cleared five farms "from the stump." His wife is in her 84th year and they have lived together 66 years.

Frederick Starnbeck was born in Germany about the year 1837. In 1872 he came America and went to Wisconsin, where he remained a year, and settled in Kent Co., Mich. He was married Dec. 4, 1874, to Mrs. Louisa, widow of Hiram H. Darling, of Paris. They have three children—Wallace C., Minnie L. and

Roy W. Hiram H. Darling was born in Oswego Co., N. Y., March 9, 1814. He was married March 1, 1854, in the town of Paris, and died Jan. 27, 1872, leaving three children—Myrtle I., Freddie R. and Ralph V. Mr. Darling owned 80 acres of land on sec. 10. Mrs. Starnbeck was born in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1834, and came to Michigan with her parents when but two years of age.

Aaron M. Vanhoesen, gardener, was born at Delhi, Delaware Co., N. Y., Feb. 8, 1834. He is son of Aaron and Betsey Vanhoesen, both natives of New York, of Holland-Dutch extraction. About 25 years ago he went to Chester, O., 18 miles east of Cleveland, and while there was engaged in wagon-making. About 15 years after he came to Layton, Allegan Co., and bought 40 acres of land. He sold it in 1871 and removed to Grand Rapids, where he was in the employ of J. S. Dean & Son, manufacturers of agricultural implements. Three years later he came to Paris, where he had previously purchased five acres of land for a market garden. He erected his dwelling and outbuildings, and is doing an extensive business in gardening. May 16, 1858, he was married to Sarah E. Ames, of Chester, O., daughter of Mason and Mary Ames, both natives of Massachusetts. They have two children—Edward, born Dec. 16, 1861, and Grace A., born Jan. 11, 1869. Mr. V. is a thorough-going Republican, and during the war for the Union was in the U. S. service at Nashville, engaged in making wagons. His wife belongs to the Presbyterian Church.

Thomas Walker was born June 15, 1839, in the Province of Ontario, Canada. His parents, John S. and Margaret Walker, were natives of Canada. His father was born Jan. 2, 1812, and is still living; his mother was born about the year 1817. His grandfather, Thomas Walker, was a native of North Carolina. In 1867 Mr. Walker came to Chelsea, Washtenaw Co., and taught school one term, and engaged with his brother in the dry-goods trade, in which he continued two years. He then sold out and went to Benton Harbor and engaged in raising fruit, with which he was occupied until 1875, when he bought 60 acres of land in a state of advanced improvement near the city of Grand Rapids, where he is now extensively engaged in the manufacture of pickles, sauces, etc. His whole farm is planted with cucumbers, from which he expects the present year a yield of 2,000 barrels. His yearly use of salt amounts to 200 barrels, and of vinegar from 500 to 1,000 barrels. Mr. Walker was married Dec. 1, 1863, to Henrietta Sibbald, of Canada, born in Edinburgh, Scotland, March 1, 1842. She is daughter of Capt. James and Elizabeth Sibbald. Her father was a Captain in the Royal Navy of England, and was acting-midshipman at the battle of Trafalgar, when Lord Nelson was shot, and received from the hands of the dying hero a ring which had belonged to Lady Hamilton. His brother, General Sibbald, K. C. B., was commander of the British forces in India at the period of the Sepoy Rebellion, and lost his life at Cawnpore. Another brother was one of the captors of Napoleon Bonaparte, and was on board the "Bellerophon," Capt. Maitland, that conveyed the illustrious prisoner to St. Helena. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Walker were born as follows: John S., Oct. 27, 1864; Clarendon S., March 3, 1866; Henry T., Dec. 2, 1867; George E. E., Sept. 26, 1870; Charles E., Feb. 7, 1872 (deceased); Frederick W., Feb. 26, 1873; Margaretta H., June 3, 1876; and Mary C. S., Aug. 1, 1878. Mr. Walker graduated at McGill College in Civil Engineering and Arts. Himself and wife are members of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Grand Rapids.

Justus Winchell was born Jan. 8, 1816, at Canadaigua, N. Y. He is son of Justus and Sarah (Watrous) Winchell, the former a native of Vermont, the latter of New York. He came to Michigan in 1856, reaching Grand Rapids April 11. His first acquaintance with Michigan soil was a mud hole in front of the Rathbun House, where the stage took up permanent quarters, and the passengers dismounted. He proceeded next day to Paris, and took on shares the farm owned by James Miller, where he remained three years. During this time he bought 12 acres on sec. 7, where he has since resided. It is pleasantly situated one mile from the city of Grand Rapids, near the county fair grounds. The barn of Mr. Winchell was the first frame dwelling-house built in Paris. It was the property of Barney Burton, at that time the owner of a quarter of sec. 7, where the house was built. In 1861 it was moved to the east part of sec. 7, and is yet in a fair state of preservation. Mr. Winchell is a Republican. He descended from a strong Whig family, and his ancestors were interested in the freedom and progress of the people. His father was a soldier of 1812, and his mother's father was in the war of the Revolution. He was married in 1844 to Lucy, daughter of John and Olive Madison, born May 27, 1827, in Hume, Allegany Co., N. Y.

They brought up and educated as their own one of Mr. Winchell's sister's children, left fatherless—Addie O. Kneettle, born April 1, 1861.

Charles Yanson was born in 1827, in Schoharie Co., N. Y. His grandparents were natives of Germany, and his parents, Henry and Maria Yanson, were natives of New York. His father was born in 1806, and is still living. His mother was born in 1795, and died Sept. 1, 1879. His grandfather was in the Revolution. Mr. Yanson came to Michigan when four years old. His parents settled in Washtenaw county, where he grew to manhood, and at 22 came to Paris, buying 147 acres of land on sec. 18, at six dollars per acre. Four years after he sold it at \$40, a fair advance on the purchase money. He bought 160 acres on sec. 21 for \$25 per acre, where he now resides. About 12 years after purchase he paid \$7,000 for 120 acres additional, which he has disposed of in small lots at a handsome advance, until he has but 40 acres remaining, valued at \$10,000. His house is handsome and substantial, and cost \$5,000. The outbuildings are suitable and commodious, and the whole place has an appearance of good taste, good sense and thrift. Mr. Yanson was married Nov. 16, 1856, to Martha Young, of Ionia county. She is daughter of Josiah and Olive Young, born in Ionia, June 11, 1839. Mr. Young was an officer in the Black Hawk war, and was born Aug. 18, 1779, of German and English parentage, and died April 16, 1865. Mrs. Young was born Aug. 1, 1813, of French and English ancestors, and died Feb. 7, 1875. Both were natives of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Yanson have a legally adopted daughter—Abbie, born May 18, 1862.



PLAINFIELD TOWNSHIP.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS.

Plainfield presents many variations in soil and surface. High bluffs along Grand river, and the Rouge, present the beholder with many magnificent outlooks, over lowland, water course, hillside and plain, rarely excelled ; and no more beautiful spot can well be found than the little prairie set in hills, lying on the Grand Rapids and the Ionia State road, just north and east of the little village of Plainfield. There is a troublesome amount of stone in some portions, and some sand along the western line ; but as a general thing, the soil is a rich clay loam, rendering this a first-class agricultural town. Its timber is mainly oak, with some beech and maple, and considerable pine along its western borders. Its principal productions are wheat, wool, corn, oats and potatoes, all of which it exports in fair quantities ; but most of wheat, wool and corn. Its rich intervals of grass lands, its numerous spring brooks, and clear and rapid watercourses, peculiarly adapt it to dairy purposes ; but no especial attention is paid, as yet, to this healthful and lucrative branch of husbandry.

It also lies within the great western fruit belt, and where the altitude is favorable, gives splendid returns of apples, peaches, cherries, currants, and the small fruits generally ; but in the bottom lands and low situations, the returns are by no means sure, the frosts destroying the peaches, and the winters killing the trees. It presents many fine locations for vineyards, and the hardier varieties of grapes ripen nicely here ; but nothing worthy of note is being done in this branch of horticulture.

There are several inconsiderable lakes in the town, but only two are worthy of note, namely: Scott's lake, lying on section 17, about three-fourths of a mile long, and half a mile wide, quite deep, and well stocked with fish ; and Crooked, or Dean's lake, on sections 33 and 34, one mile long and half a mile wide. It has an island of one acre, is generally shallow and quite destitute of fish. These lakes are adjacent to no highway, hence are only visited by fishing parties, or hogs seeking aquatic sports. But for what it lacks in lake views, it makes ample amends in river scenery.

Grand river enters its borders by its eastern boundary, at the northeast corner of section 36, reaches the highest northern point at the exact center of section 23, where the bridge on the Grand Rapids and Ionia State road, crosses the stream ; then it sweeps away to the southwest, its banks adorned on either hand with billowy maples and grand old elms, that have shed their leaves for

centuries on its waves, leaving the town by its southern line, on the southeast quarter of section 31.

The Rouge river, so called from the peculiar tint of its waters, enters the town from the north, on the west half of section 1, and runs southwesterly, debouching in Grand river, on the line of sections 22 and 23. The G. R. & I. R. R., entering the town on section 1, and leaving it near Plumb's mill, on section 31, crosses this stream six times within two miles; hence as may readily be seen, it is very crooked in its course, and being very rapid, presents vast facilities for manufacturing purposes. In 1840, Gideon H. Gordon erected on section 15 the first mill placed upon the stream. It is only a saw-mill now, and owned by Mr. Waters, of Grand Rapids, but then it had a small grist-mill attached, and there the settlers and Indians carried their corn to be ground.

In 1847 a saw-mill was erected by Roberts & Winsor, on section 2, at a point then called Gibraltar. It is now owned by H. B. Childs & Co., who erected in its near vicinity a paper-mill in 1866, which was destroyed by fire in 1869, but rebuilt the second year by the enterprising proprietors. It is on the line of the G. R. & I. R. R., and the place is now known as Child's Mills Station.

In 1850 a saw-mill was erected by Robert Konkle some 40 rods from the mouth of the Rouge. It is now owned by Tradewell & Towle. Save the above, no use is made in this town of the immense water-power of the stream, amply sufficient to drive a continuous chain of machinery several miles in extent.

Mill creek runs through the southwest corner of the town, and as early as 1838 a saw-mill was erected on this stream on section 31, by Daniel North. It is now owned by Eli Plumb, who erected a flouring mill at the same place, in 1866. It lies on the line of the G. R. & I. railroad, and is known as North's Mills Station. There is also a railway station at Belmont, about six miles northeast of Grand Rapids. It lies in the midst of a fine farming district, and has a large hotel, kept by Mr. Post, for the accommodation of parties of pleasure.

ORGANIC.

The township of Plainfield was organized in April, 1838. The freeholders assembled at the log school-house on section 23, with James Clark as Moderator, and Zenas G. Winsor, Clerk. The officers elected at that time were: Gideon H. Gordon, Supervisor; Esthel Whitney, Town Clerk; James R. Francisco, Collector; George Miller, Justice of the Peace for one year; Zenas G. Winsor, Justice of the Peace for two years; Samuel Baker, Justice of the Peace for three years; Daniel North, Justice of the Peace for four years; Geo. Miller, Township Assessor; Andrew Watson, Township Assessor; Daniel North, Township Assessor; Esthel Whitney, School Inspector; Z. G. Winsor, School Inspector; Cornelius

Friant, School Inspector; William Livingstone, Highway Commissioner; Warner Dexter, Highway Commissioner; A. D. W. Stout, Highway Commissioner; Jacob Friant, Overseer of the Poor; Jacob Francisco, Overseer of the Poor; Esthel Whitney, Fence Viewer; James Clark, Fence Viewer; Ezra Whitney, Constable; Henry Gordon, Constable.

In the following list the names of the principal township officers from the date of organization to the present day are given:

SUPERVISORS.

Zenas G. Winsor.....	1838	H. C. Smith.....	1856-8
Collins Leach.....	1839-40	J. K. Morris.....	1859-60
E. Whitney.....	1841	H. C. Smith.....	1861-6
G. W. Gordon.....	1842	A. Richardson.....	1867
A. Watson.....	1843-4		1868
H. C. Smith.....	1845-6	H. Konkle.....	1869-75
William Thornton.....	1847	H. D. Plumb.....	1876
Chester Wilson, jr.....	1848	H. Konkle.....	1877
H. C. Smith.....	1849-52	H. D. Plumb.....	1878-9
John Harrington.....	1853	N. Rice.....	1880-1
John Hamilton.....	1854-5		

CLERKS.

E. Whitney.....	1838	Daniel McNorton.....	1860
A. Wilson.....	1839-40	H. W. Hall.....	1861
P. J. Whitney.....	1841	James Crawford.....	1862
A. Watson.....	1842	T. J. Friant.....	1863-7
E. Whitney.....	1843	D. W. C. Burch.....	1868
H. C. Smith.....	1844	E. A. Morris.....	1869-70
E. Whitney.....	1845	S. T. Eldred.....	1871
B. L. Barker.....	1846	Zera Whitney.....	1872-4
Henry Hall.....	1847	E. Filkins.....	1875
J. W. Simms.....	1848	C. E. Pixley.....	1876
P. B. Wilson.....	1849	Fred Livingstone.....	1877
	1850	Herbert Everett.....	1878
L. P. Clark.....	1851-2	C. Cranston.....	1879
W. Hyser.....	1853-8	H. W. Hyser.....	1880-1
H. C. Smith.....	1859		

TREASURERS.

J. R. Francisco.....	1838	Austin S. Richardson.....	1861
Geo. Miller.....	1839-41	H. Konkle.....	1862-8
Thomas Cranston.....	1842-4	Andrew Richardson.....	1869
H. E. McKee.....	1845	James Crawford.....	1870
William Thornton.....	1846	H. D. Plumb.....	1871-5
H. C. Smith.....	1847	H. Konkle.....	1876
W. Livingston.....	1848-50	N. Richardson.....	1877
C. Wilson.....	1851	John Post.....	1878-9
L. P. Clark.....	1852	Frank Gross.....	1880
J. K. Morris.....	1853-8	John Post.....	1881
Henry Norris.....	1859-60		

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

D. North.....	1838	T. Friant.....	1866
S. Baker.....	1838	J. C. Upson.....	1867
Z. Windsor.....	1838	W. Hyser.....	1868
Geo. Miller.....	1838	S. Rathbun.....	1868
Peter B. Wilson.....	1850	P. Welch.....	1869
D. Watson.....	1850	Geo. S. Curtis.....	1870
Hiram Parkust.....	1851	N. R. Johnson.....	1871
Geo. Miller.....	1852	A. Wise.....	1872
F. P. Clark.....	1853	N. Richardson.....	1873
C. Wilson.....	1854	N. R. Johnson.....	1873
John H. Drew.....	1855	E. G. Stone.....	1873
O. F. Hyde.....	1855-6	Zera Whitney.....	1874
P. B. Wilson.....	1857	N. R. Johnson.....	1875
A. Barrows.....	1858	Geo. S. Curtis.....	1875
J. C. Upson.....	1859	C. House.....	1876
William Hyser.....	1860	James T. Smith.....	1877
P. B. Wilson.....	1861	S. Gross.....	1877
Ashel Barrows.....	1862	Geo. S. Curtis.....	1878
A. Brace.....	1863	T. B. Haines.....	1878
James Crawford.....	1864	N. R. Johnson.....	1879
Benjamin Crevling.....	1864	D. B. Elsbey.....	1880
P. B. Wilson.....	1865	H. W. Hyser.....	1880
Geo. H. Curtis.....	1866	William Wall.....	1881

EARLY LAND-BUYERS.

The first patentees of the lands in this township were: Drury Fairbanks, section 20, Nov. 7, 1835; Louis Genereau, section 23, Oct. 16, 1833; Mason Beals, section 22, July 31, 1839; Luke Sweetzree, section 25, Feb. 18, 1836; Lucius Boltwood, section 25, Feb. 18, 1836; Edward Robinson, section 26, March 24, 1836; Amaziah Carpenter, section 27, April 29, 1836; Daniel North, section 31, Aug. 2, 1839; Amos F. Royce, section 34, April 6, 1837; Billius Stockings, section 34, July 15, 1837; Samuel Mandell, section 27, April 6, 1837; and John Hart, section 27, April 6, 1837.

The pioneer settlers were William and Silas Livingstone, who built a shanty on the bank of Grand river, section 20, March 2, 1836. It appears that the Livingstone brothers engaged with the Kent Company to take out timber for their "Big Mill" at Grand Rapids. After their contract was completed, the brothers made the locality their home as squatters, purchasing the lands in 1839.

In the fall of 1836 Thomas Friant and his son Jacob, built a log hut on section 23. In March, 1837, Cornelius Friant and family arrived and settled on section 24. The same year George Miller located on section 23; James Clark, on section 24, and Warner Dexter on section 14. In 1838 Zera Whitney, on section 15; Gideon H. Gordon, on section 15; and Daniel North, on section 31; and in 1844 Samuel Post settled on section 8, while his father, Jacob Post, and seven other sons, settled about the same time. In 1845 Samuel Gross made his way with his family, by the aid of his ax, to a home on section 2; and in 1846 Chester Wilson settled on section 12.

Although the lands were being surveyed and rapidly located, they were not in the market, and it was no uncommon thing to see

white men and Indians tilling their corn in the same fields, in amicable proximity to each other. But in the fall of 1839 the great land sale came off, when the settlers secured their claims, and the red man vanished from the scene, leaving naught in memoriam but the bones of his dead, on section 23, where the burial mounds, worn by the attritions of the plow, are fast being leveled with the surrounding country.

The first family to settle in the woods of Plainfield was that of Cornelius Friant. The second family on the ground was that of George Miller, and the deprivations which fell to their share was the common lot of all who made their homes in this new land at that early day. Grand river was the only thoroughfare and means of communication with the outside world, hence the settlers depended mainly on what they raised, and their own ingenuity, to prepare it for food. Pork, if imported, was \$60 per barrel. The nearest flouring mill was 60 miles away, and the bread eaten in the family of Mr. Miller for 18 months, was ground in a coffee-mill.

The first marriage was performed by the giant Justice of the Peace, Samuel Baker, a huge piece of human architecture, molded like one of those basaltic pillars in the North of Ireland, near which he was born. The contracting parties were William Livingstone and Margaret Miller, daughter of George Miller, and the date May 13, 1838.

The first birth was that of Cornelia Friant, who married Henry Hall, of Grand Rapids. She was the daughter of Cornelius Friant, a settler of 1836, and was born in June, 1838. In the fall of 1838 the second birth occurred, in the family of George Miller, a twin girl and boy, living but a short time, making the first deaths, also, among the settlers; and the greatest delicacy loving friends were able to offer Mrs. Miller during her confinement, was boiled wheat.

Immediately after, in the winter of 1838, the accidental shooting and subsequent death of Peleg Barlow, who had come to seek a home, but had not located, cast a saddening gloom over the little band of pioneers. The event is fully noticed in the county history, in this volume.

The first church was erected by the Protestant Episcopal Society in 1852. The building is picturesquely situated on the bluff above the village of Plainfield, is a wooden structure 30x60 feet in size, painted brown, and has a tower 60 feet high. It was erected in 1852.

Plainfield was organized in 1838, from townships 8 north, ranges 10 and 11 west, except what lies south of the Grand river. In 1846, township 9 north, range 11 west, was detached from Courtland and added to Plainfield; also, 1847, what of township 8 north lies south of Grand river.

The first school was in the winter of 1837-'8, in a log school-house, near Friant's. It was taught by Jonathan Whitney. The next summer the school was kept by Miss Mary Francisco. The school-house was this year burned and rebuilt.

There are now (1881) nine school districts in Plainfield township (including the fractional), each with a frame school-house, 18 teachers, 451 school children; value of school property, \$5,270; amount paid teachers for the year ending June 30, 1881, \$1,540; total expenditures, \$2,582.33.

BELMONT

village was platted for Garret A. Clement, June 29, 1874, by A. B. Coffinberry, Surveyor. A railroad station and postoffice are located there with Geo. N. Reynolds in charge of both offices. The hamlet is seven miles northeast of the northern limits of Grand Rapids, in the midst of a rich agricultural district, one mile north of the bend of Grand river. The village stores are operated by Charles Filkins and I. Post, and a hotel is kept by the latter.

AUSTERLITZ

is pleasantly located at the confluence of the Rouge and Grand rivers, in section 23. It formerly bore the name of the town, and was settled at a very early day in the history of the county. The population of the hamlet is about 125. The trades, business and professional men of the village are named as follows: H. McCauley, blacksmith; L. E. Phillips and L. Sisson, carpenters; R. C. Sisson, wagon-maker; George Lamoreaux, grain-thresher; Wm. Stubbs, brick manufacturer; Jos. Cooper, painter; M. Brooks, postmaster and store-keeper; C. J. Frost, stock-dealer; H. W. Hysen, apiarist; Mrs. L. V. Miller, druggist; Castile Scoville, hotel operator; Wm. Hyser, physician; Rev. J. H. Donellon, Free-Will Baptist preacher.

MILL CREEK,

on section 31, is a village on the lines of the G. R. & I. and the G. R., N. & L. S. R. R., two and one-half miles north of the northern limits of Grand Rapids city. The flouring mill of the village is operated by Eli Plumb & Son, who have a general store in connection with their milling business. Lester Lamoreaux is the village blacksmith. There is a postoffice here.

BIOGRAPHIES.

Personal histories of some of the prominent residents of Plainfield follow for a few pages, as a most essential element of a full account of the character of the community.

Ezra Billings, a pioneer of Plainfield, was born in 1801, near Hartford, Conn. His parents were also natives of Connecticut, of English descent. He passed his early days in Broome Co., N. Y., and in Pennsylvania. In the winter of 1836-'37 he located in Clinton Co., near Lansing, where he did pioneer service for 12 years, and in 1848 located his present home in Plainfield. He was married in 1822 to Jane Lewis, of Broome Co., N. Y. They have two children—Abigail and Minerva.

Ephraim C. Brown was born in New York, March 10, 1844; is son of John and Lucinda Brown, natives of New York. Mr. Brown came to this county in 1868 and settled on 88 acres on sec. 6, where he is farming and raising stock. He enlisted in 1862 in Co. C, 64th N. Y. V. I., and served three years and five months; took part in 13 prominent and important engagements of the Army of the Potomac. He was married in 1869, in St. Joseph Co., Mich., to Matilda Peterson, born in Sweden in 1845. Mr. Brown has held the various school and tp. offices. P. O., Englishville.

James Byrne was born in Ireland in 1814; is son of John and Mary (Welch) Byrne; the former died in Ireland. In 1850 Mr. Byrne sailed for America and landed at Quebec, soon setting out for Grattan, arriving in June, 1850. A few years after he bought a farm in Ada, now owned by his son, John. When he first reached Grattan he had four dollars in money, and when he bought his present farm of 250 acres in Plainfield he paid \$15,000, the result of hard work and persevering energy. He was married in 1844 to Catherine Doyle, of Newtown, Ireland; their family consists of five children—John, Charles, James, Mary Ann and Margaret, all married. Mr. Byrne has cleared and improved three farms since he came to this country.

Timothy Carpenter was born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., in 1797. His parents were of English extraction. He was married in October, 1827, to Melinda, daughter of William and Lydia (Tuttle) Miller, natives of Walkill, Orange Co., N. Y. Their family of children consists of the following: Exina (Mrs. H. Butler); Jane L. (Mrs. L. A. Seymour); Wm. Franklin, lumber merchant in Newaygo county; Timothy, farmer in Nelson; David G., lumber dealer at Cedar Springs; Lorenzo A., farmer on old homestead; Nancy M. (Mrs. C. Hunter); Amanda M. (Mrs. D. Lewis), and Aleance A. (Mrs. H. Butler). Mrs. Carpenter's grandfather was a Revolutionary patriot. When Mr. Carpenter brought his family into this country only the thoroughfare known as the "Old State Road" was laid out and in operation. The ways of communication otherwise were Indian trails. Mrs. Carpenter vividly remembers the entire catalogue of pioneer experiences, fully set forth in the "History of Kent County."

Thomas Clark was born in Sussex Co., England, in 1824. His father was gamekeeper on the estate of Lord Ashburnham, and came to America in 1834 with his family. Mr. Clark's mother was Mary Brice before her marriage. They proceeded to Ohio, and a year later located in Plainfield, Mich., where Mr. Clark was able in about six years to buy 60 acres of land, to which he has since added by purchase, until his estate aggregates 130 acres. In 1852 Mr. Clark set out to seek his fortune in the land of gold, and he started for California *via* Panama, where he engaged in mining and building flumes. After an absence of six years he returned to Kent county. He was married in 1850 to Elizabeth, daughter of William B. and Lydia (Courtwright) Pinkney, pioneers of Michigan. Mrs. Clark was born in Lackawanna, Pa. Their children are—Henry S., Carrie A. and Andrew J. All reside at home.

Charles Cranmer, son of David and Bethia (Mills) Cranmer, was born in 1817 at Mt. Morris, Livingston Co., N. Y. His father and mother died when he was an infant; the former lost his life by the burning of his house, from which he was unable to escape. He spent a forlorn boyhood, his helpless situation impressing upon him the need of early and arduous struggles, to accumulate against the possible exigencies of the future. He came to Grand Rapids in 1860 and after a period of prospecting he purchased property one mile south of his present abode, selling it soon after and buying 100 acres where he resides. He has placed his farm under good improvements and occupies a high place in the estimation of his townsmen. He was married in 1844 at Mt. Morris, N. Y., to Elila Brownell, of Groveland, Livingston Co., N. Y. She is daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Lewis) Brownell, of the same county. Mr. and Mrs. Cranmer have four children—James M., Louisa S., Mary C. (Mrs. A. Crissman), and Frank L. The latter lives with his parents.

Thomas Cranston was born in North Kingston, R. I., in 1801. His father, Thomas Cranston, was a native of Newport, R. I.; his mother, Alice Eldred, was born in the same State. Mr. Cranston went to Vermont at the age of 13, where he pursued different vocations, returning to Tompkins Co., N. Y., and in the fall of 1838 came to Kent county, where he had in a previous prospecting tour fixed upon his location. He "entered" 160 acres of Government land at a date when settlers were the exception and not the rule, and the first pioneer could exempt

all the privileges of that period. Indian trails served as roads, and necessity was a successful foe to monotony. Mr. Cranston at four-score can look back with complacency on his early exertions, and with satisfaction at their results. He was married in Tompkins Co., N. Y., to Betsey Eldred, a native of Vermont. Of 10 children born to them four are living—Fannie (Mrs. S. Post); Gardiner, married and resides near his parents; Chastine and Alice, living at home.

Henry K. Crissman, one of the earliest settlers of Plainfield, was born in Warren Co., N. Y., in 1813. His parents, Benjamin and Mary (Kern) Crissman, were natives of Sussex Co., N. J. In 1833 he accompanied them to Macomb county. When passing through Detroit he was offered and strongly urged to buy 160 acres in the vicinity of the present site of the city hall, opera house, etc. The price asked was \$900. Mr. Crissman obtained his education partially in the log school-house, and then entered a store, where he remained until he was 21, after which he spent about five years traveling through different States, finally locating where he now resides. In 1847 he took possession of his claim and began the labor of clearing and improving. He was married in 1836 to Elenore Polen, who died in 1855, and he was again married to Mrs. Jemima Smith, of Ada, born in Dutchess Co., N. Y. Following is the record of Mr. Crissman's children: Benjamin, died from injuries from a threshing machine; Peter W. was a soldier of the civil war and is a farmer in this tp.; Amos was in the late war and is a farmer in Cannon; William P., also a soldier, is located at Pierceton; Henry K., farmer in Cannon; Edith (Mrs. Davey); Rusilla (Mrs. Davey); Charles, living at Rockford and Levi, killed by the fall of a tree. Mrs. Crissman had four children by her former marriage—Mary (deceased), James L. (Capt. 10th Mich. Cav.), Elizabeth (Mrs. Bankley) and Sophronia (Mrs. C. A. Underhill).

Matthew Crossman, son of Oliver and Theodosia Crossman, was born in 1826, in London, Eng., and early in life was brought to America by his parents. He was married in 1856 at Erie, Pa., to Nancy Peck. They had three children—Edwin J., Clarence W. and Mary C. In 1862 Mr. Crossman enlisted in the 14th New York Reg. Vol., and, after passing through the severe campaigns in which that regiment participated, and escaping without injury, his command was ordered to join the forces organized for "Banks' Red River expedition." While on the march he was taken ill and sent back to Jefferson Barracks, in Missouri, where he died Aug. 12, 1864.

John Darling was born May 3, 1827, in Ulster Co., N. Y.; is son of Andrew and Eliza (Teed) Darling, natives of New York. Mr. Darling is the second son and was reared to the occupation of farmer. He settled in Newaygo county, where he resided six years, and afterward seven years at Big Rapids, moving to Kent county in 1873, buying 195 acres on sec. 33, worth \$60 an acre. He was married in Tompkins Co., N. Y., in 1853, to Mary C. Able, born May 2, 1826, and died in 1878, leaving four of five children born to them—Edson A., Jane E., wife of Albert Soloman; Edgar J.; Hannah, Freddie (deceased). Mr. Darling was married a second time at Kalamazoo, in 1876, to Ellen Depue, daughter of Ralph Depue, born in Ohio in 1844. They have one child—Johnson.

John Donnellon was born in Ireland, son of Daniel and Elizabeth Donnellon, natives of Ireland. He came to this country in 1867, and settled at Grand Rapids for a short time. He is a farmer, and lives on sec. 23, where he owns 80 acres of fine land. He was married in 1873 to Mrs. Mary Bullard, born in Orleans Co., N. Y., in 1835; they have two children—Elizabeth A. and Jessie I., twins. Mrs. Donnellon has three children by a former marriage—Charles F., Newton A. and Clifford C. Mrs. Donnellon is a member of the Episcopal Church; Mr. Donnellon is a member of the Disciples' Church, and is a Democrat. P. O., Austerlitz.

Benedict Eldred was born in Tompkins Co., N. Y., in 1824. His parents, John and Martha (Brown) Eldred, were natives of Rhode Island. He came to this county in 1843 *via* Detroit, and to Ann Arbor by rail, that being the terminus of the Mich. C. R. R. He located a farm in a heavily timbered district where his most vigorous efforts were necessary, but by the combined forces of strength and application, he brought his estate to a condition of beauty and profit, and the forests that once resounded with the blows of the ax are now replaced by fertile fields; and the value of the place is enhanced by fine, commodious and substantial buildings. He was married in 1852 to Maria Post (see sketch of John Post). They have had four children—Lillian (Mrs. Geo. Depue, of Clinton, Lenawee Co.) Martha (Mrs. Geo. Hutchins, of Algoma), Elnore (lives at home) and Jacob (deceased.)

Naison Finch is a native of "old Chautauqua Co.," N. Y., born in 1816. He fell in love with a sailor's life in early boyhood, and at the age of 10 commenced seafaring in miniature by engaging as driver on a canal-boat, continuing this occupation some time, when he shipped before the mast on an ocean vessel, which proved to be a slaver bound for the coast of Africa. After cruising on the coast for some time they secured a cargo of about 600 negroes, which they landed at Charleston, S. C. He shipped again for the West Indies, making two voyages, and then made a number of trips along the coast between Boston and Mobile. On one of these they lost seven men with yellow fever. After this experience he left the ocean and returned to New York, where he remained until 1856, when he determined to make a venture for a home in the wilds of Michigan. He was married to Esther Smith, of Oswego Co., N. Y., a native of Massachusetts. Her father was a soldier of 1812. They have several children as follows: William, James, Henry (Captain at Manistee life-saving station), George, Alta and Fred. Mr. Finch belongs to the Masonic Lodge of Rockford, No. 246.

Cornelius Friant, an old and much respected citizen of this tp., was born in New Jersey in 1806. He went from there to Wayne Co., N. Y., and thence in 1837 to Plainfield, Kent Co. He located land and built a cabin, and in the fall went in a canoe to "Scott's" to obtain their household goods left there in the previous spring. Mr. Friant was a powerful, vigorous man, and besides stalwart strength and unbroken health, he brought to the accomplishment of his life purpose an indomitable will and most persistent energy, the results of which are plainly manifest in his present surroundings, and do eminent credit to his efforts. He was married in Wayne Co., N. Y., in 1827, to Huldah Hatch. They have had six children—Geo. W., Andrew J., Catherine, now wife of A. Watson, of Grand Rapids; Caroline, wife of Henry Norris, of Grand Haven; Cornelia, now Mrs. H. W. Hall, of Grand Rapids, and Thomas, dealing in lumber at Grand Haven.

John D. Graves, son of Wm. and Lydia (Dodge) Graves, was born in Ohio in 1819. His parents died when he was young, and in the course of events he was left to be brought up by a family named Kinney, who lived near Buffalo. At 14 he took the world into his own hands, and by the strictest economy, was soon able to begin traffic in horses, which business he pursued with success for some years. In 1853 he opened a blacksmith-shop at Big Rapids, which he operated until 1871, when he bought 110 acres, located on what is known as the "Prairie," in this tp. He was married in 1847 to Sarah Patterson, of Ontario, Canada, a native of Scotland. Their children are—William E., Isabella (Mrs. B. Z. Hill), Delia, Robert, Sarah, John, Ettie, and Lewis.

William Headsworth was born in Lancastershire in 1829, and came to this country in July, 1849, settled first in Lowell, then in Ottawa county, and then in Grand Rapids, in 1858. He was married in Ottawa county in 1855 to Orpha Slaughter, born Jan. 1, 1837; they have one child—Lucas S., born April 1, 1870. Mr. Headsworth is a farmer, and resides on sec. 27.

William Hedges was born in Aston, England, in 1829, and came to America when 20 years old, to make an effort to secure a home, a privilege denied the poor men of his native country. He is a sturdy, hard-working man, who has experienced all the changes incident to a life of struggle and determination. He was married at Eastmanville, Ottawa Co., to Orpha Slaughter, a native of Holland.

Abram B. Hendricks was born in Holland in 1831; is son of John and Mary Hendricks, natives of the same place; the former lives at Grand Rapids, aged 90; the latter died in 1879 at the age of 82. His parents settled at Grand Rapids in 1846, where they brought up a family of seven girls and three boys, of whom Mr. Hendricks is the youngest. He was married Sept. 15, 1854, at Grand Rapids, to Mary Dykeman, born in Holland in 1830: they have five children—John H., Jennie, Cornelius, Mary and Dora. Mr. Hendricks owns 40 acres on sec 23. P. O., Austerlitz.

Thompson Hill was born in 1823 in Lincolnshire, England. He is son of Thomas and Susan (Thompson) Hill. He arrived in New York, April 14, 1851, and went from there to Onondaga Co., N. Y., and four years after to Gaines, Kent Co., where he was engaged many years in farming. In 1874 he sold his farm and bought 80 acres, which he now occupies. In addition to this he rents 40 acres. He was married in 1859 to Elizabeth Uphane, of Holland. Her father was one of the early settlers of Grand Rapids. Mr. and Mrs. Hill have eight children—J. Frederick, Fannie M. (Mrs. S. L. Dane), Mary C., Phebe A., Peter V., James R., Jemima S., Orpha M. Mr. Hill is independent in politics. He be-



A. B. Cheney

longs to the Grange, and is interested in everything that promises to further the interests of husbandry. When he reached this country he had only two sixpences wherewith to begin the world, one an American and the other a British coin.

Charles E. House is a son of one the most esteemed citizens of Plainfield, and resides upon the homestead of his father. He is a young man of promise, and possesses traits of character eminently calculated to render him a useful and valuable citizen. His hopeful courage and buoyant energies will insure him an active and successful career.

Wm. Hyser, physician and surgeon, was born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., Sept. 11, 1826; is son of Henry and Helen Hyser, natives of New York. He began the study of medicine at the Geneva Medical College about the year 1846, and graduated at Buffalo University in 1850, commencing the practice of his profession in this tp. the same year. In September, 1863, he enlisted as Captain in the 6th Mich. Cav., and was discharged for disability; re-enlisted in 1864, and served one year; was in both Grant's campaigns on the Potomac. He resumed his business in Plainfield in 1865; was married in this county in 1852 to Jeanette M. Saunders, born in New York in 1830; they have four children—Herman W., Jennie E., Frank H. and Albert. Dr. Hyser has held the offices of Tp. Clerk, Justice of the Peace, School Inspector and Supervisor; belongs to the Masonic order, Lodge No. 34. P. O., Austerlitz.

John Jones, son of John and Sarah (Philips) Jones, was born in Hertfordshire, England. June 29, 1849, he arrived in New York city. He located his present home in 1853, and took possession of it six years later, moving his family into the wilderness, where they camped under a tree while he built their "cabin home." He was married in 1852, in Ontario county, to Eliza Sparks; they have five children—John H., William H., C. Benjamin, Arvilla J. and Bertha A., all living at home. Mr. Jones, although born an alien, is thoroughly imbued with all the principles that render a man essentially an American citizen. He has spent his life in hard labor, and has acquired an intelligence and knowledge of men and affairs that render him a valuable citizen. He and his entire family are actively awake to all matters of progress and benefit to the community, especially in the cause of temperance.

Elijah Konkle was born in Pennsylvania March 10, 1827; is son of Abram and Catherine Konkle, natives of Pennsylvania. They came to this tp. in 1839, and spent the remainder of their lives. Mr. Konkle spent the years of his early life mostly in lumbering; 27 years ago he engaged in farming, and owns 80 acres on sec. 22. He was married May 28, 1848, in this county, to Eliza J. Lamoreaux, born in New York in 1829. They have had two children—Charles and Amanda (deceased). P. O., Belmont.

Hollis Konkle was born Dec. 1, 1824, in Northampton Co., Pa.; is son of Abram and Catherine (Driesbach) Konkle, natives of Pennsylvania, and came to this county in 1839; the former died Sept. 1, 1879, aged 79; the latter June 22, 1866, aged 64. Mr. Konkle came to Plainfield with his parents, and occupied himself in farming and lumbering. He was married in this county June 27, 1849, to Mary, daughter of Edwin and Philena Sheldon, born in New York May 11, 1834; they have two children—Ida and Edwin H. Mr. Konkle owns 115 acres on sec. 22, worth \$50 an acre. He has held the offices of Supervisor six years, Tp. Treasurer seven years, and the various school offices.

George Lawrence was born May 15, 1824, in Delaware Co., N. Y.; is son of James and Catherine Lawrence, natives of New York, who came here in 1856; the former died in 1857, the latter in 1867. He was married in this county in 1846 to Lucina Miller, born in Delaware Co. in 1824. They have had 10 children, four living—Edna W., Lois L., Frederick and Georgia A. Mr. Lawrence has been a farmer all his life, and owns 107 acres of land on sec. 21; has held the office of School Director. P. O., Belmont.

William Livingston was born at Kingston, Canada, in 1818. He is son of Silas and Elizabeth (Truesdale) Livingston, the latter a native of Connecticut. His father was a descendant of the family at Livingston Manor, Scotland. His parents went to Rochester, N. Y., when he was in his infancy, removing in 1832 to Oakland county, and four years after to Grand Rapids. In 1838 Mr. Livingston located his home on the farm he now owns, north of the site of the village of Plainfield. He is a man of accredited worth and integrity; was one of the pioneer settlers, and has been identified with every movement for the good of his tp., and particularly interested in the advancement of educational matters.

He was married in the spring of 1839 to Margaret Miller (see sketch of Miller family). Mr. and Mrs. Livingston have emerged hale and hearty from a 40 years' conflict with time and circumstances, and bid fair to enjoy their success for years to come. Their eldest daughter, Martha, married Frank Konkle, who died a few years after, leaving a daughter, Orpha, who has since resided with her grandparents, and is the object of their warm affection. Monroe was a member of the 6th Mich. Cav., and was killed at Falling Waters, one of the severest fights of the civil war. John married Augusta Bliss, and resides at Janesville, Wis. George is the fourth child. Fred married Belle Philips, and is in business at Grand Rapids. Charlie married Sarah Stevens, and lives at Rockford. Myron is still at home. Mr. L. is a member of I. O. of O. F., and has been Town Treasurer 15 years.

Herbert McCauley, blacksmith, was born in Adrian in 1855; is son of William H. and Caroline McCauley, the former a native of Canada, the latter of England. They came to this county from Canada in 1874. The father died in 1877; he was a blacksmith, and taught his son the business, which he has since worked at; he was married Feb. 14, 1878, to Ada, daughter of Castil and Angeline Scovill, natives of New York. Mrs. M. was born in this county in 1859; they have one child—Claude, born Nov. 11, 1878. P. O., Austerlitz.

Alfred Miller, farmer, was born in Delaware Co., N. Y., in 1826; is son of George and Anna (Aikerley) Miller, natives of the Empire State. In 1837 they settled on sec. 23, this tp., where the former is still living (born in 1799); the latter, born in 1797, died in 1877. Mr. Miller was the eldest son and holds the homestead, consisting of 140 acres (his father entered 160 acres). He was married in Kent county in 1856, to Catherine Austin, born in New York in 1840, and died in 1875, leaving two children—Nora and Fay A. Mr. Miller has been Assessor of this tp. P. O., Austerlitz.

George Miller was born in Delaware Co., N. Y., in 1799; he is a son of Samuel and Rebecca (Shafer) Miller natives of Germany, who emigrated to America before the Revolution and settled in New York, where they remained till their death. They had 11 children, all of whom lived to maturity except one. Mr. Miller, of this sketch, emigrated to Kent county in 1837, and settled in Plainfield tp. on sec. 23, where he still resides. When Mr. Miller first settled in this county he took up 160 acres of Government land, this being appropriated by the Government for school purposes. He purchased it from the Government, and although he had no means when he came to this county, by a long life of industry, economy and perseverance, he acquired a nice property, consisting of 200 acres of excellent land. He has held different offices, with honor to himself and satisfaction to his constituents; has been Justice of the Peace 20 years.

He was married in Delaware county in 1819, to Ann Akerly, who was born in New York, Aug. 14, 1797, and died in 1877. She was the daughter of John and Catherine Akerly, both natives of Holland. They have had by this marriage 13 children—Margaret, wife of William Livingston; Losina, wife of George Lawrence; Alfred; James; Catherine, wife of Cornelius Barnes; Charles and Henry. The deceased are Rebecca and Maria and three infants.

Mr. Miller, though 82 years of age, is in good health and in the full possession of all his mental powers. He was one of the early and honored pioneers of Kent county. He has always given liberally to all benevolent and church purposes in this community. We give his portrait in this work.

Thomas Peel, son of Wm. and Elizabeth (North) Peel, was born in England, in 1836. His father was steward on a large estate in that country, a position he held for some time previous to his removal to America. In 1861 Mr. Peel was married to Fannie Wilford, of Avon, Lorain Co., Ohio, who died in 1870, leaving three children. He was again married, to Phebe Willis, a native of England. Their children are—Delbert, Melvin, Jessie (deceased), Myrtie, Mary and Frank. Mr. Peel bought his farm in 1875, and has since been occupied in clearing and improving his land and has given much attention to fruit growing. He was a soldier in the civil war, and belonged to Co. H, First Mich. Reg. Engineers and Mechanics, where he did efficient service.

Hiram W. Peckham was born in West Sparta, Livingston Co., N. Y., in 1837. His parents, Stephen and Susan (Hall) Peckham, were natives respectively of Vermont and Berlin, Mass. They had eight children—Margaret, Stephen, Betsey, Daniel, Sarah, Hiram W., Mary and Sabrina, all of whom are living in the State of New York except Mr. Peckham, of this sketch. At 20 his father released

him from his obligation as a minor, and he set forth to accomplish a man's share of the world's labor and to deserve any success which might result. He has a fine farm of 80 acres, and has made heavy expenditures besides for incidental family expenses. He was married in 1861 to Rachel Post, who died in 1866, leaving one child—Estelle; was again married in 1871, to Amanda Conway, of Ohio. They have one son—Arthur H.

Christopher Post was born in Allegany Co., N. Y., Feb. 8, 1832; is son of Jacob and Polly Post, natives of Holland, who came to this tp. Oct. 4, 1844, and settled in Plainfield, remaining until the death of the former, which occurred in 1875, when he was 67 years of age; the latter died in 1874, aged 63. Mr. Post came here with his parents and has ever since been engaged in farming and lumbering. He was married in this county in 1852, to Ellen, daughter of Peter and Phebe Wilson, born in Ohio in 1839; they have seven children—Eliza, Joseph, Carrie (wife of Ernest Cranmer), Bell, Eva, Maude and Albert C. Mr. Post has held the offices of Highway and Drain Commissioner, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Lodge No. 246, at Rockford. He owns 142 acres on sec. 8, where he is engaged in farming and stock-raising. P. O., Belmont.

Jacob W. Post, son of Jacob and Mary (Jackson) Post, pioneers of this county, was born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., April 29, 1798. His father was a Commissary in the Revolutionary war. He came to this county in 1844, where he settled on a farm now owned by his son John. He was one of the legion of pioneers who built his cabin in the deep forest and contested territory with the wolves and bears, and has lived to see Kent county rank with the fairest and best lands under the sun. Mr. Post has been active in every public movement for the general good, and will be long remembered in connection with the progress of the county. Mr. Post has 10 children, viz.: Rachel, William, Isaac, Samuel, Christopher, Maria, Philip, Jacob, Elansing and John.

John Post, son of Jacob Post, was born in this county in 1845. He was educated at the common school and has, by his own efforts, placed himself in the position of a leading citizen of his tp.; has been Town Clerk and is now officiating as Town Treasurer. He was married in 1863 to Caroline Tracy, of Trumbull Co., O., a daughter of one of the early settlers of this county.

Lansing Post, brother of the preceding, was born in Allegany Co., N. Y.; came to Grattan with his parents and settled on sec. 8, where he has since engaged in farming. He was married June 13, 1866, to Mary L., daughter of Willis and Mary Covell, natives of New York, who settled in this tp. in 1853; the former is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Post have two children—George W. and Orpha J. He enlisted in the war for the Union in March, 1861, in Co. E, 2d Mich. Cav., and served three years; saw service in the battles of Perryville, Chattanooga and Stone river. Mr. Post owns about 80 acres on sec. 8, where he is engaged in agriculture; makes a specialty of raising hops; has generally four acres. P. O., Belmont.

Samuel Post, brother of the preceding, was born in Livingston Co., N. Y., in 1826. His early life was spent in his native county, and he came to Kent county with his parents, where he bought a farm of 160 acres in 1852. He has cleared and improved his property and brought it to a state comparable well with other farms in the county. He was married in 1849 to Fannie, daughter of Thomas and Betsey (Eldred) Cranston (see sketch), among the oldest pioneers of Plainfield. They have three children—Thomas, Fannie and Gardiner.

Nathaniel Rice was born in Canada in 1846; is son of William and Mary (Gregg) Rice, natives of Ireland, who settled in Plainfield in 1866. Mr. Rice is engaged in farming. P. O., Alpine.

Norman Richardson was born in Oakland county in 1836, where his parents were pioneers. His father, Peter Richardson, was a native of Otsego Co., N. Y., and his mother, Permelia Richardson, was born in Orange Co., N. Y. The school life of Mr. R. was passed at Pontiac in the Union school, and he had determined upon pursuing a collegiate course, when he was summoned, by the death of his father, to assume charge of home affairs, which at once put an end to his plans. In 1860 he bought 80 acres of land in this tp. and has since purchased a tract of 132 acres additional. His farm is in the best possible condition. He was married in 1863 to Margaret Young, of Brantford, Canada, a native of New Jersey. They have two children—Cora and De Witt.

David G. Smith, son of James B. and Phebe Smith, was born in Columbia Co., N. Y., in 1820. Both his grandsires were patriots in the Revolutionary war. Mr.

Smith began life with only his hands and determination, and though his life has been attended with difficulties that would have discouraged almost any other spirit, he has struggled through all until he is deservedly classed among the solid men of the tp.

John B. Smith (deceased) was born in Belgium in 1811. He early emigrated to America, and after a brief stay in several localities he eventually reached Grand Rapids in 1856, and worked as a farm hand five years before purchasing the place where his family resides. He was married in 1842 to Lavina Doant, a native of Belgium. They had five children—Augustus, George Eva, Charlie and Mary, all married except the latter, who remains with her mother. Augustus, the eldest, was a soldier throughout the civil war. In 1864 Mr. Smith died and his widow married John Dutmer, a respected farmer of this tp.

Joseph S. Solomon was born in Orange Co., N. Y., in 1820. His father, Wm. C. Solomon, was a soldier of 1812. His mother, Anna Sayer Solomon, was born in Warwick, Orange Co., and died in 1836. She lies in the family burial ground of Stephen Munson, in Tyre, Seneca Co., N. Y., and her memory as a kind and unselfish mother is still sacredly cherished. Her place was filled by Amanda Bessie, who proved a valuable and considerate friend to the desolate children. Soon after this marriage the family removed to Gaines, where the father died. The early school-days of Mr. Solomon, of this sketch, were passed at Harrison Academy, Jackson county. He made his first purchase of land at Ada, and after arranging preliminaries, he went to Marshall and worked on the railroad to earn money to pay for it. In 1844 he returned to Kent county to cast his first vote for President, and did so successfully for James K. Polk. In 1846 he bought 80 acres in Plainfield, where he resides, and which he has placed under good improvements, having added 45 acres. In July, 1847, he was married to Marium, daughter of James and Catharine Clark, belonging to one of the oldest and most prominent families in the tp. He moved into his pioneer cabin and entered upon the business of clearing and improving his land. His success can be understood and appreciated only by personal examination. His farm is on the west half of the southwest quarter of sec 13. He has five children—Albert F., of Grand Rapids; Anna V. (Mrs. H. Shoemaker); Ada M. (wife of H. Spaulding); Wilbur J. and Edward C.

Eldridge G. Stowe was born in Conway, Franklin Co., Mass., in 1821. His parents were Joseph and Hannah (Stebbins) Stowe, both natives of Massachusetts. The former dying when his son was a child, he was bound out to a Mr. Colton, with whom he remained until he was 23 years of age. Desirous of owning a home he came to Kent county in the fall of 1844, and found employment as lumberman and farmer, and eventually purchased a farm upon which he had previously fixed as most desirable. He made his purchase in 1848 and secured his present home, though he endured much privation and toil before final success crowned his efforts. He found no disgrace in the labor which he was often obliged to perform to secure food, and no bread was ever sweeter to his taste than that made from flour earned by splitting rails for his neighbors. In 1854 he was married to Elizabeth Morton, daughter of one of the most esteemed citizens of Plainfield. They have four children—Mary (Mrs. Rice), Elbridge, Hattie and Myra.

Mrs. Lydia Watkins, formerly Mrs. William Lewis, came to the Grand River country in 1838 and settled in Clinton county, and in 1844 moved to Plainfield on the State road. With health, resources and friends at hand, pioneer life has its attractive features; but there is another side to the picture which was not always hidden from the early settlers of Kent county, and Mrs. Watkins' experiences were made heavy by all the adverse circumstances which befell her. She came from a home of ease to the wild forests of Michigan, where her humble cabin was surrounded by wild animals; her children were sick in a section remote from neighbors, with only men to aid and comfort, and food in limited quantities; these were some of the privations which darkened those years, but she is now enjoying a hale old age, healthy and active, with mind wholly unimpaired and as keenly alive to all the affairs of this world as a person in life's prime.

Chester Wilson was born in Vienna, Oneida Co., N. Y., in 1815. His parents, Chester and Anna (Holdrich) Wilson, were natives of Connecticut. They came to this county in 1845 and located the homestead where Mr. Wilson now lives. His father was a musician of some note in his native State. He had become familiar with most of the territory in this part of the State, having been previously en-

gaged in threshing for several successive falls. In 1840 he lost an arm, a circumstance which stirred his ambition unremittingly to make all possible exertions to secure himself against an old age of privation, and he has accomplished a success, comparing fairly with that of men in full physical perfection. He owns 160 acres in a fine farming region, and his circumstances are such that he can rest secure in his advancing age. His character of integrity and probity has given him a wide and permanent influence, and secured for him positions of trust among his fellow citizens. He was married in Michigan to Electa, daughter of Calvin and Emily Wilson, natives of Vermont, who settled in Kent county in 1837. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have three children—Louisa (Mrs. J. N. Cranmer), Charles H. (married Carrie Kellogg), and Ida J. (Mrs. E. Stone).

Simeon R. Wright, son of Geo. and Sarah (Starkey) Wright, was born in Knox Co., O., in 1831. His parents were natives of Greene Co., Pa. Mr. Wright came to this county in 1854 and has followed lumbering winters and engaged in farming and shingle-making summers. He has run the Rouge river 17 springs, and his hardy constitution is beginning to show the effects of a long period of toil and exposure. He was married in May, 1855, to Emily Bouton, of Erie Co., O. They have the following children: Parmelia A. (Mrs. J. F. Culver); Wm. A. and Cora May reside at home; Geo. F. (deceased).



SPARTA TOWNSHIP.

Sparta formed a portion of the town of Walker until 1846, when at a meeting held at the house of Clark Brown it was organized as a town by itself, April 6. At this meeting 23 persons were present and voted, of whom the following were elected to fill the town offices: Lewis W. Purdy, Supervisor; John M. Balcom, Clerk; Myron H. Balcom, Treasurer; Wm. Rodgers, Charles B. Hatch, Edward H. Wylie, Elihu Rice, Justices.

The following is a list of voters then in the town, which included Tyrone, with some who are known to have come in the next year: Caleb Amadan, Benj. Blackall, Clark Brown, John M. Balcom, Wm. Blackall, Myron H. Balcom, Wyman M. Bartlett, Newel Barker, Myron H. Bird, Jacob A. Bradford, Anthony Chapman, Joel French, James Huff, Charles B. Hatch, Jacob Hiles, Minor Letts, David B. Martindale, Benj. Myers, Jno. E. Nash, Parsly Otis, Berry D. Pearl, Lewis W. Purdy, Elihu Rice, Wm. Rodgers, John A. Simmons, Jacob Spangenberg, James V. Simmons, Geo. Spangenberg, Philip Slaght, Lyman Smith, Luther Van Horn, Harvey Van Horn, Edward H. Wylie.

In 1848 39 voters were present and voted, and in 1849 the poll list was 100, indicating a rapid settlement.

The records of the township were destroyed by fire March 18, 1876, when Edwin Bradford's store, wherein Town Clerk Taylor kept the records, was burned. In 1876 a town hall was built, and a set of town books purchased; for the years preceding 1876, the record given here must be credited to the memory of Jonathan E. Nash and other early settlers.

SUPERVISORS.

Lewis W. Purdy.....	1846-47	Chris. C. Hinman.....	1863-64
J. E. Nash.....	1848	Volney W. Caukin.....	1865-71
Lewis Purdy.....	1849-52	Chris. C. Hinman.....	1872-73
Caleb Amidon.....	1853	Jonathan E. Nash.....	1874-76
Jonathan E. Nash.....	1854-56	John Manchester.....	1877
Ira Blanchard.....	1857	Jonathan E. Nash.....	1878
Jacob Spangenberg.....	1858	Chris. C. Hinman.....	1879-80
Sydney McNitt.....	1859-61	Rezin A. Maynard.....	1881
Rufus Payne.....	1862		

CLERKS.

John M. Balcom.....	1846-47	Erwin J. Emmons.....	1870
Clark Brown.....	1848	Charles C. Eddy.....	1871-72
John M. Balcom.....	1849	James B. Taylor.....	1873-76
Jacob Spangenberg....	1850-55	Rezin A. Maynard.....	1877
Richard F. Roach.....	1856-57	Michael Van Wittenberg.....	1878
John Symes.....	1858-59	Fletcher G. Richards..	1879-81

TREASURERS.

Charles C. Eddy.....	1875	Andrew Anderson.....	1879-80
Benj. F. Everett.....	1876-77	Leslie A. Paige.....	1881
Sydney McNitt.....	1878		

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS.

The general surface of Sparta is high and rolling, and it contains but little waste land. There are several small swamps in various parts of the township, but none of much account except in the north and northwest parts. On sections 2 and 3 is a swamp of some extent, requiring the services of the drain commissioners. Also a series nearly or quite connected, extending west across sections 4 or 5, and passing off into the south part of Tyrone. There are two quite extensive swamps which commence on the west part of section 6, and run west into Chester. Between them is the ridge, well known to those accustomed to travel the Grand Rapids and Newaygo State road, as the Hog-back Hill. The highest hills and deepest valleys are in the northwest; still it contains some as nice farming lands as are to be found in the township.

The timber is mostly beech and sugar-maple, with some pine in the northeast and southeast parts. There is some hemlock interspersed with the pine in the northeast. The soil is generally a rich loam, suited to the production of wheat, corn, oats, grass, potatoes, etc. Nearly all kinds of fruit which can be raised in the county, do well here.

Rouge river is the principal stream of Sparta, entering it on section 1, from Tyrone, and passing south and southeast through the east tier of sections; thence out into Algoma, from the east part of section 25. Ball creek, which has also been considerably used for logging, enters Sparta from Tyrone, near the central part of the line, and flows in a southeasterly direction across sections 3, 2 and 11, into Rouge river, of which it is the principal branch from this township. Nash creek, formed by several small branches from the west, flows through the central part, and empties into Rouge river on the southeast corner of section 14. Symes creek, the River Jordan and a few other small streams, are known in the township.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The lands of Sparta were selected by John Ball as "State Lands," with the exception of sections 3, 5, 12 and 13. The purchasers of such lands, composed in these sections, were: Rodney D. Hastings, section 3, May 7, 1849; William Campbell, section 3, Oct. 27, 1851; Eli Whitney, section 5, July 5, 1848; Jonathan E. Nash, section 12, July 27, 1849; Henry Shangles, section 13, Feb. 17, 1848.

Among the earliest settlers in the north half of Sparta were three brothers, Henry C., Edward H. and William M. Wylie, from

Lebanon, Madison Co., N. Y. In November, 1845, Edward H. and William M. explored "Town 9, Range 12" (now Sparta), and selected 320 acres of land on sections 3 and 10, in the interest of the three brothers. The same lands are now owned principally by V. W. Caukin, Mr. Brace, Ephraim Bradford and Mr. Walcott.

The purchase of the land was completed Jan. 7, 1846, and in the latter part of February, 1846, E. H. entered upon the land and began cleaning.

William having returned East, came back late in the fall of 1846, with Henry and his family, wife and three boys, Henry H., George P. and William D., ages from four years down to, say, two months.

The family of Henry C. Wylie was the first family that settled in that part of the township. The clearing (before named) begun by E. H. Wylie, and another near to it begun a few days earlier by Myron H. Burd, were the adventures of lone-handed men in "batchelors' camp." At the time of those beginnings, Anthony Chapman and family, three miles southward, were the nearest inhabitants.

Of those above named, Edward H. Wylie, after a residence of nearly four years in Sparta, went to Muskegon, Mich., where he yet lives. William M. Wylie remained in or near Sparta till the spring of 1879. He is now helping to subdue another forest land in Antrim Co., Mich. Henry C. Wylie spent his life in the vicinity of his first settlement—the last 15 years or over living about five miles from the township of Tyrone; he died there in 1878 (?), leaving behind him a large family.

In the summer of 1846 came Myron H. Balcom, just turned 21, with his bride of 18 years at his side, and located just north of the creek, where the ambitious village is now spreading her northern extension. Myron "went West" some years ago. Soon after Myron's advent, came his brother, John M. Balcom, and located next north of Myron's "holding." John, being less restive than his brother, still holds the acres of his original purchase, but lives in the village, where he and the wife of his youth are known to all who travel thereaway as the genial host and hostess of the Balcom House.

During the year 1845 came Lyman Smith, a lumberman, who is said to have been the first resident of the township. He operated among the pines on section 36. A few years later he went to the Grand Traverse region.

Next came Lewis W. Purdy, the first farmer settler, who remained a few years, and then left for other fields. Soon followed Mr. Kinyon, who, after a few years, went back East; Clark Brown, who yet remains; Messrs. Huff, Barker and William Rogers, the latter of whom, after three or four years, removed to Ravenna, Muskegon Co., Mich., where he yet lives; William Blackall, then an old man, who died several years later; Lyman Manny, who soon removed to the adjoining town of Alpine, but has lately returned; two brothers, Simons; Nathan and Owen Whitney, who



W. J. Ohmstedt

soon passed a few miles farther, to Casnovia, Muskegon Co., and there remain. Elihu Rice, John Simons and David B. Martindale, were pioneers of 1845; also the Myers family, at the river crossing, east of the Center. In 1846, from Greenfield, Mass., came Jonathan E. Nash, who settled where is now the village of Sparta Center.

In the biographical sketch of this early settler, reference is made to Sparta in its early days.

Hiram H. Myers, who located on section 24, William Blackall, Lyman Murray, R. D. Hastings, Ira Blanchard, Jacob Spangenberg, George Spangenberg, C. C. Hinman, together with all who are named in the voter's list of 1846, were the pioneers of Sparta. To them must be credited the great advances made by the township in the past and present. The beautiful fields which have taken the place of the wildwood were cultivated by them. At their suggestion villages sprang into existence. The settlement once begun, progress continued, until the wilderness disappeared to give place to civilization and industry. Sparta is now a flourishing township, containing several villages and a population of 2,103.

FIRST EVENTS.

The first settler was Lyman Smith, in 1844.

The first white woman who settled in the township was Mrs. Lewis Purdy.

The first log hut was built by Lyman Smith, and the first log house by Lewis Purdy, in 1844.

The first town meeting was held at the house of Clark Brown, April 6, 1846.

The first marriage was performed by Edward Wylie, now Register of Probate of Muskegon county.

The first death was that of Mrs. Woodward, in 1848. This lady died at her home on section 19.

The first saw-mill was built in 1849 by Jonathan E. Nash. He sold it to Olmsted, De Guerre and Smith, in 1865, who introduced two-run of stone, and operated it as a saw and grist mill.

The second saw-mill was built by Nathan Earle in 1858.

The first flour-mill was erected in 1878 by Porter Vinton.

The M. E. Church, of Lisbon, was the first house of worship erected in the township, being built in 1864.

The Swedenborgians erected their house of worship in 1870.

The Union church, three miles south of Sparta Center, was built in 1872.

The Disciples' church at Englishville was erected in 1880, and the church of the United Brethren in 1881.

The Free-will Baptists organized a society here at an early day, and built a substantial house of worship.

SCHOOLS OF SPARTA.

The township schools have advanced, within a comparatively short space of time, from a most primitive condition to a very

respectable place among the schools of the county. This encouraging fact bears in itself a very high testimonial to the character of the inhabitants. There are 568 school children in this township, taught by 15 teachers, in eight school-houses, two of which are brick and the rest frame. Value of school property, \$8,600 ; total salary of teachers for the year ending June 30, 1881, \$2,068, and total expenditures, \$4,233.01.

SPARTA CENTER.

This village may claim its first settlement in 1845, though J. E. Nash did not become a permanent resident there until 1846, when he called the place "Nashville." It is located on the G. R., N. & L. S. R. R., 15 miles north of Grand Rapids and 22 miles south of Newaygo, and contains a population, according to the last census, of 550. It has three churches—Moravian, Free-will Baptist and Methodist, each having good houses of worship, two built in 1866. It has a lodge of Good Templars, whose influence for good has been felt and acknowledged. Quite an impulse has been given to the growth of the village by the Newaygo railroad, now the G. R., N. & L. S. R. R.

The village was first platted for Jonathan E. Nash Oct. 1, 1867, by John B. Colton. The additions made since that time are as follows: Corydon Smith's, Oct. 25, 1872, by V. W. Caukin; Jonathan E. Nash's, May 3, 1872, by Volney W. Caukin; Jackson E. Hinman's, Feb. 26, 1874, by Amherst B. Cheeney; Amherst B. Cheney's and Charles H. Loomis' by V. W. Caukin; Israel Smith's, March 5, 1878, by V. W. Caukin; Israel Smith's, Feb. 3, 1880, by V. W. Caukin; Gorman Anderson, Chas. H. Loomis, William H. Anderson and Lawson A. Paine's, May 7, 1881, by V. W. Caukin.

The manufacturing industries of the village comprise Edwin Bradford's flour-mill; Z. V. Cheney's saw and planing mills; W. G. Hastings' saw-mill (four miles northeast); Allen E. Johnson, cheese manufactory; William I. Olmsted's flour, lumber and ax-handle factories; Vinton Porter's flour-mill; Maynard, Clifford & Tuxbury's fruit evaporator, and Van Wittenburg, Walcott & Dresser's saw-mills. The professions are represented by Benj. F. Babcock, Ervin J. Emmons, C. E. Patterson and David I. Wallace, physicians; Rezin A. Maynard, lawyer. The mercantile circle embraces C. Boyce, Edwin and John L. Bradford, Mrs. Mary G. Cole, Mrs. L. Cummings, Miss Mary Ireland, M. B. Nash, Charles H. Loomis, George W. Nichols, William I. Olmsted, Leslie E. Paige, F. G. Richards, Mrs. L. Shriner, Mrs. F. Emmons and Russell H. Woodin. The *Sparta Sentinel* is a four-page weekly newspaper published by J. W. Hallock. The trades are well represented in the village. The Balcom Hotel and the Betterly House are good village hotels. Mr. Balcom, the proprietor of the former house, is a pioneer of the township.

LISBON VILLAGE.

Lisbon, lying partly in Sparta and partly in Chester, Ottawa Co., was chartered in 1869. Its first settler and first Postmaster was John Pintler, who located in 1846, when the place was called "Pintler's Corner's." In 1848 Pintler was appointed Postmaster. In 1859 the postoffice was named Lisbon, and the name was afterward adopted by the village. The village is pleasantly situated on elevated ground. The inhabitants justly merit their reputation for good order and general intelligence, their graded school and homelike associations. The Good Templars have for many years kept up an effective working lodge, which is educating the young people into sound principles and the social virtues. The village is 16 miles northwest of Grand Rapids, and five miles southwest of Sparta Center. The manufacturing industries comprise G. M. Miller's flour-mill and Joseph Bodine's saw-mill and steam-thresher works. The store-keepers are J. R. Harrison, R. Hawkins, Charles G. Heath and F. G. Thurston. C. E. & S. J. Koon are druggists and physicians. H. B. Irish and A. E. Johnson deal in hardware and farm implements respectively; the hotel is operated by George Chubb. J. D. Coleman and J. J. Smith are harness-makers; F. Kirchner and J. F. Mann, shoemakers; John Blomstrom, Frick & Herbert, and Whitsell & Wilbur, wagon manufacturers; A. S. Acker is the blacksmith and machinist of the place; James Partridge, carpenter and insurance agent, and C. E. Koon, Postmaster. The population, according to the last census, is 200.

PERSONAL SKETCHES.

The history of Sparta is well told in the following biographical notices. Throughout the pages devoted to this section of the township history there is a mine of instructive subject matter, pointing out closely the men who built up the town to its present position, and the means by which they reached success.

William H. Anderson, farmer and general dealer in stock, was born at Plymouth, Mich., in 1853. His father, Garum Anderson, is a Swede by birth and is still living; his mother, Maria L. Earl, was born in New York, and died in 1874. They came to this county in 1856. Mr. Anderson was married in Kent county in 1871, to Ellen Rogers, born in 1854. Her parents, George W. and S. A. Rogers, were natives of New York and Canada, and belong to the early pioneers of Kent county. His political views are in accordance with the principles of the Republican party. His range of stock includes cattle and sheep. He owns a fine farm on sec. 34, including 80 acres, with 30 acres devoted to peaches and apples. P. O., Englishville.

George Atherton, farmer and stock-dealer, was born in Allegany Co., N. Y., Oct. 25, 1816. Is son of Daniel and Hannah Atherton, natives of New York. In 1851 they came to Sparta and settled on 160 acres, where Mr. Atherton now resides, then in a wild state, but not infested by Indians. He has cleared 100 acres, and holds the place at \$65 per acre. He was married in Seneca Co., Ohio, in 1853.

John M. Balcom, proprietor of the Balcom House, Sparta Center, was born in Orleans Co., N. Y., May 24, 1820; is son of Horace and Sally Balcom, natives of Connecticut. Mr. Balcom was reared on a farm, and followed agriculture as a vocation until 1851 when he entered upon the management of the Farmers' Home. Three years after he settled upon a farm, of which he became owner in 1845.

Lyman S. Ballard, merchant, was born in 1817, in the Empire State, and in 1850 came to this tp. He was married in Cayuga Co., N. Y., to Lucina Nash, daughter of Joel and Lavina Nash. They have six children—Sherre H., Charles L., Joseph H., Harriet Louisa (wife of Lester B. Paine, of Sparta), Myron N., and Willie L. Mr. and Mrs. Ballard are members of the Church of Christ, and politically Mr. Ballard is a Republican. He is a self-made man, having small chances for an education, and entirely without resources when he found his future before him. He owns 40 acres of land and two lots at Sparta Center. His business is well managed and prosperous. Mr. Ballard has served his tp. as Justice of Peace 11 years, and several years as Notary Public.

W. S. Bass was born in Massachusetts in 1835. In 1854 he purchased 154 acres of unbroken wilderness, which he has brought to a highly creditable condition of improvement and profit; has increased it to 218 acres. Was married in this county in 1875 to Charlotte Spaulding, born in Canada in 1845. They have two children—Theodore L. and Mary S. Mr. Bass is connected with the Masonic order, and has lived in Sparta tp. since 1868. P. O., Sparta Center.

Albert Betterly, proprietor of the Commercial House, Sparta Center, was born in Huron Co., O., in 1845; is son of Lewis and Diana Betterly, the former a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1811, the latter in 1820, in Sherman, Huron Co., Ohio. In 1856 they came to Kent county. Mr. Betterly was brought up on a farm, and followed the calling of a farmer until 1874, when he went to Sparta Center, and in 1878 built the hotel. It is 60 feet front by 70 feet deep, with a hall 30 by 65 feet. He runs a livery stable in connection with the house. He was married in Kent county Dec. 30, 1865, to Melvina, daughter of Hon. Lyman and Mary (Thompson) Murray, the former born in Ohio, the latter in Ridge, N. Y. They have one child—Lewis P., born March 15, 1875. Mr. Betterly is a Good Templar.

Calvin Billings, farmer, is a native of New York, born in 1821, and came to this county in 1856. He had a few hundred dollars, which he had previously accumulated, and he purchased 220 acres of land on secs. 5 and 8, nearly all timber, but 22 acres being under cultivation. His place presents satisfactory evidence of the judgment and care exercised in its management. Mr. Billings was married in 1852, in Seneca Co., Ohio, to Mary King, a native of the same county, born Feb. 13, 1832. They have four sons and one daughter—Edna J., Edson Z., Edgar E., Vernon H. and Isaiah C. P. O., Lisbon.

Reuben Bloomer, farmer, sec. 32, was born in Huron Co., Ohio, Nov. 8, 1846. His parents, Coles A. and Charlotte Bloomer, were natives of Vermont. Mr. Bloomer and his brother, Coles A., came to this county in 1874, and purchased 400 acres of land, on which they located. Edward Swartz leased 15 acres of land from them for 15 years, and set it to peaches. The proprietors receive one-half the crop, amounting last year to 7,000 bushels of fruit. They have also another peach orchard, 15 acres in extent, and are extensively engaged in raising wheat. One year's crop amounted to 3,000 bushels, and they have now 5,000 bushels on hand. Their farm is worth \$20,000 (\$50 per acre). P. O., Lisbon.

A. J. Boorum was born in Seneca Co., Ohio, May 7, 1833. His father, Henry Boorum, was born in New York about 1811, and died in Ohio in 1846; his mother, Lois (Tompkins) Boorum, is still living, aged 74. Mr. Boorum learned the trade of brick mason and plasterer, which he followed 16 years, and then turned his attention to farming. Not having money to purchase land to his liking, he contracted for 50 acres in timber on sec. 6, tp. of Sparta, the deed to be surrendered on payment, or the money already paid forfeited. He was dependent on his labor to raise the money, and soon after was taken sick, making his future prospects rather dismal. Mr. John Symes, a friend, offered him the money to secure him the land, but he had no means to secure the note. Unsought, Mr. L. Murray, another friend, offered his endorsement; and when he recovered he went to work on his land with good courage, paid for it and bought 54 acres more, making a fine farm, and has a new and commodious home with suitable outbuildings. Messrs. Symes and Murray are still living. He was married Jan. 16, 1855, to Lucinda Finch, of Sparta, born Sept. 21, 1826, in Seneca Co., Ohio. They have two children—Eugenia, born Sept. 11, 1857 (Mrs. John Swan, of Sparta), and Otis E., born March 20, 1867. Mr. Boorum is a Republican, and is Master of Lisbon Lodge of Masons, No. 229.

Lewis Boorum, farmer, brother of the foregoing, was born in 1835 in Seneca Co., O. He came to Kent county in 1863; was married in Ohio in 1855 to Martha Cook, born in 1839 and died in 1862. They had one child—Mary C., wife of G.

D. Cornwell. Mr. Booram was again married in Seneca Co., O., in 1863 to Amelia Shaw, born in New York in 1846. They have four children—Ora L., Wayne C., Erwin and Gracie. Mr. Booram resides on sec. 20, where he owns 80 acres of land; he and his wife belong to the Free-Will Baptist Church.

Edwin Bradford, merchant and grain dealer, was born in Wayne Co., Mich., in 1831. His parents, Moses and Elizabeth (Arnold) Bradford, were natives of this State, of English descent. He was raised on a farm and followed agriculture until 24 years of age. He had \$400 when he made his first business venture, purchasing 120 acres of land and engaging in land speculation and farming. At 24 he was so situated as to warrant his entry into mercantile pursuits at Sparta Center. His business has extended until he has about \$22,000 invested in trade, with daily sales reaching an average of \$140. He owns 440 acres of land in Kent county, 160 acres in Benzie county, and 80 acres in Missouri. He owns an elevator in Sparta with a capacity of 16,000 bushels, one at Casnovia, of 6,000 bushels and one at Grant of 6,000 bushels; also nine town lots, a house and lot in Grand Rapids on Clancy st., and a grist-mill in Newaygo that cost \$10,000. Mr. Bradford's opportunities for securing an education were limited, but he has made wise use of his practical knowledge of men gained in his transactions of the past 30 years. He was married in 1857 to Celestia C. Hinman, born March 17, 1834, in Lebanon, Madison Co., N. Y. She is the daughter of Noble and Priscilla Hinman. Mr. and Mrs. Bradford buried two children. Mr. B. is connected with the Masonic order, and is identified with the Democratic party.

Jason S. Bradford, brother of the preceding, farmer on sec. 2, is a native of Wayne county, born Dec. 19, 1832, and was reared a farmer, and has followed that occupation all his life. He was married in this county in 1856 to Celina C. Hinman, daughter of Noble and Priscilla Hinman, born in 1836 in New York. They have four children—Herbert M., Minnie C., Lillie C. and Norman O. Mr. Bradford is connected with the order of Masons. He is a dealer in real estate, and in addition to his home property of 120 acres, owns several tracts of land in other tps. In politics he is a Democrat.

E. A. Bradford, farmer, was born in Wayne Co., Mich., Dec. 1, 1837; is son of Moses and Nancy (Pine) Bradford, the former a native of Massachusetts. They came to this county in 1846, and now reside in Iowa. Mr. Bradford has been all his life a farmer; at the outset his prospects were fair, and he has not trifled with his opportunities; owns 96 acres on sec. 10, worth \$60 an acre. He was married in this county in 1860 to Mary E., daughter of Lemmon and Ruth Fitch, natives of Genesee Co., N. Y. Mrs. Bradford was born in Illinois in 1841. She is the mother of three children—Edward E., Kittie L. and Emma M. Mr. and Mrs. Bradford both belong to the M. E. Church; he has held most of the school offices of the tp. The principal crop of his farm is wheat, and he raises some stock.

Perry Bradford, brother of above, farmer on sec. 11, was born in Wayne Co., Mich., March 10, 1843. Mr. Bradford is the seventh son in his father's family, and is located on the homestead of his parents, and owns 195 acres where they settled 29 years ago and are still living. He was married in 1870 to Eunice Carl, born in Wayne county. They have two children—Ethel A. and Harry E. Mrs. Bradford is a widow with one child by her first marriage—Ezra M. Mr. Bradford is a member of the order of Masons.

John Brown, farmer, was born in Genesee Co., Mich., in 1840; is a son of Clark and Lucy Brown, pioneers of Kent county. He was brought up on a farm, but in 1861 enlisted in Co. K, First N. Y. Cav., and served one year, and was mustered out at Alexandria. He was married in 1863 to Julia E. Chambers, born in 1844 and died in 1873, leaving three children—Nora, Lenna and Clark L. Mr. Brown owns 80 acres on sec. 33. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Samuel Buchanan, farmer on sec. 26, Sparta, was born June 15, 1821, in Ithaca, N. Y. In December, 1842 he came to Grand Rapids, where he worked at his trade of gunsmith about a year. He was inclined to a life in the woods; made himself four steel traps and went to Alpine, to Miller's shingle camp. He bought out the shingle works and engaged in lumbering and trapping five years. He also bought 200 acres of land on sec. 12, cleared his farm and built a house. In 1856 he sold his Alpine property and bought 80 acres of land on sec. 36 in Sparta. He was married May 16, 1849, to Sarah A. Bailey, of Alpine, born in 1825 in New York. They have five children living—Glen, John, Frank, Fred and Burt; have buried one son and one daughter.

Volney W. Caukin, farmer, was born in Livingston Co., N. Y. in 1819; is son of Ephraim and Lucy (Babcock) Caukin, natives of New York. His father was of

Welsh descent, and died in Grattan, this county, while on a visit; his mother was probably of English lineage, and died in Scipio, Cayuga Co., N. Y. Mr. Caukin was bred to the calling of his father—farmer and civil surveyor; studied in 1842-'3 and has pursued it since 1844. In 1831 he settled in Macomb county, and in 1844 was married in Clinton county to Frances D. Marvin, a native of Ohio, born in 1823 and now deceased. They had eight children—Lucy A., Emma C., wife of Simon Peterson of Kent county; Burton L., Alida B., Mrs. Albert C. Kocher, of Oceana county; Ada F., Marvin E., Lavant Z and Cornelius. Mr. Caukin owns 80 acres on sec. 10, and has held the positions of Supervisor, Highway Commissioner, Justice of the Peace, and all the local tp. offices; is a Good Templar. P. O., Sparta Center. He has also served as County Surveyor one term, and Representative from third district to the State Legislature; Republican in politics.

Anthony Chapman, farmer, sec. 23, was born in New York in 1820. His parents, John and Sallie (Pearce) Chapman, were natives of Connecticut and New York respectively. He came to this county in 1845, and made his first purchase of land in a wild and unbroken condition. He has cleared about 175 acres "from the stump." He now owns 80 acres of valuable farm land. He was married in 1845 to Harriet Hamilton, a native of New York, born in 1824, and died, leaving four children—Harriet M., Methelena (Mrs. Henry Puher), Robert H. and Amherst. He was again married in 1864, to Mrs. Emily A. Stubbs. She was born in 1834 in New York. They have three children—Araminta, Ida M. and Annette. The first husband of Mrs. Chapman was John M. Stubbs, who left three children—Rosa B., John W. and Lillian S. Mr. Chapman belongs to the National party.

William H. Chapman, farmer, sec. 29, owns 140 acres of land, estimated at \$40 per acre. He was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., Dec. 25, 1826, and is son of Harlow and Betsey Chapman, both natives of Connecticut. Mr. Chapman began life aided only by his willing hands, well balanced judgment, and spirit of determination to succeed in the purpose of his life, and his surroundings give evidence of the method in which he has accomplished his plans. He was married in Kent county Feb. 14, 1861, to Jane E. Amidon, born in New York, Aug. 29, 1837. They have two children—Cora A. and Carrie. P. O., Lisbon.

Hon. Amherst B. Cheney.—This gentleman is a resident of Sparta Center, this county, and is a representative citizen and business man. He is a native of Ripley, Huron Co., O., and was born Oct. 27, 1841. His father, A. J. Cheney, was a native of Vermont, and for many years officiated in Ohio and this State as a minister of the "Christian Church." He died at Alpine in 1861. During his life he also followed farming. He and his wife, whose maiden name was Sarah Or'way, a native of New York, located, with their family of children, on a farm in Homer, Calhoun Co., Mich., in 1845; thence they removed to Sparta Center in 1858.

The subject of this sketch passed the first 17 years of his life on his father's farm, in the meantime acquiring an excellent education; for several years following he taught school winters, and in the fall of 1862 he enlisted as a private in Co. B, 21st Reg. Mich. Vol. Inf.; soon was sent to the front, and participated with his regiment in many engagements, among which were the battles of Chaplain Hills and Chickamauga, the sieges of Chattanooga and Savannah, and the fight at Bentonville. At the latter engagement he received a severe gunshot wound in the right breast and arm, and lay in hospital at David's Island, N. Y., for two months. For meritorious conduct while in battle, proving himself to be a good soldier, he was promoted to the office of Regimental Quartermaster, and soon was promoted to the rank of 2d and 1st Lieutenant, and was in command of his company for over a year. In June, 1865, after the close of the war, he was honorably discharged from the service, and returned to Sparta Center, where he was for the next two years engaged in teaching.

In 1868 he established his present business in Sparta Center, that of banking, general collection and real-estate broker. Mr. Cheney is an ardent Republican, and has served his tp. in various offices of trust and honor, among which is that of Justice of the Peace seven years, Tp. Treasurer one year, and in 1876 he was elected as Representative to the State Legislature from the 3d District, and re-elected to the same position in 1878 by his constituents, receiving 2,222 votes against 1,788 for Jonathan Nash, Democrat, and 622 for the National candidate, Fayette Hough.

Mr. Cheney's portrait will be found on another page.

Z. V. Cheney was born in Huron Co., O., June 19, 1844. His father, A. J. Cheney, was born in Vermont; his mother, Sarah Cheney, is a native of New

York. They settled in this State in 1845, in Calhoun county, and came to Kent county in 1858. The former died in 1861. Mr. Cheney was reared on a farm and worked by the month until he was 18, and has been engaged in lumbering for 13 years. He owns 160 acres of land on sec. 23, worth \$40 per acre, also a house and lot. He was married in 1871 to Tina, daughter of Washington and Ann Heath, born in Wayne county in 1847. They have two children—Willie D. and Zula V., the former born in 1874, the latter in 1878. Mr. Cheney has been Justice of the Peace two years, and is a member of the Masonic order. Mr. Cheney enlisted in 1864, in Co. B, 21st Reg. Mich. Vol. Inf., and served until the close of the war, was transferred to the 14th Mich. Inf., and was mustered out at Detroit, Mich., July, 1865.

Frederick Clifford, one of the proprietors of the fruit-evaporating establishment of McNitt & Co., was born in Ontario, Canada, in 1845, and is son of Henry A. and Mary A. Clifford, of English descent. After the age of 11 years he was employed in a store winters and on a farm summers. He came to Kent county in 1865, and was married in 1874 to Valedia McNitt, a native of Illinois, born in 1848. Mr. Clifford has made his property by his own persevering efforts, and owns seven acres of land and a dwelling, besides the buildings for his business, which he erected in 1880. He has also machinery for the manufacture of patent barrel hoops. Politically he is a Republican. P. O., Sparta Center.

Henry Cogshall was born Dec. 19, 1811, in Fairfield Co., Conn.; is son of Archibald and Abigail Cogshall. He came to this State in 1839. He was converted to Christianity early in life and was made a licensed preacher in the M. E. Church; was afterward ordained Deacon and subsequently an Elder; has been in the ministry 40 years; has been located as follows: four years in Oakland county, five years in Lapeer county, returned to Oakland county and remained until 1866, one year in Barry county, two years in Sparta, one year at Baron, two in Midland county, two years at Cannonsburg, one year at Sand Lake, and settled in Sparta where he has since resided. He owns 40 acres of choice land on sec. 14. He was married Jan. 10, 1833, to Minerva Haight, born March 2, 1817 in Ontario Co., N. Y. They have five children living—Margaret, Abigail, Seymour C., William H. and David B. Mr. Cogshall has been a member of the Masonic order for 30 years. His parents removed to Charlton, Saratoga Co., N. Y., when he was but a year old, where he grew to manhood. His father's farm lay on the line between Saratoga and Schenectady counties. Postoffice, Sparta Center.

Richard L. Coster was born in Rensselaer Co., N. Y., in 1822. His father was a native of Holland, where he was born March 4, 1788; died March 7, 1858. His mother was born in 1793, died May 1, 1843. When Mr. Coster came to Michigan he settled in Genesee county and remained there one year. He followed lumbering for 17 years. He learned the blacksmith's trade, at which he worked several years. Mr. Coster is a successful hunter. He has now in his possession a gun with which he has killed 60 deer. He was married in 1856 to Eliza S., daughter of Alexander and Orra Dean, the former a native of Massachusetts and of Scotch-Irish descent. He was born May 28, 1793, died Aug. 10, 1871. Mrs. Dean was born Sept. 3, 1797, died in 1872. They were early settlers of Kent county. Mrs. Coster was born in 1833. They have had eight children—Hattie P., born Jan. 11, 1858; Orra D., born April 21, 1859; Alexander B., born July 26, 1860; Alura M., born June 22, 1864, died Jan. 16, 1871; Elmer L., born July 26, 1867; Edith M., born Jan. 28, 1870; J. DeForest, born May 5, 1871; Richard D., born June 23, 1876. Mr. Coster has held the office of Constable eight years and Deputy-Sheriff four years. His portrait will be found on another page of this volume.

Marcene Cummings, farmer and dealer in stock, on sec. 22, was born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., in 1835. His father, Joseph M. Cummings, was a native of New Hampshire, and his mother, Susan (Fenton) Cummings, of Vermont. They came to Kent county in 1851, and settled in Sparta; the former died May 30, 1875, aged 79; the latter, March 4, 1876. Mr. Cummings is the youngest of six children and was bred to the occupation of a farmer, a profession he has successfully followed since, and owns 120 acres of valuable land. He was married Nov. 29, 1864, to Sabra Cheney, daughter of Abner J. and Sarah Cheney, the former a native of Vermont. Mrs. Cummings was born in Calhoun Co., Mich., March 5, 1846. They have three children—Norman Z., born Aug. 11, 1867; Lute D., born May 23, 1868; and Amherst B., born Oct. 20, 1875. Mr. Cummings is a Republican in political views, and is wholly a self-made man, accumulating his estate by his own thrift and judicious management.

Elias Darling, farmer, on sec. 18, was born in Ulster Co., N. Y. His parents, James and Margaret Darling, were natives of N. Y.; the former of Scotch and the latter of English descent. They removed to Tompkins Co., N. Y., and in 1866 came to Kent county to make a permanent location. Mr. Darling had been here in 1855, before any signs of improvement were apparent. He was married in Tompkins Co., N. Y., in 1844, to Hannah Smith, of the same county, born in 1824. Of 9 children born to them 7 are living—James, Matilda (Mrs. Phillip Goldsborough, of Ottawa county), Catherine (Mrs. Edson Roberts, of Sparta), Margaret, (Mrs. L. Austin, of Kent county), Mrs. Alonzo Streeter, Charles C. and Georgiana. James E. and George are deceased; the latter lost his life in the civil war. Mr. Darling has held the office of School Director. He raises some young stock of careful breeding, including sheep, cattle and horses; his farm includes 220 acres, on sec. 18, worth \$65 per acre.

L. N. Denison, retired farmer, was born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., May 2, 1820. His parents, Avery and Lydia (Benedict) Denison, natives of New York, removed to Oakland county in 1831, where they died. In November, 1843, Mr. Denison came to Kent county and purchased 160 acres of Government land on sec. 9, Alpine tp. He built in January, 1845, a small log house, 16x20 feet, in which he lived 10 years, and then erected a frame house. He cleared about 130 acres in the 20 years he remained in Alpine. Mr. Denison experienced all the hardships incident to pioneer life. He was under the necessity of obtaining supplies from Grand Rapids, the nearest trading-post, and during the first year he killed deer to supply meat for his family. There were not more than a dozen families in the tp., and communication with the world at large was a noteworthy event. The first hay, corn and oats, etc., that went to the Newaygo market from the town were hauled there by Mr. Denison. He has held the office of Highway Commissioner three years, and is a member of the order of Masons. In 1873 he bought a house and lot at Sparta Center, where he has since resided. Mr. Denison was married in 1844 in Oakland county to Almira Allison, born in New York in 1820 and died in 1850. They have two children living—William H. and Salinda H., now Mrs. Denton Smith. A son, David A., died in the army, and two daughters, Mrs. Susan L. Hinman and Mrs. Sarah A. Sipple, are deceased. Mr. Denison was a second time married in 1850, to Eliza Hansbry, a native of Canada, born in 1828.

William Dresser was born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., in 1832. His parents, Lewis and Emeline Dresser, were natives of New York, and settled in this tp. in 1848, where they continued the remainder of their lives, his father dying in 1869, his mother in 1854. They had one daughter and one son. Mr. Dresser was reared to the calling of a farmer, which vocation he pursued until 1879, when he engaged in his present business, running a saw-mill. The mill in which he owns an interest was built in 1879 at a cost of \$6,000, and is doing an increasing and profitable business. He was married in this county in 1858 to Olivia M., daughter of Henry and Rachel Shangle, both born in New York. Mrs. Dresser was born in Canada in 1836. Mr. Dresser is a Mason, and politically a Democrat.

Alfred Ellis was born in Washington Co., O., in 1818. He is son of Ephraim C. and Fanny (Sanborn) Ellis, natives of Vermont, of English descent. The former died in March, 1871, aged 77 years; the latter two years later, aged 80. Of five sons, Mr. Ellis is the oldest. He remained on a farm until 22 years of age and taught school from 1839 to 1862. He owns 80 acres of land, which he has acquired by his own exertions and economy; at the beginning he worked for \$1.00 per day. He has been a Mason since 1854; took his degrees in Ohio. He was married in 1842 to Rebecca Alloway, born in Jefferson Co., O., Sept. 18, 1827. Of seven children born to them, six are living—Fanny, wife of Edward I. Wylie, of Oceana Co.; Persis, Mrs. Jonas Kocher, of Antrim Co., Mich.; Byron, Orrin C., Lindsey W., Roxana L. Candace is deceased. Politically is Republican. P. O., Sparta Center.

R. S. English, of the firm of English & Dutton (saw-mill proprietors and managers) is a native of London, Eng., born in 1843. His parents, Joseph and Diana English, came to America in 1844, and settled in this tp., on sec. 36. His father died in 1878, aged 72; his mother is still living, 72 years old. The senior English was engaged in lumbering, an occupation followed by Mr. English, of this sketch, for 16 years continuously, employing from 10 to 30 hands. He now has an interest in 80 acres on sec. 35. He was married in 1879 to Carrie E., daughter of George and Emily French, of Rockford. They have one child—Winnie E., born in 1876.



Hollis F. Taylor

Charles S. Field, farmer on sec. 26, was born in 1835, in Tompkins Co., N. Y. He is son of Gayler and Wealthy Field, the former a native of Connecticut, the latter of New York. They came to this county in 1851 and are still living, aged respectively 76 and 71 years. Mr. Field has been all his life a farmer, with the exception of about 10 years, when he was engaged in a saw-mill in this State and in Clark Co., Ind. He set out in life unaided, to make his way and fortune, and at first engaged in a saw-mill at 75 cents a day and after received \$1.25, earning eventually \$40 a month. With the money he saved he made land purchases, and now owns 180 acres of land, worth \$30 per acre. He has held the offices of School Treasurer and Highway Commissioner. He was married in Kent county in 1861, to Elizabeth Compton, a native of Oakland county, born in 1839. They have two children—Mary W., born May 1, 1862, and Shelby C., July 1, 1863. P. O., Englishville.

Albert Finch, retired farmer, was born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., in 1811. He went from his native State to Ohio, and 22 years after came to this county. He was married in Cayuga Co., N. Y., in 1832, to Rachel E. Thompson, born in Massachusetts in 1809; they have five children—Sallie M., wife of Anthony W. Brown; Lucinda, Mrs. A. J. Boorbm; Alfred B., Franklin and Albert H. Mr. Finch owns 81½ acres on sec. 33; he has cleared upward of 75 acres "from the stump," in this county. He accumulated his property by his own exertions, and is passing down the evening of life in tranquil ease. He is a Republican, and has been Notary Public for about 20 years, and Justice of the Peace 13 years. Mr. Finch first settled on sec. 5, this tp., in 1855.

William H. Fisk, blacksmith, was born in Canada in 1844. He was occupied on a farm until 18 years of age, when he turned his attention to blacksmithing. He settled at Sparta Center in 1865; was married in 1867 in Canada, to Margaret Ross, born in 1843. They have four children—Arthur, William, Hugh and George. Mr. and Mrs. Fisk are members of the M. E. Church. He is also connected with the order of Masons. His shop is located on Mill st., and his business includes all branches of wagon, carriage and sleigh manufacturing. He is School Director and President of the School Board.

A. J. Gilson, farmer and stock-breeder, was born in Huron Co., O., Aug. 31, 1819; is son of Asa and Nabby (Ormes) Gilson, also natives of Ohio. In 1854 he purchased 160 acres on sec. 32, with but 20 acres cleared, and now has 130 acres improved, with a handsome residence, built at an expenditure of \$4,000. He values his farm at \$80 per acre. He was married in Huron Co., O., Dec. 2, 1847, to Jane, daughter of John and Thankful J. Manly, born in New York in 1828. Of five children born to them, four are living—Keziah, Asa, Charlie, Bell; Hattie, third child, is deceased. Mr. Gilson has established himself in life by his own efforts; is a Republican, and has been School Director. P. O., Lisbon.

John Gillam, farmer on sec. 27, was born in Byron, Genesee Co., N. Y., June 2, 1818. His parents, Benjamin and Margaret (Headley) Gillam, were natives of New Jersey. Mr. Gillam was bred to the occupation of farmer, and settled in this county in 1845, purchasing 80 acres of wild land of the Government and afterward adding 40 more. He has cleared 100 acres of land "from the stump." He built a log house, where he now resides, in 1848, 18x24 feet, in which he lived 20 years, and in 1868 built a fine farm residence at a cost of \$3,000. He was married in 1841 in Genesee Co., N. Y., to Rozilla Taggart, a native of the same county, born in 1819. They have had three children—Lydia L. (died Aug. 30, 1881), Mary V. (Mrs. Andrew J. Stebbins) and Alfred B., of this tp. Mr. Gillam has been Highway Commissioner three years. P. O., Sparta Center.

Elwood Graham, son of Thomas and Hannah (Wilson) Graham, was born in Niagara Co., Can., in 1823. He learned the trade of a carpenter at 18, and built a large steam saw-mill, and sash, door and blind factory in Sparta, Elgin Co., Can., which was destroyed by fire six years later, involving a loss of \$12,000, without insurance. After discharging his liabilities, he had about \$300, with which he went to St. Peters, Nicolet Co., Minn., and bought several lots. He built a residence and operated as a contractor and builder for four years, when he bought 160 acres of prairie land and lived on it nine years, during which he passed through three Indian raids, and was each time driven from his home. On the third repetition of the little recreation of the Indians, 1,700 whites were massacred and the whole population of Western Minnesota fled. Mr. Graham's property was three miles from Ft. Ridgely, and, as their horses happened to be harnessed, they loaded on all domestic fixtures that were handiest and abandoned

their home. The damages by the "noble" red men were assessed and partial compensation made. Mr. Graham had the satisfaction of helping to capture and of witnessing the hanging of 39 Indians and one negro at Mankato. He is of the opinion that the only good Indian is a dead one. He visited Grand Rapids and found the place so much to his liking that he decided to locate a new home, and to that end engaged as a pattern-maker for Leitelt Bros. He came in October, 1864. In the spring he returned to Minnesota, and sold his farm and stock, and the following fall bought 50 acres in Walker, on sec. 27, West Bridge st. His place is known as the Bridge St. Market Garden, where he carries on the business of gardening on an extensive scale; has about 25 acres in fruits and vegetables. He was married in Sparta Center Jan. 1, 1850 to Anna M., daughter of Jesse and Eliza Kipp, born in Yarmouth, Elgin Co., in 1832. Four of their six children are living—Isabella, Robert D., Eliza K. and Thomas E.

J. S. Hanford was born in 1835 in Seneca Co., O. His parents, Edward and Charlotte Hanford, were natives of Connecticut and Massachusetts. He was bred to the vocation of farmer and has followed it thus far through life with reasonably satisfactory results. He started in life with little or no assistance, and owes his prosperous condition solely to his own thrift and energy. He owns 80 acres in sec. 33, where he settled in 1865. He was married in Huron Co., O., in 1855, to Lois Bloomer, born in that county in 1836. They have 11 children—Stella (Mrs. Youngs, Seneca Co., O.), Charles B., Carrie, George, Emma, Seymour, Abel, Artemas, Sarah, Mattie and Fred. Mr. Hanford is a Republican, and enlisted in the civil war in 1864, in Co. G., 164th Ohio Vol. Inf. After four months' service he was mustered out at Cleveland, O. He is connected with the Masonic order. P. O., Englishville.

C. C. Hinman, farmer, was born May 13, 1830, in the State of New York, in Madison Co.; is son of Noble and Priscilla (Smith) Hinman. In 1852 he settled on sec. 32, buying 80 acres of land with what means he had, and involved in debt to the extent of \$300; now has 160 acres cleared and improved. His land is of first-class quality and has yielded 47 bushels to the acre; he raises sheep, horses and hogs. He was married in Kent county in 1855 to Julia E. Jacobs, born in Vermont, Sept. 11, 1836. They have had four children; three are living—Della M. (wife of Charles S. Holmes), Arthur E. and Rolfe E.. Mr. Hinman has been Supervisor of the tp. about 15 years, also School Director; is a member of the Masonic fraternity and Grangers. The name of the deceased child was Ernest.

Spencer D. Hinman, physician and surgeon, Sparta Center, was born in Kent county, Sept. 16, 1850; is son of Charles D. and Sophia (Hutchins) Hinman, natives of Madison Co., N. Y., of English lineage. They came to this county Sept. 4, 1848, and settled at Sparta, and six years after returned to New York. Dr. Hinman attended Cazenovia Seminary, and afterward taught school four years. He began to read medicine in August, 1871, with Dr. H. S. Hutchins, of Batavia, N. Y., and afterward attended the Homeopathic College in New York four years,—in 1874, '75, '76, '77. He practiced one year longer with Dr. Hutchins, then settled in the village of Corfu. After two and a half years he went to Attica, Wyoming Co., N. Y., and one year later came to Sparta Center. He was married Feb. 27, 1878, in Genesee Co., N. Y., to Emma, daughter of Nathaniel and Melissa J. (Luce) Moulton, born Sept. 6, 1856, in Troy, Pa., and died July 21, 1881. Dr. Hinman is a member of the Masonic order, of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, Corfu Lodge, No. 120, and of Wyoming Lodge, No. 1, Empire Order of Mutual Aid; also is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Zebulon M. Hinman, retired farmer, was born in Lebanon, Madison Co., N. Y., Jan. 12, 1822. He is son of Noble and Priscilla Hinman, the former born in New York, the latter in Massachusetts, of English descent. He was raised to the vocation of farmer, and in 1846 came to this county and bought 309 acres on secs. 9 and 4 in Sparta, and built a temporary cabin of logs, 16 by 24 feet, in which he lived one winter and summer, and built a log house, 18 by 24 feet. Not a stick of timber had been cut before he pitched his tent, and he cleared a passage to the nearest settlement. The nearest trading-post was Grand Rapids. He has lived a useful and successful life, and has witnessed the wonderful growth and unrivaled prosperity of his town and county within a period so brief that it seems like a story of the "Arabian Nights." He retains 25 acres of his old farm, and owns three acres in Sparta village. He was married in Madison Co., N. Y., in 1848, to Martha Hotchkiss, a native of that county, born in 1826. They had two children

—Genie (Mrs. A. B. Cheney, of Sparta Center), and a child that died in infancy. He has been Highway Commissioner, is a member of the Masonic order, a Deacon of the Free-Will Baptist Church, and in politics a Republican. Mrs. Hinman belongs to the Free-Will Baptist Church.

Hugh P. Hitchcock, blacksmith, wagon and carriage builder, was born in Steuben Co., N. Y., in 1832. His father, Aaron A. Hitchcock, was a native of Connecticut; his mother, Martha Hitchcock, was born in New York. Mr. Hitchcock commenced to work at his present business at the age of 14. He was engaged about 21 years in carpentry and operating a shingle and saw mill, and, eight years ago, resumed his former business, which he established at Sparta Center in 1877. He was married in 1858, in Lapeer county, to Sarah Steward, born in Canada in 1834. They have had two children—Elizabeth A. and Martha, the latter deceased. Mr. Hitchcock has been Road Commissioner one year, and belongs to the Odd Fellows. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

Allen E. Johnson, proprietor of Sparta cheese factory, was born in Wyoming Co., N. Y., Nov. 15, 1846. His parents, Norman and Laura Johnson, were natives of Massachusetts. He came to this county in 1867, and has followed the business of farming, to which he was bred. He was married in 1868 to Helen Murray, daughter of Hon. Lyman and Mary Murray, born in this county in 1851. They have two children—Clarence L. and Myrta. The manufacture of cheese was first established by L. E. Paige, in 1875, who ran the works one year, and the next, in 1876, its management was begun by Mr. Johnson. Two hands are employed, and 500 pounds of cheese made daily, for which ready market is found at Grand Rapids.

Andrew E. Johnson, farmer and dealer in agricultural implements, resides on sec. 17, where, jointly with his brothers, Charles and John, he owns 140 acres of land, valued at \$60 an acre. He was born in Sweden in 1849, is son of John and Anna (Carlson) Johnson. They came from Sweden, with their children, to this county, where they still reside, in 1865. Mr. Johnson was married in this county in 1879 to Ida M. Johnson, born March 30, 1857, in Sweden. They have one child—Anna A., born Sept. 29, 1880. Mr. Johnson's opportunities for an education were limited, and he has made his own way in the world. He is engaged in the sale of all kinds of agricultural implements, and keeps on hand a general stock at Sparta Center; is established on Main st., east of the postoffice; is agent for Kent, Ottawa, Muskegon and Newaygo counties. He and wife are members of the Lutheran Church. P. O., Sparta Center.

William E. Kinsman, photographer, Sparta Center, was born in Darien, N. Y., in 1844. He is son of Elisha and Lydia Kinsman, and came to this county in 1870, and the following year established his business here. He was brought up on a farm until he enlisted, in August, 1861, in Co. D, 8th Mich. Inf., and was discharged in 1862 for disability. He re-enlisted in September, 1863, in Co. L, 1st Mich. Reg. of Artillery, and served until October, 1865. He was mustered out at Detroit, and in 1867 enlisted again in Co. A, 43d V. R. C., and served three years. On his discharge, he came to Grand Rapids. He was married in Kent county, March 3, 1872, to Kate Chapman, daughter of Abram and Lavinia Chapman, born in Pennsylvania in 1852. They have two children—Emory and Charles. He has earned his home, a tidy house and lot at Sparta Center, by the pursuit of his business of photographing.

Richard Longcore, farmer, was born in Allegany Co., N. Y., in 1821. He came to this county in 1864; was married in 1842 in Allegany county, to Naomi Downing, born in that county in 1821. They have five children—Sarah, wife of Geo. McConnel; Ettie, Mrs. Benjamin Rhodes; Fred, Lillie and Estella. Mr. Longcore has a farm of 60 acres.

Charles H. Loomis, druggist, Sparta Center, was born in Franklin Co., Vt., April 25, 1853. His parents, Henry and Ann M. (Blair) Loomis, were natives of Vermont, and came to Newaygo Co., Mich., where his father embarked in lumbering. His advantages for education were good, and he studied for a practical druggist. In 1875 he established his business at Sparta Center, where he has a stock of \$5,000 worth of drugs and articles usually included in similar enterprises and suitable to a country trade. He was married in Lamoille Co., Vt., in 1876, to Mary A., daughter of Madison and Amanda Heath, born in Vermont in 1857. They have one child—Henry M., born Aug. 22, 1877.

Joseph Lown was born in Canada, Oct. 22, 1823, and is son of Jacob and Mary A. (Tenney) Lown, the former a native of New York, the latter of New Jersey. In 1852 he came to this county, and settled where he now resides on sec. 12. He

owns 200 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. He first purchased 50 acres of unbroken wilderness, and built a log-house 18 by 24 feet, and occupied it five or six years, when he bought another farm and built a frame house. His farm is in an advanced state of improvement, and, like so many of his compeers in this county, he has the satisfaction of reviewing the marvelous transformation wrought within its borders during the past 25 years. He has been School Director and Highway Commissioner, and is at present Justice of the Peace, an office to which he has been previously elected, but for which he refused to qualify. He is a member of the Masonic order, Lodge 334, Sparta Center. He was married in 1856, to Clarissa, daughter of William and Polly (Vosburg) Smith, born in New York in 1829. They have two children—Smith R., born Sept. 15, 1857, and Eva M., born May 25, 1860. P. O., Sparta Center.

Jacob F. Mann, boot and shoe dealer, was born in Erie Co., N. Y., August 12, 1832; is son of Jacob and Rebecca Mann, natives of Germany. At the age of 18 he learned the details of his present business, and in 1856 he located at Lisbon. In 1862 he enlisted in Co. H, Fourth Michigan Cavalry, and served nearly three years, acting as saddler in the company. He was married in this county in 1859, to Hannah M., daughter of Daniel Thurston, born in New York in 1840; they have one child—Lavancha L. Mr. Mann is an Odd Fellow. In 1865 he commenced his present business enterprise; he carries a stock of about \$1,000, and is meeting with good success.

R. A. Maynard was born in Seneca Co., N. Y., Sept. 21, 1853. His father, Rev. J. H. Maynard, is a native of New York, of English descent. He is a minister of the Free-Will Baptist Church, and Pastor of the society at Sparta Center. His mother, Mary (Williams) Maynard, is of Holland parentage. Mr. Maynard attended a literary course of study at Hillsdale, and in 1879 entered the law department at Ann Arbor. He was admitted to the bar in 1880, and had previously practiced about two years. He is located at Sparta Center, where he has held the office of Justice of the Peace, and in the spring of 1881 was elected Supervisor; is also a member of the District Representative Committee, and a member of the Masonic order. He was married in Washtenaw county, in 1875, to Mary H., daughter of Lyman and Hannah Loveland, pioneers of Washtenaw county, and natives of New York; she was born in 1852. Mr. and Mrs. M. have one child—Grace, born Jan. 25, 1876.

F. Miller, blacksmith, was born in this county in 1855. His parents, John and Elizabeth Miller, were natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and were pioneers of Kent county. Mr. Miller was bred on a farm east of Lisbon until the age of 13, when he went to learn his trade, which he has pursued since. He was married in this county in 1874, to Alice Hinman, born in New York in 1845. They have three children—Myrtie, Mattie and Myrtha. Mr. Miller's shop is situated at the east end of Main street, adjoining his house and lot, where he has been established since 1878. He is also engaged in the manufacture of wagons and carriages, and does a profitable business.

Hon. Lyman Murray, retired farmer, was born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., Nov. 13, 1818. He is son of Benjamin and Lucinda (Whiting) Murray, the former, a native of New York, died 25 years ago; the latter, born in Vermont, died in 1877; both were of English ancestry. They early removed to Seneca Co., O., and to Kent county in 1847. Mr. Murray's advantages for education were of the pioneer sort, a kind that has made Kent county prominent in Michigan in point of wealth and representative men, proving that the best training school for a man of energy is the practice necessity affords. He purchased a half section of land in Sparta, and after a residence of two years sold, and bought a farm in Alpine, where he lived until 1879, when he settled at Sparta Center. In 1867 he was elected to the lower house of the Legislature, served two successive terms, and in 1875 was elected Senator of his district, and served one term. He officiated several years as Supervisor of Alpine. He is an adherent of the Republican party, and belongs to the order of Masons. He was married in Seneca Co., Ohio, in 1845, to Mary, daughter of David and Jane Thompson, of English parentage. Mrs. Murray was born in Wyoming Co., N. Y., in 1827. They have 10 children—Malvina (wife of Albert Betterly), Effie (Mrs. Arthur Place), Helen (Mrs. Allen Johnson, of Sparta), Diantha (wife of L. E. Paige, of Sparta Center), Hubert, John (lives in Alpine), Jane (wife of Charles Place, of Newaygo county), Lucinda (Mrs. Frank Dole, of Alpine), William and Henry. Mr. Murray owns 168 acres of choice land in Alpine and his residence in Sparta Center. His father was a soldier of 1812, and his maternal grandfather was a patriot of the Revolution.

Henry Myers, farmer, sec. 4, was born in Kent county, March 16, 1848. His parents were natives of Canada. He has spent his life on a farm with the exception of the past 10 years, which he has devoted to lumbering. He was married in Kent county to Betsey Robinson, born in New York. They have five children—Mary, Nettie, Tina, Myrtie and Belle. Mr. Myers is a member of the Odd Fellows order.

Jonathan E. Nash, one of the most prominent and well known of the early settlers of Kent county, traces his ancestry back to the date of the settlement of Connecticut. Thomas Nash, an Englishman, sailed for America in the ship "Hector," and landed at Boston July 26, 1637. The passengers were mostly London merchants with ample means, with the Rev. John Davenport as their pastor. He settled in New Haven in 1638; was a gun-smith by occupation, and was admitted as a member of the General Court in 1640. The annals of those days speak of him as a religious and God-fearing man. His youngest son, Timothy, was a Lieutenant in the militia, and lived at Hadley, Mass. Thomas, third child of Timothy, settled in Greenfield, Mass. Sylvanus, third child of Thomas, settled in Greenfield, and died in 1813; Quartus, third son of Sylvanus, was born July 21, 1778, and settled in Greenfield; he married Mary Wills, and had a family of five children, of whom Jonathan E. Nash, of this sketch, is the youngest, and was born May 28, 1820. He was brought up on a farm; his father died when he was but five years of age, but the family affairs were managed by his mother, with whom Mr. Nash remained until 26 years of age. In 1846 he came to the portion of Kent county now known as Sparta Center, then a wilderness comparatively unknown to the white man, and located 200 acres on secs. 23 and 14. He cut the first tree where Sparta Center now stands, and his first abode was a log house, where he kept bachelor's hall for a number of years and improved his land. In 1848 he built a saw-mill on "Nash's Creek," on sec. 14, the first saw-mill in the tp., and located near the present site of Mr. Olmsted's steam mill. Mr. Nash sold the mill in 1865, and since then has devoted himself to clearing and managing his farm, which now includes 160 acres adjoining Sparta Center. He was married in 1855 to Augusta Waite, born in 1840 in New York, and died Jan. 17, 1872. Their children are—Edmund, Elvin, Warren and Worthy. Mr. Nash was married a second time, in December, 1873, to Lita Gardner, born May 1, 1849, in Cayuga Co., N. Y. They have three children—Mary, Harry and Guy. Both grand-sires of Mr. Nash were patriots of the Revolution. He owns several lots at Sparta Center; belongs to the Masonic fraternity, and has been Supervisor 11 years, Highway Commissioner several terms, and has held most of the minor tp. offices. He is a Democrat in politics, and has been nominated by his District three times for Representative, and received a full party vote. Mr. Nash's portrait appears on another page.

M. B. Nash, Postmaster and merchant at Sparta Center, was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., Feb. 25, 1834. He is son of Joel and Lovina Nash. His father was born in Massachusetts and his mother in Connecticut. They came to this county in 1852, and fixed their residence in this tp., where they remained until death; the former died in 1873, aged 90; the latter in 1876, at the age of 88. Mr. Nash was brought up and educated in the city of Syracuse, N. Y., where his early advantages for education were of the best character. He learned the details of the trade of carpenter and joiner, and has performed the duties of an engineer. He has taught 15 winter terms of school, and first introduced book-keeping as a branch of study into the common schools of Sparta. In 1852 he located in the south part of this tp., and in 1870 established his business at Sparta Center. His stock includes every sort of merchandise demanded by country trade. He has been School Inspector three years, Town Clerk four years, Postmaster since 1870, Notary Public 10 years, and was Census Enumerator for 1880. He enlisted three different times and was as often rejected, and finally entered the service at St. Louis in the Quartermaster's Department. He was married in Ottawa county, May 18, 1861, to Lucy A. Emmons, born in Canada in 1841. They had three children—Henry H., Frank E. and Theodore L. He was a second time married in 1874, to Laura S. Berry, born in New Hampshire in 1840. They have two children—Lovina L. and Edney L. Mr. Nash is connected with the orders of Masonry, Odd Fellows and Good Templars.

Wilber E. Noble, farmer, was born in Wayne county in 1851; his parents, David and Mary Noble, were natives respectively of Ohio and Michigan. The

former died in 1864, the latter is still an occupant of the "old homestead." They were pioneers of Kent county, coming here in 1855. Mr. Noble was married in Kent county in 1875 to Encie Johnson, born in Ohio in 1851. They have two children—Clara E, and Bertha M. Mr. Noble owns 120 acres on sec. 17, valued at \$50 an acre.

Rev. E. W. Norton was born in Ontario Co., N. Y., Sept. 9, 1819. He is a son of John and Naomi (Short) Norton, the former a native of New Hampshire, the latter of Massachusetts. He was reared a farmer, and has continued the pursuit of agriculture more or less during his life. He was converted to Christianity at 12 years of age, and commenced preparing for the ministry at the age of 21. He was ordained Elder at 24, and has been engaged in building up Churches with substantial results as the reward of the labor to which he has devoted his life. He came to this county in 1850 and settled in Grand Rapids. He now owns and resides on a farm of 220 acres on sec. 3, this tp. He was married in 1839 in Oakland Co., Mich., to Minerva Gardner, born in New York in 1815, and died in 1852. They had five children—George (who died in the army), John, Naomi (wife of DeWitt Henry, of Muskegon), Olive (wife of John Van Orden), Ella (Mrs. J. Stoddard). Mr. Norton was again married in 1852 to Laura A., daughter of James and Susan Compton, natives of New York. She was born in 1836 in Oakland county. They have six children—Albert, Jennie, Ada, George, Aululah and Leona A. Mr. Norton is a Republican.

Mr. Norton's father, John Norton, was a pioneer minister of the Free Baptist Church of Michigan, in fact the first minister of that denomination in the State; he acted in the capacity of a zealous and devoted minister of Christ up to his death, which occurred in Oakland Co., Mich., in 1832, being only 39 years of age. His wife was a devoted Christian woman, and had preceded her husband to the other world some seven years. With the Christian influences surrounding the son, the subject of this sketch was early instilled with the principles of Christianity, and at the early age of 12 years became a convert. He was reared on his father's farm until 14 years of age, in the meantime receiving such advantages for an education as were afforded by the primitive log school-house. At this time he was thrown upon the world an orphan boy, with no means except his own exertions, united with good principles, to make his way in the world. Mr. Norton worked along in the employ of others until 20 years of age, when he was married; he at this time commenced preparing for the ministry, and made a thorough study of the Bible; when working in the woods chopping or at other work, his Bible was with him, and at every leisure moment its contents were searched for that which was to be his guide. Thus for a college, Mr. Norton had old Nature for a preceptor, and the grand old forest trees for a congregation.

He commenced preaching the gospel at 22 years of age, and was ordained as a regular minister when 23 years old. His first charge was the Church at Commerce, Oakland Co., continuing as its minister until 1851. Until 1853 following he preached in various localities. He was then called and acted as the minister for what was called the Alpine and Sparta Church, on the town line, continuing as its minister until its removal to Lisbon, and remaining in the same charge some five or six years. During this time he also preached for the congregation at Sparta Center, when—the society having increased largely in members at Lisbon—Mr. Norton gave up the charge and devoted his ministerial efforts to the congregation at Sparta Center, acting as its minister 25 years.

Mr. Norton during all this time has been quite extensively engaged in farming, and although receiving some remuneration, in a pecuniary sense he has given far more to the cause of religion than he ever received. The Church at Sparta Center received \$750 from him toward its erection, and the one at Lisbon some \$500, and there is not a Church in this tp. but what has received material aid from Mr. Norton.

Two of Mr. Norton's sons served in the war of the great Rebellion. George enlisted in the fall of 1861, in Co. F., 2d Reg. Mich. Vol. Cav., and died while in the service, at Rienzi, Miss., July, 1862. John enlisted in 1862, in Co. E, 10th Mich. Vol. Cav., and served for three years.

Rev. Mr. Norton's portrait appears in this work on another page.

W. I. Olmsted, proprietor of steam saw-mill and provision merchant, was born in Upper Canada in 1818. His parents Russell and Sarah (Gage) Olmsted, were natives of Connecticut and New York. Mr. Olmsted was reared a farmer, and pursued agriculture in Canada until 35 years of age, when he came to Genesee

county, where he converted a farm of 160 acres from a wilderness to a good state of improvement. He came to Kent county in 1869, and purchased the steam saw-mill known by his name, where he has continued to do a good business. He was married in Upper Canada in 1840 to Elizabeth Pearson, born in Avon near Rochester, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1819. They have six children—Eliza (Mrs William Merrill, of Genesee county), Charlton, Joseph Moss, Halsey and Mary E. Two children, Helen J. and Sarah E., are not living. Mr. and Mrs. Olmsted belong to the United Brethren society. Mr. O. has been a member 40 years, and has liberally donated to all its requirements. He has been an exhorter a number of years. He is opposed to Church discipline. His portrait is given on another page of this volume.

Charles E. Patterson, physician and surgeon, was born in Paris, Kent Co., Oct. 2, 1856; is son of John and Martha (Spaulding) Patterson, the former a native of this State, the latter of New York. They came to this county about 1837, and settled at Paris, where they still reside. Dr. Patterson was reared a farmer's boy until 17, when he began the study of medicine, and a year after entered the College of Medicine and Surgery at Detroit, and graduated March 4, 1879. He commenced practice at Alpine Station April 14, 1879. A year and a half after, Oct. 14, 1880, he located at Sparta Center. He was married in 1878 to Louisa J., daughter of William and Abigail Tyler, born July 25, 1856, in Kent county. Her father was a native of Canada; her mother of New Brunswick. They were pioneers of Kent county.

Jeremiah Phelps, farmer, was born in Canada in 1827. He is son of Jeremiah and Margaret (Collins) Phelps, and settled in this county in 1865. He was a tanner and currier by trade, and worked as such in his younger days, and spent several years in California. He was married in Wisconsin in September, 1857, to Armiena Spangenberg, born in 1822, in Pennsylvania. They have five children—Mary J. (wife of Arthur Boys), George A., Ruth M., Olive and William E. Mr. Phelps owns a farm of 80 acres on sec. 10. He commenced working by the month, and, by practicing economy and untiring industry, he has acquired a comfortable independence, and secured the respect of his fellow citizens. Himself and wife are members of the M. E. Church, and Mr. Phelps has filled most of the school offices. In politics he is a Republican. P. O., Sparta Center.

George W. Powers, Deputy Sheriff, was born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., April 9, 1843. His parents, Luman and Jane Powers, natives of New York, came to this county in 1847, where the death of the former occurred in 1872, and that of the latter in 1871. Mr. Powers has been engaged in farming from boyhood to the date of his appointment as Deputy Sheriff four years ago. He owns a farm of 80 acres in Algoma, and a house and lot at Sparta Center, where he has also been night patrol for four years. He was married in 1866 in this county, to Emily Ewing, daughter of James Ewing. She was born in 1845 and died in 1878, leaving four children—Hattie C., Mary E., Lulu E., and Freeling W. Mr. Powers was again married at Sparta Center in 1879 to Issie Sherring, born in Canada, in 1859. He is a Mason.

E. A. Roby, retired nurseryman and farmer, was born March 26, 1811, in Middlesex Co., Mass. His parents, William and Susan Roby, were natives of Massachusetts, of English descent. His father died when he was three years old, and he lived in Boston until 1825, when he found employ in a factory, where he remained three years, and returned to his native tp., near Boston, and worked as a shoemaker. In 1842 he went to Racine, Wis., where he was one of the earliest settlers. He remained until 1858, 10 years of which time he worked on a farm. He was married in 1830, in Massachusetts, to Chloe A. Twitchell, a native of Mendon, Mass., born about the year 1808, and died Feb. 9, 1881. Mr. Roby is a self-made man. He went to common school till 12 years old, and has acquired, by reading, a knowledge of most practical service to a man in his sphere in life. He was Alderman of Racine several years, a member of the Board of Education, and Chairman of the Building Committee for the erection of school-houses. In 1868 he located on 15 acres on sec. 23, five of which was devoted to nursery stock. He is a Universalist in religion, a Republican in politics, and a radical advocate of temperance.

Bliss Sexton, retired physician, was born in Lewis Co., N. Y., July 18, 1805. His parents, Charles and Abigail (Butler) Sexton, were natives of Vermont and Connecticut. Dr. Sexton is third of eight children. In 1810 his parents moved to another portion of Lewis Co., N. Y., and nine years later to Jefferson county.

In 1824 they went to Otsego county, and a year later to Onondaga county. He came to Washtenaw county in 1833, and to Kent county in 1847. He is a physician of the Botanic school, and practiced two years in Jefferson Co., N. Y. On coming to this county he practiced two years in Grand Rapids, and followed his profession in Sparta until the last six months. He was married in Onondaga county to Abigail North. She, and two children, died, and he was again married, in Jefferson county, to Eliza A. Everett, a native of New York. Dr. Sexton was originator and prime mover in the establishment of the roads from Muskegon to Cedar Springs, and from Englishville to Croton; he was Commissioner on the former. The Doctor had a large and profitable business, and officiated as Collector of Taxes when Sparta and Tyrone were one tp.

John V. Smith, farmer, sec. 15, was born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., June 9, 1820. His parents, William and Polly Smith, were natives of New York. They settled in this tp. in 1856, where his father died in 1869, his mother in 1868. Mr. Smith first purchased 160 acres in the depth of the woods, where an ax stroke had never fallen; 100 acres of his land was cleared by himself. He was married Dec. 25, 1853, at Seneca Falls, N. Y., to Silvia R. Hine, daughter of Ephraim and Silvia R. Hine, natives of Connecticut. She was born in February, 1821. They have two children—Ephraim C., born April 30, 1855, and David C., June 11, 1857. Mr. Smith is a member of the Grange, and owns 160 acres of land, valued in the aggregate at \$9,600. P. O., Sparta.

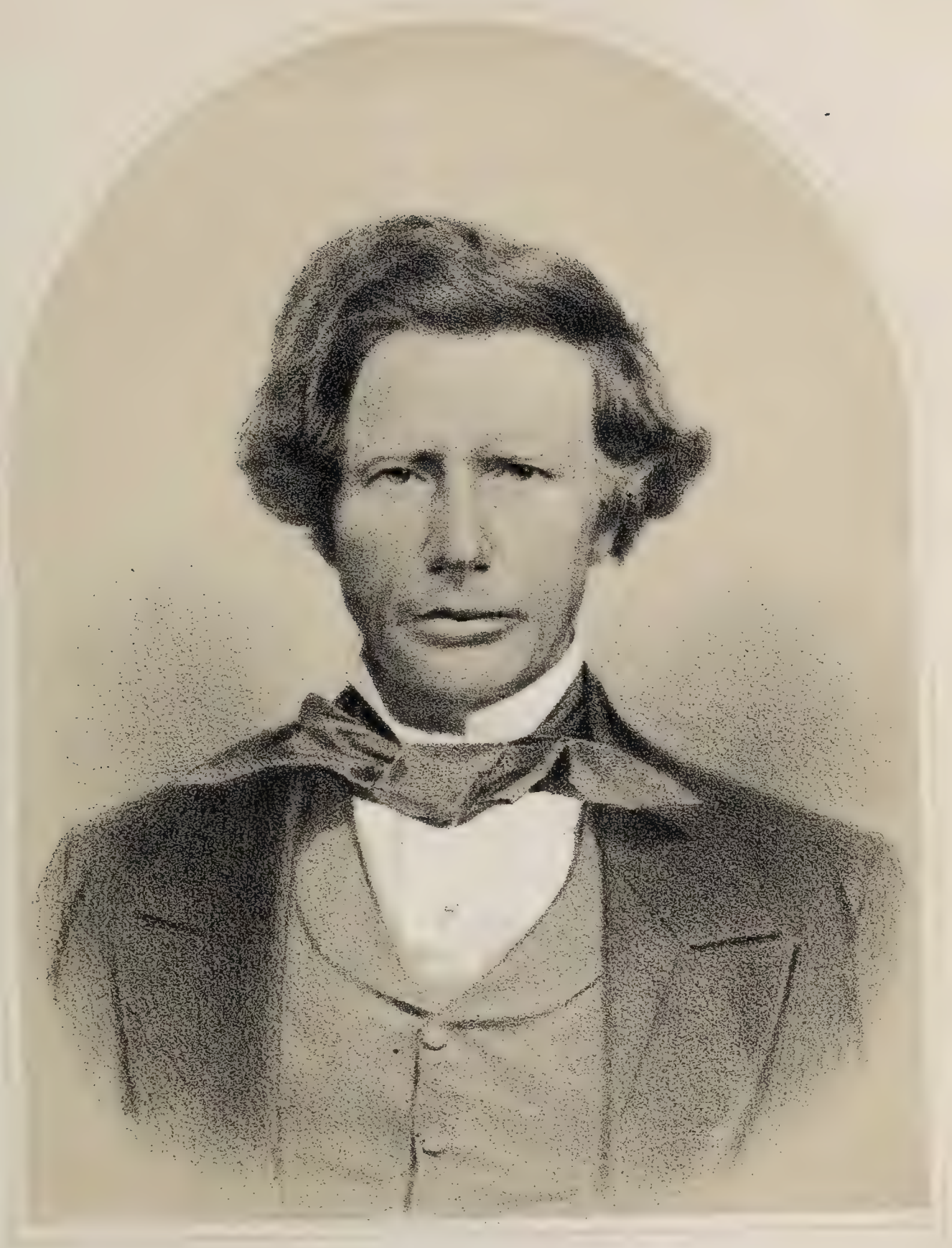
Kemble C. Spaulding, farmer, was born in Ashtabula Co., Ohio, in 1831; is son of Darius and Alice Spaulding. His parents came to this county in 1863, and passed the remainder of their lives. Mr. Spaulding spent eight months at Rockford in 1855, and settled in Newaygo county; after 18 years, returned to Sparta in 1872. He was married in Newaygo county in 1861, to Sarah Hoyt, born in Kent county in 1846. They have three children—Mary A., Charles D. and Gracie L. Mr. Spaulding's history is that of the best and most substantial pioneers of Michigan; he made himself. Commencing without means, he has a farm of 180 acres, worth \$50 an acre, adjoining the village, and is doing a good business in lumber. His mill on sec. 25 cost \$2,000, and he owns in addition 80 acres in Newaygo county and 80 in Tyrone tp. He is a member of the Masonic order, and a worker in the temperance movement; has been School Director and Assessor.

Andrew J. Stebbins was born in Madison Co., N. Y., Oct. 14, 1840. He is son of Gaius P. and Eliza L. (Ladd) Stebbins, the former a native of Massachusetts, and still living, aged 76; the latter born in New York, and died in Sparta in 1876. Mr. Stebbins was a farmer until his enlistment in the war for the Union in 1862. He was a member of Co. B, 21st Mich. Inf., and served until the close of the war. He was in the battle at Perryville, and in several skirmishes. He has been engaged in lumbering since his return home, and owns 90 acres of land. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace 10 years, and is High Priest of Sparta Lodge of Masons, No. 334. He was married in 1866 to Mary V., daughter of John and Rosella Gillam, born in New York in 1847. They have two children—Elsie D., born in 1869, and Orson D., born in 1870. P. O., Sparta Center.

Edward Swarts was born in Seneca Co., O. in 1836; he is a son of Jacob and Elizabeth Swarts, both natives of Pennsylvania. Edward was brought up to the occupation of a farmer, and he still continues to follow the same. He emigrated to Kent county in 1853, and in 1875 he leased 15 acres of land for 15 years from the Bloomer brothers, in Sparta tp., on which he planted 2,800 peach trees. They yielded the second year 600 bushels, for which he realized \$1,400; the third year they bore 2,000 bushels, for which he realized \$2,200. This year being the fourth year, they bore 3,150 bushels, for which he realized \$6,000. Out of the 2,800 trees first planted he did not lose more than 100, and they were nearly all killed by being blown down by the wind. He did all the pruning and nearly all of the cultivation of the trees himself. Mr. S. has made the grandest success with this orchard of all, perhaps, in the State of Michigan. Last spring he set out 500 trees on his own farm, in Alpine tp.; they are doing well.

Mr. Swarts was married in 1860 to Olive Heath, who was born in Oakland county, this State, and died in 1865. They had one child, which is also deceased. Mr. S. was again married in 1879, to Olive Dressner, who was born in Maine in 1840; a daughter of Joel and Emily Dressner, natives of Maine. Mrs. Swarts has a daughter by a former marriage—Hattie A., born Dec. 21, 1863.

Mr. S. is a self-made man. His opportunity for education being limited, he had no means to start in life with, but by his habits of industry, economy and



Wiram Rhodes.

perseverance he is acquiring a nice property. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. We give his portrait in this work.

John Symes, farmer and mason on sec. 26, is a native of England, born in 1817' and son of Henry and Elizabeth Symes. He came to Mass. in 1836, and resided three years on what is known as Indian Hill farm. He traveled a year afterward and went to work in Ohio, and three years after to Canada, where he worked the same length of time on the canal, serving one year as foreman of the stone delivery. In June, 1841, he purchased 120 acres of forest land remote from highways or settlements, to which he was obliged to cut a road, a difficult and laborious undertaking for a man bred to the vocation of mason, as was the case with him. But he has cleared 70 acres and placed it under good cultivation. He has held the position of Tp. Clerk two years, and is at present Highway Commissioner. He was married in 1839 in Miami Co., O., to Harriet Abbott, born in Steuben Co., N. Y., in 1811; was the daughter of James Abbott. They have one child—James A. Mr. Symes is a member of both the Masons and Grangers. Mrs. S. taught the first school in Sparta tp., and she practiced obstetrics 30 years. We give Mr. Symes' portrait in this work.

Hon. Wm. H. Taylor was born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., April 20, 1816. His father, David Taylor, was born in Connecticut, of English descent; his mother in the same State, of Welsh ancestors. She died in Calhoun county in 1870, aged about 92. The senior Taylor died in New York in 1849, aged 75. Mr. Taylor was reared to the occupation of farmer, which he pursued until elected to represent the 3d district of Kent county in the State Legislature; served one regular and two extra sessions. He was appointed Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue, and filled the position five years, resigning because he became dissatisfied with the administration of Andrew Johnson. He was engaged in trade during the years 1866-'7-'8 at Sparta Center, when he returned to his farm. He settled in this county, on sec. 9, in 1854, where he purchased 120 acres, all timber except 10 acres, with no buildings or other improvements. He has cleared 70 acres, and, among other notable things he has accomplished for the benefit of his own and future generations, has set out six orchards in different localities. He has held the positions of Supervisor, School Inspector, Justice of the Peace and Road Commissioner, each several terms. He was married in New York in 1840 to Ursula A. Sprague, a daughter of Parmenius and Mary A. Sprague, of Pennsylvania. She is of English descent, and was born in Cayuga county, March 30, 1816. They have two living children—Susan M., born Feb. 2, 1843, wife of H. H. Wiley, and Franklin A., born in 1859. Lois S. died Oct. 24, 1850, and Harmon C., born March 6, 1848, died in 1862. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor are members of the United Brethren Church. P. O., Sparta.

William M. Teeple, farmer, was born in Wayne Co., Mich., in 1840. He came to Kent county in 1862, and was married the same year at Milford to Evaline Anderson, born in Sweden in 1840. They have two children—Theodore and Mildred. Mr. Teeple owns a farm of 80 acres, sec. 15. P. O., Sparta Center.

Samuel Tucker, retired farmer, is a native of England, born in 1814. He came to America in 1842 and settled in Ohio, and in 1849 removed to Kent county, where he first purchased 80 acres of land in its original state of primeval forest. He built a house 18x24 feet, finished it in two weeks, and lived in it 10 years. He was obliged to go to Grand Rapids for milling, provisions, etc., a trip consuming two days. All transportation was effected by ox teams that were owned by Mr. Tucker, being the second driven into Grand Rapids from Sparta. But one house was on the site of Sparta Center when he made his location, and he went four miles to Church. He was married in Medina Co., O., in 1845, to Abigail D. Mills, born in New York in 1824. They have five children living—Solomon J., Joseph D., Charles E., William R. and Minerva C., now Mrs. Loyal Taylor. The following are deceased—Samuel P., Fletcher, Frank and an infant. Mr. Tucker now owns 150 acres of land on sec. 10. P. O., Sparta Center.

Michael Van Wiltenburg was born in Holland in 1847, and was brought to America in 1849. He settled in Ottawa county when he was 20 years of age, and came to Sparta, Kent Co., in 1872, where he established a steam saw-mill, in the operation of which he is associated with William Dresser. He was married in this county in 1872, to Lovema E. Huse, daughter of Carl and Lydia P. Huse, pioneer settlers in Kent county. She was born in 1850. They have two children—Delbert and Genie. Both are members of the Free-Will Baptist Church. Mr. Van Wiltenburg has made his property by his own exertions, and acquired

most of his education by experience. He has served as Town Clerk and School Trustee. He owns a town lot, on which he is building a house at an expenditure of \$2,000.

Porter Vinton, miller, was born in Syracuse in 1819. His parents, John and Catherine Vinton, were natives of New York. He was brought up in Syracuse, and worked 40 years of his life at the business of a mason, and during the time owned and managed a large farm. In 1849 he went to California and was there six years. A part of the time he worked as brick-layer, receiving \$16 per day. He made two trips to South America; the first in 1852, the second in 1855. On his return to Michigan he located at Kalamazoo, where he resided 12 years. He was married at Rochester in 1842, to Sarah J. Huff, born in 1817 and died in 1857. They had four children. Jerome and Nicholas are still living; William and Charles are deceased. Mr. Vinton was a second time married, in 1858, to Elizabeth Staley. She was born in Buffalo in 1838, and died in 1873; had four children, three of whom are living—Frank, Walter and Porter. The deceased son was named William. Mr. Vinton was married a third time, in 1874, to Mattie Bowen, born in Canada in 1852. He owns a farm of 90 acres, near Alpine Station, and built the first grist-mill at Sparta Center, in 1880. It is worth about \$6,000, and was in complete running order in two and one-half months from the time it was begun. It has two run of stones.

Wm. C. Vond was born in Vermont in 1822, and went to New York State in early life; at 21 he went to Muskegon, Mich., where he was engaged in lumbering four years, and in 1851 moved to his present location, sec. 9, where he owns 80 acres, worth \$4,000. He made his purchase in 1847, when almost the entire country hereabout was in a wild state. No roads made it easily accessible, and Mr. Vond cleared and laid out a passage way to his property, two and half miles in extent. All supplies were brought from the "Rapids." Mr. Vond made his payment on his purchase with money saved from his monthly earnings. He was married in New York in 1851, to Charlotte Varnum, born in 1827. They have four children—George W., Frank, John H. and Sarah A. Mr. Vond has been School Treasurer two terms and is a Mason. P. O., Kent City.

Asa P. Wolcott, farmer on sec. 10, was born in Genesee Co., N. Y., in 1814. His parents, Elijah and Sarah Wolcott, were natives respectively of Vermont and New Hampshire. He spent the early years of his life as a farmer, and at 21 learned the cooper's trade, working at it five or six years, and at 27 learned the business of a carpenter, following it for five years. In 1844 he came to this county, with but little means. His first location in Michigan was in Ottawa county, and then on sec. 5, Alpine tp., and in 1865 in Sparta. When he first entered the county he cut his road through for 10 or 12 miles. His trade stood him in good stead at this early period, and he "got out" nearly all the barn timber for some distance. He was married in Ottawa county in 1846, to Sarah Spangenberg, born in Wayne Co., Pa., in 1827. They have seven children—George (Sparta), Henry E., John, Hiram W., Ezra A., Mary E. and Myrta. Mrs. Wolcott has been a teacher several years. Mr. W. owns 110 acres of land, worth \$65 per acre. P. O., Sparta.

G. R. Wolcott, proprietor of planing-mill, was born in Ottawa county in 1850. His parents, Asa and Sarah (Spangenberg) Wolcott, were pioneers of Kent county. He was occupied on a farm until 1874, when he began working at carpentry, and continued until he met with an accident which rendered him unable to work for a year. He has owned his present business since Jan. 1, 1881; is a Mason, and acting Senior Warden of Blue Lodge, No. 334. He is also a Good Templar.

R. H. Woodin, merchant and grain dealer, was born in Warren Co., Pa., in November, 1830. He spent his early life on a farm, and in 1864 settled in Sparta. Previous to engaging in his present business he followed lumbering for a time. He has \$10,000 invested in a stock of general merchandise, and carries on quite an extensive grain trade. His elevator was built at a cost of \$1,800, and has a capacity of 6,000 bushels. He was married in Warren Co., Pa., in 1854, to Emeline Alexander, born in New York in 1836. They had two children—Orris H. and Estella (deceased). He was married a second time in New York, to Adeline Alexander. They have one child—Dana M. Mr. Woodin has held the position of Highway Commissioner and is a Mason. He owns 40 acres of land and has acquired his property by effort and careful management.

Nathaniel H. Woodman, farmer, was born in Belknap Co., N. H., in 1817; is son of John and Sarah Woodman, natives of the same State. He came to Kent

county about 1841 and purchased 120 acres of land on sec. 15, in 1846. He was brought up a farmer until 20 years old, when he learned the blacksmith's trade and followed it 30 years chiefly; at intervals was connected with a butcher's establishment at Grand Rapids. He settled on his farm in 1856, and was married in 1857 to Melinda Downs, born in Maine in 1827. They have three children—John W., Llewellyn M. and Clara G. Mr. Woodman obtained his start in life by saving his earnings at his trade and from his labor by the month on a farm; has cleared about 50 acres where he resides and owns 40 acres on sec. 13. He belongs to the Grange. P. O., Sparta Center.



SPENCER TOWNSHIP.

This division of the county is comparatively new, its resources scarcely known, and its population only 1,196. Originally it was heavily timbered with pine; but day by day the forest is disappearing, and fields and farm houses are springing into existence, where only a few short years ago the wilderness existed. The soil is generally good, and the farms now under cultivation give promise of equaling those of the older settlements.

Of the lakes in this township, Lincoln is the largest. It is a fine sheet of water, situated a short distance east of the center of the township, and is nearly one and one-half miles in length by one-half mile in width. Cooper lake, in the easterly part of section 35, is a narrow strip of water, surrounded by a marsh. There is a lake in the southwesterly part of section 34, composed of two distinct sections, connected by a narrow neck. Conjointly they are about one-half mile in length. North of Lincoln lake is an assemblage of small lakes, extending through the township into Maple Valley, in Montcalm county.

Black creek is the principal stream that flows through Spencer. It enters from the northwest, and passes southeasterly through the township. It is of sufficient width and depth to float logs, and a number of millions of feet are run out every year. It has several small tributaries, among which are Clear and Butternut creeks.

The first lumbering establishment on Black creek was commenced in 1853. During the year 1870, one million feet were run out of that stream. The Van Wickle saw-mill is located on the same creek, near the south line of section 25. It was built in the year 1856; H. Van Wickle, proprietor. The Powell steam saw and shingle mill, combined, is situated on the bank of Lincoln lake, on section 27. It was built in 1867; Wm. B. Powell, proprietor. The Parks steam saw-mill, near the center of section seven, was built in 1868; E. H. Gibbs, proprietor. The Griswold steam saw and shingle mill, combined, is located near the southwest corner of section 29. It was built in the year 1868; Jabez W. Griswold, proprietor. The Spencer Mills, from which the postoffice and settlement derived its name, was built in 1855, by Thomas Spencer, near the southeast corner of section 27. It was burned in the year 1861. The old mills of the southwestern part of the town were burned in 1879. The Pennsylvania mills were built in 1879. These mills are divided into lumber, shingle, lath and planing-mills, and manufacture very extensively, giving employment to about 30 men annually. The Graham lumber-mill was built in 1876, by Graham & Co. This industry employs 15 men.

Prof. Everett, in his memorials of the Grand River Valley, says:

"Yet, unimportant as is the fact, and recent as is the date, who was the first to settle in Spencer is a matter of dispute. It is claimed that an old trapper by the name of Lincoln was the first. But this Lincoln's first location was in Montcalm county, and he moved his chebang into Nelson after others had come in. Beyond this, it is conceded that Cyrus B. Thomas, who came from Washenaw county in 1845, was the first that located over the line. He came with his two boys, William and Levi, and settled by the south line of the town, where still the family occupy. Here Mr. Thomas lived three years; not 'monarch of all he surveyed,' but sole resident in the township. It was not until 1853 that others moved into the town. Then came Abner Haskins and his two sons, Joseph and Alexander, Henry Stoltz, James Tuck, Samuel McClelland, Elias Markley, Jesse Haskins, and possibly some others.

"But it matters little who were the earliest settlers; they had nothing to encounter but the work to clear up their lands; they were simply borderers, not adventurers. The town assumed political individuality under the name of 'Celsus,' in 1861, the first meeting being at the house of Thomas Spencer, on the first Monday in April. Those who have the honor of being the first town officers were: Freeman Van Wickle, Supervisor; Henry A. Freeman, Clerk; Wm. W. Hewitt, Ed. D. Clark, Justices.

"The settlement of Spencer was rather slow, owing to the fact that it was a region that invited the lumberman, rather than the farmer."

FIRST LAND-PURCHASERS.

Among the first land-buyers in the township who received United States patents were: Henry Satterlee, section 4, Aug. 18, 1853; Emory Trufant, section 4, April 24, 1854; Jacob W. Pethy, section 8, Aug. 9, 1853; George Loucks, section 12, March 2, 1850; Peter Finsten, section 29, July 16, 1852; Peter Oyer, section 29, July 16, 1852; Coorod Moyer, section 29, July 16, 1852; John Goo, section 29, July 16, 1852; Newton Hough, section 29, July 16, 1852; John Buttolph, section 31, March 15, 1854; Byron G. Stout, section 30, May 1, 1854; and Shephard B. Cowles, section 29, Sept. 4, 1854.

The first marriages were solemnized by Freeman Van Wickell, between Allen and Luther Maxfield and Catherine Thompson and Mary Wilkes, respectively.

The first birth was that of Ida Hatch, in 1861.

First death was that of Cyrus B. Thomas, in 1850.

The first log house was built by Cyrus B. Thomas, in 1846.

The first frame house was built by Thomas Spencer, in 1860.

The first school-teacher was Miss Harriet White.

The first saw-mill was built by Thomas Spencer, eight years before the organization of the township.

ORGANIC.

The first town meeting was held at the house of Thomas Spencer, southeast quarter of section 27, the first Monday in April, 1861, with Thomas Spencer, Moderator; Shepard B. Cowles and Jesse Haskin, Inspectors of Election, and Shepard B. Cowles, Clerk. The first election resulted in the choice of the following officers: Freeman Van Wickel, Supervisor; Henry A. Freeman, Clerk; Daniel Haskins, Troasurer; Wm. Hewitt, Commissioner of Highways; F. Van Wickel, Wm. Hewitt, Edwin D. Clark, Justices of the Peace; Hiram Couse, Alfred Hulbert, School Inspectors; Wm. Smith, Geo. McClelland, Henry Strobe, and Darius Gray, Constables. Following are the officers since organization:

SUPERVISORS.

Freeman Van Wickell.....	1861	Matthew B. Hatch.....	1867-73
Thomas Spencer... ..	1862	Jacob Vanzandt.....	1874
Charles De Cou	1863-4	Scott Griswold.....	1875-6
Charles D. Spencer... ..	1865	John Moran	1879-80
Jacob Vanzandt.....	1866	Michael Ward.....	1881

CLERKS.

Henry A. Freeman.....	1861-2	Jabez W. Griswold	1875
M. B. Hatch... ..	1863-6	S. B. Cowles.....	1876
Aaron Norton.....	1867-70	Warren F. Getman.....	1877
S. B. Cowles.....	1871	A. S. Woodhull.....	1878
Richard Clifford.....	1872	Lafayette Hough.....	1879
Jacob Vanzandt.....	1873	C. D. Spencer.....	1880-1
Scott Griswold.....	1874		

TREASURERS.

Danie' Haskins.....	1861	Theron Lamberton	1875-6
M. B. Hatch.....	1862	John Moran.....	1877-8
Beriah G. Parks.....	1863-5	E. L. Boynton.....	1879
James Bradshaw.....	1866	Theron Lamberton.....	1880-1
Beriah G. Parks.....	1867-74		

The settlement between the Town Boards of Spencer and Oakfield townships was effected April 12, 1861, when the former township was represented by Jesse Haskin, Justice of the Peace, and Harry A. Freeman, Clerk. Wm. R. Davis, Supervisor; Chester A. Lillie, Justice of the Peace, and Richard L. Wells, Clerk, represented the town of Oakfield. The result of the meeting was the granting of the following sums: Road fund, \$154.90; school, \$92.45; library, 31c.; township, \$5.52; poor; \$3.23. Eleven dollars were ordered to be paid by the new township to the county, and \$5.30 road damages.

SPENCER'S MILL,

a postal village on the southern corner of section 27, is the chief hamlet in the township. It is 33 miles from Grand Rapids and 149 miles northwest of Detroit. A Baptist church, district school,

two saw-mills, one shingle-mill and the postoffice may be said to make up the village. J. B. Leslie has charge of the postoffice; Rev. S. B. Osgoode, of the Church; E. Boynton, of the store; the Pennsylvania Mill Co. and Geo. Strobe, of the saw-mills, and S. C. Smith of the shingle factory. Drs. J. Gaze and Charles King are physicians; Palmer Cole and Charles Rielly, Justices of the Peace; J. E. Wheeler, village blacksmith; C. D. Spencer, wagon-maker; White & Friant, Payne & Spencer, and J. Griswold, lumbermen.

GRISWOLD,

a hamlet of Spencer township, with postoffice, formerly known as "Celsus," is 25 miles northeast of Grand Rapids and 141 northwest of Detroit. The hamlet is beautifully located on a plateau north of the pine woods of Courtland, Oakfield and the southern sections of Spencer. Among the first inhabitants of the little village were: Shepard B. Clowes, mason; M. B. Hatch, Justice of the Peace; Aaron Norton, carpenter; David Spencer, carpenter; Martin Thomas, carpenter, and Samuel VanWickle, Justice of the Peace. To-day its population is about 50 persons, of whom the following named may be considered the leading villagers: E. L. Boynton, storekeeper and postmaster; John and Alonzo Griswold, shingle dealers; John Epkildson, blacksmith; Ira Call, S. E. Call, C. S. Calling, I. De Grau, Thomas Gallagher, E. E. Griswold, Lafayette Hough, James Hough, T. N. Portial, O. Shutt and — Ward, farmers. South of the village is a large lumbering concern recently built up. The fire of 1879 destroyed the first saw-mills.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH

of Spencer was formed Nov. 16, 1857, by Rev. S. D. Ross, in the house of Thomas Spencer. A protracted meeting was held previously, which resulted in the organization of the Church. The first members were: Zenas Ingram, Andrew Thompson, Eliza B. Ingram, Huldah Thompson, Julius Spencer and Margaret Ingram. The pastors who succeeded Mr. Ross were: A. R. Hicks, Charles D. Spencer, ——— Trowbridge, J. R. Monroe, A. T. Niles, L. M. Barnes, F. R. Osgoode and N. P. Barlow, the present pastor. The church was built in 1877 and dedicated in 1878. The present membership is 120. The Sabbath-school is composed of 110 pupils.

The present officers of the Church are: N. P. Barlow, Pastor; V. Smith, H. Watson, A. J. Sutton and J. B. Leslie, Deacons; Charles D. Spencer, Clerk; J. B. Leslie, Treasurer; Henry Watson, J. B. Leslie and Philo Smith, Trustees.

In school matters Spencer township has six districts (one fractional), 332 school children, taught by 10 teachers, at a total salary of \$692; value of school property, \$2,100; total expenses for the school year 1880-'81, \$1,408.90. The first school-house was

built on the southwest quarter of section 27, by Thomas Spencer, in 1861, at a cost of \$500. The school was opened in November, 1861, with a roll of 35 pupils.

PERSONAL HISTORY.

The following sketches of well-known citizens, with the introductory sketch just given, make up the history of Spencer:

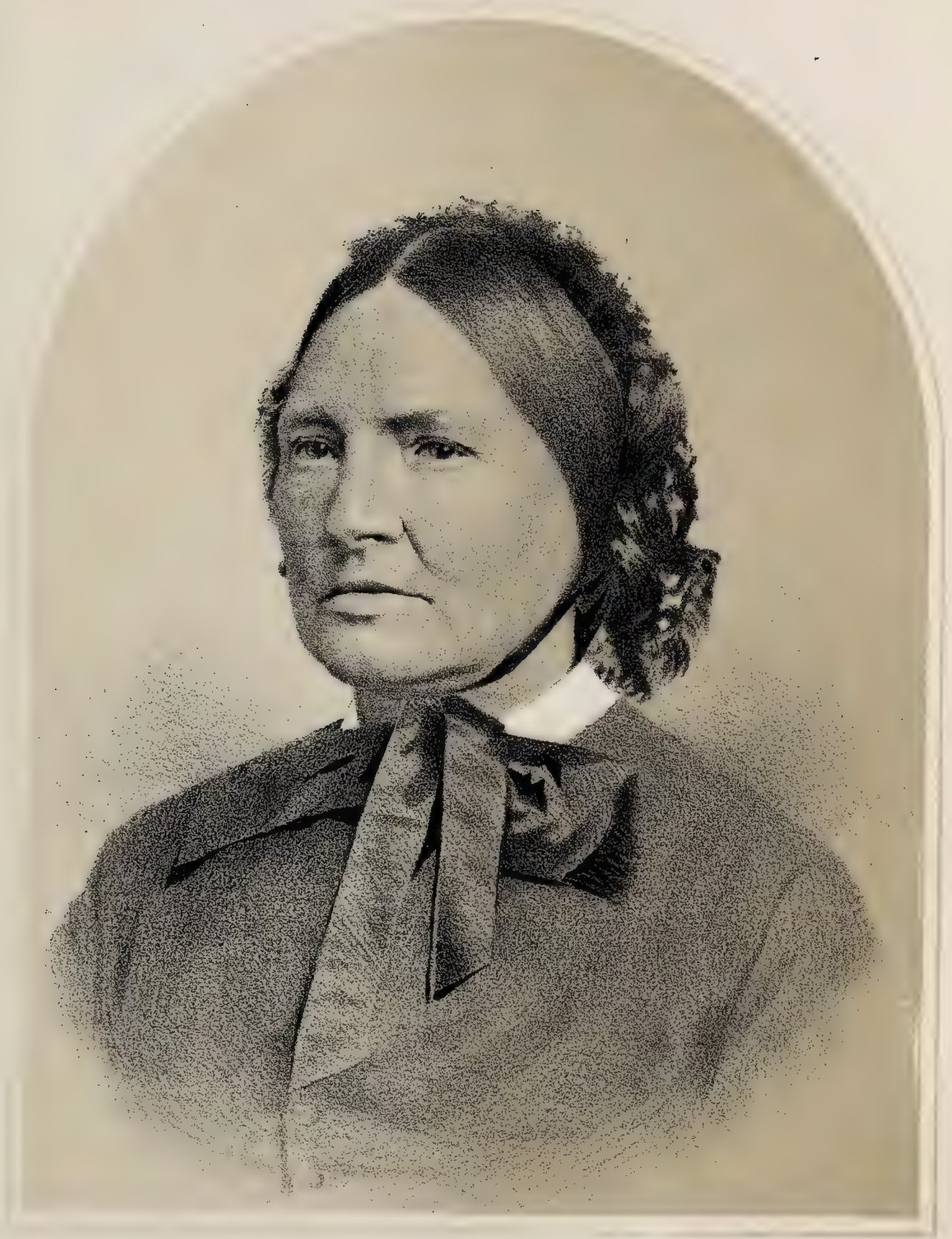
Ebenezer L. Boynton was born in Schuyler Co., N. Y., Dec. 12, 1842; is a son of Samuel and Amanda Malvina Miller, natives of New York, the former of English, the latter of Scotch, descent. He was married March 9, 1862, to Emily Griswold. They have two children. Mr. Boynton enlisted in the war of the Rebellion in the 161st N. Y. Vol. Inf., Co. B, and was discharged in 1865. He served in the Department of the Gulf, under Gen. Butler; was wounded April 8, 1864, at the battle of Pleasant Hill. He came to this county in 1873 and settled on sec. 32, where he owns 70 acres of land. A short time since he opened a store here, with a good general assortment, and has the office of Postmaster.

Shepard B. Cowles was born in Massachusetts, March 15, 1826; is son of Sylvester Cowles, of English descent. He was married in 1840 to Louisa Jane Fletcher, a native of Ohio. They had five children, all married but one. Mrs. Cowles died in 1864. Mr. Cowles was married again the same year to Marian A. Conant, a native of New York; they had six children, and Mrs. C. died June 21, 1869. Mr. Cowles came to Kent county in 1854, and located the land on which he settled in 1855. He was present at the first township meeting, and was one of the Inspectors of Election. He was the prime mover in naming the town; has held nearly all town and district offices. In early life Mr. Cowles was a mason, and followed the business in all its branches some years. In 1846 he enlisted for service in the Mexican war, and did military duty 14 months under Gen. Scott. He was drafted in 1864, and was in the war of the Rebellion in some of its most celebrated campaigns, marching with Sherman to the sea. Mr. Cowles belongs to the school of vegetarians, and eschews the use of tea, coffee and tobacco.

Jabez W. Griswold was born in 1817 in Saratoga Co., N. Y.; is son of Nathaniel and Mary (Shaw) Griswold, the former of English, the latter of German and Irish, descent. Mr. Griswold has been occupied all his life in farming and lumbering, and has owned a large amount of land, probably about 600 acres, at different times. He holds 120 and has given the rest to his children. In 1868 he built a steam saw and shingle mill, which was burned a few years ago. He was married in 1841 to Eliza Edgar; they had seven children, six living and all married but one, Alonzo. One son is in Colorado, the others own farms in the tp.; there are also two girls. Mr. Griswold is a Republican, and has been Tp. Clerk. He is known as a man of energy and not afraid of hard work.

Scott Griswold, son of Jabez W. and Eliza (Edgar) Griswold, was born in Schuyler Co., N. Y., in 1849. He settled in Spencer in 1868, and was married in 1871 to Mailtha Seman. They have three children. Mr. Griswold is a Republican, and has been Tp. Clerk five years; he is highly esteemed among his neighbors as a man of integrity and clear judgment. He is a farmer and lumberman.

M. B. Hatch was born in Steuben Co., N. Y., Aug. 20, 1831; is son of William and Hannah (Brownell) Hatch, both of English descent. He was educated in the common schools of Michigan, and has been all his life a tiller of the soil. He was married in 1856 to Julia Vanhoosen, born in Oakland county, of German descent. They have had 10 children, all born at the homestead, on sec. 17, in Spencer tp. He came to Kent county in the spring of 1853, and settled three years later. The Indians held the territory by right of possession, but they were on the friendliest terms with invaders, and Mr. Hatch found shelter and kindness at their hands. He slept in the hut of the Indian while clearing his "patch" and building his humble cabin. He carried provisions for his family on his back, from Greenville, a distance of 13½ miles, following an Indian trail. At the date of his locating, Henry Straut, Lewis Thomas, Abner and Jesse Hawkins, Owen Cooper, and Jacob Lamberson were the only settlers in this portion of the tp., which was then included in Oakfield. He owns 255 acres of land, 160 of which on his original location of Government land. Mr. Hatch is a Democrat, and has been Tp. Clerk four years, Justice of the Peace five years, and Supervisor seven years. He was drafted in 1864. Following is the record of the children: Ida. V.



Anna Rhodes

(Mrs. William Jakeway), Inez V. (Mrs. William Warnock, dec.), Fred. W., Lilla M., Lida M., Gen. Lee, Col. Mulligan, Minnie B., John and Hattie (twins).

Theron Lambertson was born in 1838; is son of Jacob and Betsey (Cramer) Lambertson, natives of New York, of Scotch and German descent. His parents settled in Oakland county in 1839, where Mr. L. obtained his education at the common schools. In 1854 he settled on sec. 17, in Spencer tp., and in 1858 was married to Amanda Brown. They had eight children, one of whom is the wife of William Hunter, a farmer on sec. 16, this tp. Mr. L. owns 200 acres of land; when he came here there were but 20 acres cleared in the town. He moved in on an Indian trail and cut a road through the woods. He is a Democrat; has been Commissioner of Highways five years and Tp. Treasurer four years. He was drafted in 1864 in Co. B, 3d Reg. M. I., and was discharged the next year.

John Moran was born in Ireland Aug. 31, 1839; is son of John and Bridget (Hangle) Moran. His parents came to America in 1847, and after looking through Ohio, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, finally settled in Albany, N. Y., and in 1855 came to Michigan, settling on sec. 9, in Spencer tp. Mr. Moran was married in 1860 to Margaret Mooney, a native of Kent county, of Irish descent. They have three boys and two girls. Mr. Moran is an independent in politics, with a leaning toward the Democratic policy. He has served as Supervisor, Commissioner of Highways and Tp. Treasurer. He owns 200 acres of land, and with the help of his wife has accumulated a snug fortune. In the present year he is building a neat residence, at an expenditure of \$2,000.

Beriah G. Parks was born in New York in 1826; is son of Robert and Mary (Ogden) Parks, born in New York. Mr. Parks attended the common schools to obtain his education, and was trained to the vocation of farmer. His father died before he can recollect, and he had his own fortune to make. He came to Michigan in 1847, and returned to New York, where he was married the following year, which was commemorated by another accident, the losing of nearly the whole of one hand, only the thumb and part of one finger being left. On his return to Michigan, he settled in Jackson county, and in 1856 went to Spencer tp., then Oakfield. He came to the State 50 cents in debt, and saved \$100, working by the day and month, and now owns 260 acres of well-improved land. His marriage to Mary Ann Skutt, a German by descent, occurred in 1848. They have had four children, three of whom are living. Mary Elizabeth, the eldest daughter, married John Hunter, and died in 1873, leaving two children, who are cared for by Mr. Parks. He was a Democrat, but latterly has united with the Greenback party. He has been Tp. Treasurer 11 years, Highway Commissioner and Justice of the Peace, and ranks among the best citizens of the tp. The first house he built, in 1856, is standing and occupied.

George Skutt was born in New York in 1833; is son of Peter and Betsey (Decker) Skutt, natives of New York, of Dutch descent. He was married in 1841 to Jane Hall, born in New York. They have one child—Oscar, born in 1859. Mr. Skutt settled on sec. 19 in Spencer in 1866, and owns 80 acres of land, which he has paid for in hard work. He is a Democrat, and has acted as Commissioner of Highways; has operated a thresher two years.

Henry Stocks was born in England in 1820; is son of Thomas and Sarah (Graves) Stocks. He went to school in his native country, and learned the business of tailoring. In 1850 he engaged in farming, which he has never abandoned. He came to America in 1847, and stopped in Wastenaw county one year, when he came to Kent county. He was married in 1850 to Elizabeth Smith, born in Germany, and died in 1879. They had seven children. Three of his sons are young men, active and industrious. Mr. Stocks manages 80 acres of land, 40 of which were the property of his wife.

Henry Stroup was born in 1815, in Pennsylvania, and was brought up and educated in Seneca Co., N. Y.; is son of Michael and Sarah (Graves) Stroup natives of Pennsylvania, of English descent. The great-grandmother of Mr. Stroup, Amanda Whitmore, lived to the enormous age of 126 years. His life has been one of varied occupations; he was a driver on the canal seven years, and was engaged about 20 years running logs on Flat river, and in 1847 he settled on 80 acres of land on sec. 34, which he located from the Government at a period when all of Spencer was an unbroken forest. He was the second settler in the tp., and could fill a volume with pioneer reminiscences. He was married in 1841 to Mary Sandford, born in New York, of Scotch and English descent. They have five children. Mr. Stroup is a Republican, and has held the office of Highway Commissioner, Justice of the Peace, and other official positions.

TYRONE TOWNSHIP.

One-half of Tyrone township was originally pine lands. Along the Rouge river on the east, and extending across the north part of the town are extensive forests. The remainder of the town was clothed with heavy timber, and the soil is counted among the best, and especially esteemed for fruit-raising. The town is well watered by Rouge river, which crosses from north to south. Within half a mile and one and one-half miles from its east line, two considerable tributaries of this stream enter it from the east, while two smaller ones, having their sources in Tyrone, drain the middle and western portions of the town. There are two or three small lakes in the western part of the town, but not of sufficient importance to claim much attention in a county where such abound. The eastern portion of the town, bordering upon the river, is quite rolling, as is generally the case throughout the entire length of the stream.

There is a very noticeable curiosity on the farm of H. C. Wylie, on section 33. It is a very extensive beaver dam. The plow has done damage to it, but still a part of it is in the woods untouched. The whole length of the dam is some 60 rods, and its average height two feet, the embankment reaching a height of five feet at the outlet of the stream. This was built of earth and so constructed that it caused a little lake of 12 acres in area to spring up, where previously a little rivulet flowed through the forest.

ORGANIZATION, ETC.

This township was attached to Sparta until, in 1855, it was organized as a separate township, under the name of Tyrone, the first annual meeting being held at the only school-house, which stood on the west line, near the residence of Mrs. Scott. The township meetings were held in the same school district, the house used being about a mile north of where the old one stood. The first township officers were: Supervisor, Uriah Chubb; Clerk, Albert Clute; Treasurer, Harlow Jackson; Justices, Patrick Thompson, Albert Clute and Uriah Chubb.

Mrs. Louisa Scott, the first settler, came in 1849; Lot Fulkerson came the next year. Just over the line, in Casnovia, was Mr. Waterman. In 1852 Jacob Smith and Harlow Jackson settled in the same vicinity, and the year following John Thompson and Joseph Keyes also became citizens.

The following is a list of the principal township officers down to the present time:

SUPERVISORS.

Uriah Chubb.....	1855-60	Aug. C. Ayres.....	1872
Albert Clute	1861	H. H. Wylie.....	1873-4
Milan L. Squires.....	1862	Henry J. Barrett.....	1875-6
Jos. Keyes.....	1863-4	Henry H. Wylie....	1877
Uriah Chubb.....	1866-7	Geo. Hemsley.....	1878-80
Charles F. Smith.....	1868	Geo. Snyder.....	1881
Jas. M. Armstrong.....	1869-71		

CLERKS.

Albert Clute	1855	Henry C. Wylie.....	1868
Asa Clark.....	1856-7	M. L. Squires.....	1869
Jos. Keyes... ..	1858	Harlow Jackson.....	1870-2
Asa Clark	1859	H. C. Wylie.....	1873
Harlow Jackson.....	1860-1	Milan L. Squires.....	1874
Joseph Keyes	1862	James S. Tozer.....	1875
Asa Clark	1863-4	Geo. Hemsley	1876-7
Joseph Keyes	1865	James S. Tozer.....	1878
Harlow Jackson	1866	Jason T. Perham.....	1879
A. N. Holmes	1866	James S. Tozer	1880
C. F. Smith	1867	Jason T. Perham.....	1881

TREASURERS.

Harlow Jackson.....	1855-6	Lot Fulkerson.....	1868
Jonathan P. Niles.....	1857-9	B. S. Treadway.....	1869-72
Lot Fulkerson.....	1860	Geo. Hemsley	1873-5
Leander Smith	1861-2	Jos. Sillaway.....	1876
Orrin C. Williard	1861-2	Sam. J. Jones.....	1878-9
Hiram Missner	1863-7	Lucian B. Lull.....	1880-1

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The record of the Board of Tyrone township goes back only to the year 1868. For this reason the names of the Justices from 1856 to 1867 could not be obtained:

James M. Armstrong.....	1868	La Fayette R. Burch.....	1874
L. V. Hoag.....	1869	Ammon Fox.....	1875
David Clark.....	1870	Uriah Chubb.....	1876
W. F. Albee.....	1871	Horace G. Chubbuck.....	1877
Uriah Chubb.....	1872	Ammon Fox.....	1878-9
W. W. Williams	1872	Joseph Keyes....	1880
Lyman V. Hoag.....	1873	Hiram Carr.....	1881

TOWNSHIP SCHOOLS.

The first school was taught by Miss Susan Field, now Mrs. Myron Buck, at Cedar Springs. The next winter the school was kept by Miss Nettie Wetmore, of Grand Rapids, who subsequently married Mr. Rood.

The advance of the school interest in the township is best shown in the following statement:

District No. 1 (fractional with Casnovia) was organized in 1853, with nine scholars in attendance at school. A small log house was

erected and used until 1861, when the present frame building was erected at a cost of about \$500. The former stood on section 31, and the latter stands on the west side of section 30, near the residence of Mr. Chubb.

District No. 2 (fractional with Sparta) erected a frame house, worth about \$400, in 1863. This house stands on the northwest corner of section 36, and is commonly known as the Clark school-house.

District No. 3 (fractional with Casnovia) erected a small frame house in 1864, on the southwest corner of section 6, known as the Murray school-house.

District No. 4 was organized in 1861, and a nice frame house was built, worth \$500, the following year. It stands on the southeast corner of section 29, and is known as the Leander Smith school-house.

District No. 5 was organized in 1868, and a good frame house erected at a cost of \$500, known as the Ross' school-house. It stands on the northeast corner of section 19.

District No. 6 was organized in January, 1870. It has four scholars in summer, and about 20 in winter—being in the midst of a pine country, which brings in the people in winter and drives them out in summer. This district has no school-house yet, school being held in the house of Mr. L. R. Burch. It has been chiefly sustained by Mr. B. thus far, at a cost of \$50 per term.

District No. 7 was organized in 1870. A house was erected on section 22, at a cost of \$500, in 1871.

District No. 9 was organized in 1880, and a house erected in 1881-'2.

There are now (1881) 434 school children in this township; 12 teachers, whose total salary is \$1,323; value of school property \$3,925; total expenditure for the year, \$2,523.13.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

The first sermon preached in the town was by the Rev. Francis Prescott; it was in the school-house in 1854. After that a missionary preacher, a Methodist, held meetings there once in two weeks. During the first year, Elders Bennett, Congdon and Smith held meetings. A Sabbath-school was started at an early day, of which Wm. N. Wylie was superintendent. There is now one house of worship in the town. Three religious societies are in existence—Free-Will Baptist, United Brethren and Methodist. The Methodist society was the first organized; the Free-Will second, and then the United Brethren. The United Brethren church of Kent City was built in 1878 by that society. Among the original members were John Adams, Peter Snyder and Spence Colby.

KENT CITY.

Kent City, located on sections 32 and 33, was settled in 1874. The village is 19 miles north of Grand Rapids, and 16 south of Newaygo. Here is a depot of the G. R., N. & I. S. R.R., a meeting-

house of the United Brethren society, a postoffice under L. B. Lull, a flour and a saw-mill operated by M. L. Whitney & Son, a newspaper published by F. E. Ackerman, general stores operated by L. B. Lull, E. A. Bower, J. C. & G. W. Parris, a drug store by J. T. Perham, a hardware store by A. & H. Herendeen, a millinery shop by Mrs. L. M. Blackwell, a saloon by J. S. Bowen, a hotel and livery by E. D. Loop. The professions are represented by J. S. Tozer, lawyer, and A. H. Moss, physician. The village blacksmiths comprise Lewis Smith, Geo. Herendeen and H. Corbin. A. Rexford is cooper and shoemaker, Peter Snyder, Robert Side and L. P. Trowbridge, workers in wood.

The village was platted for John W. Thompson, by V. W. Caukin, Sept. 19, 1870; the first addition was made for Benj. S. Treadway, Oct. 31, 1876. Kent City is now the nucleus of a prosperous and wealthy community. The village is only in its infancy, and must develop with the rich country which surrounds it.

CASNOVIA.

This village was settled by Lot Ferguson in 1850, who erected a log cabin that year, and opened it as a village inn. The first plat of the village was made July 13, 1862, by J. H. Sanford, surveyor, for R. D. Merritt, John More, B. S. Treadway, R. H. Topping, S. Topping, Richard Hawkins and Harmon Hamilton. The first addition was surveyed by John B. Colton Nov. 21, 1871, for Mrs. Sarah Kies. As early as 1853 a postoffice was established here, with Daniel Bennett as Postmaster. The first store in the village was that opened in May, 1862, by H. Hamilton.

The village is now incorporated. It is located on section 19 of Tyrone, extending into Muskegon county, on the G. R., N. & L. S. R. R., 21 miles north of Grand Rapids, and 179 miles west of Detroit. The manufacturing industries of the place comprise the Grand Rapids Stave Manufacturing Co.'s stave-mill, Robert P. Hanna's cider-mill and pump factory, Edward Hayward's fruit evaporator, Geo. Householder's cooperage, Hugh J. Kelly's wagon-shop, and Peter Tupper's cabinet shop. David Bartrand's saw and shingle mill is within three miles of the village; and I. H. Neff's saw and planing mill the same distance, both being west of the village. A grist-mill with the stores of A. C. Ayres, Benedict & Brome, Milon L. Squier, and Robert H. Topping, go to make up the principal business interests of the place. Edward Farnham and David Meeker are the village druggists; B. B. Bradish and Sylvester E. Hicks, hotel proprietors; Charles L. Doty, jeweler; Alexander Hanna, hardware store; Warren F. Houghton, Chauncey E. Koon, and Bion Whelan, physicians; T. P. Hawley, dentist; Wesley Hanna and E. B. Kinsley, blacksmiths; B. S. Treadway, A. Norris and Adam Heizer, carpenters; Rev. A. Hunsberger, Methodist preacher; John Miller, shoemaker; Alfred Puddefoot, harness-maker; Alfred A. Stonehouse, saloon; Hiram Mizner, livery; J.

E. Mathews, H. Blackall and A. Norris, butchers; Sewell S. Hess - eltine, furniture store; A. Davids, mason; also, La Preza, restaurateur; Daniel Minogue, R. R. agent.

The population of the village in June, 1880, was 420. M. L. Squier was Postmaster.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

The following personal notices form an integral portion of the history of Tyrone. Without personal history such a work as this is would have lost half its value, and could only lay claim to a repetition of dry details, uninteresting to many readers and instructive only to those who would make it a study.

Nelson F. Albee, farmer, was born in Danby, Rutland Co., Vt., June 28, 1822; is son of Zattu and Mary Albee, natives of Vermont. They went to Ohio in 1827; were among the first settlers in Cleveland, where they died. Mr Albee engaged in clerking at an early age, continued in the same employ nine years, and acted in the capacity of hotel clerk nine years, when he went into business on his own account. He opened a store in Nottingham, O., and was appointed Postmaster. Seven years after, in 1864, he settled on his present farm on sec. 28. He purchased 160 acres of wild land, and now owns 140 acres, with 100 cleared and improved in the best manner; has 1,060 peach trees coming into fruit next year, 400 apple, 100 pear, and 100 cherry trees. He was Postmaster 13 years, and three times elected Justice of the Peace, but declined to qualify. In 1861 he made an overland trip to California with an ox team, and took his family; while there was engaged in a foundry and machine shop three years. He was married in Montgomery Co., O. in 1842, to Ann M. Shunk, born in Pennsylvania in 1826. They have had eight children—Almira (Mrs. Charles H. Goodwin), Victoria (Mrs. John H. Thomas), Arthur M., Ann (Mrs. James S. Tozer), Kittie (wife of D. Thompson, jr.), Hattie and Nelson F. One child is deceased. Mr. Albee bought his time of his father at 18, and afterwards made him as comfortable as possible through a long struggle with that most awful disease, cancer. He platted Kent City, built all the first houses, and gave the village its name.

William N. Batterson, proprietor of cabinet shop, Kent City, was born in this county Sept. 22, 1857; is son of William W. and Susan H. Batterson, the former a native of New York, the latter of this State. His father moved to Muskegon county in 1850, and in 1857, soon after the death of her husband, his mother came to Kent county. Mr. Batterson was married in 1879 to Georgie, daughter of Thompson and Mary J. Thompson, born in New York, in 1858. Left fatherless at an early age, and thus thrown upon his own resources, he had little time to devote to study, but experience among men and the necessity for making the best possible application of his energies, have, as in so many other instances recorded in this volume, proved practically a discipline of equivalent value. In May, 1881, Mr. Batterson established the furniture business at Kent City.

Rodolphus Blush, physician, was born in Switzerland, in 1822; is son of Christian and Elizabeth Blush. They came to this country in 1867, and the father died in Kent county in 1870. Dr. Blush studied for his profession with eminent physicians, and has been a practitioner since 1859; has had an extensive and prosperous business. He was married in Canada in 1850, to Elizabeth Yager, born in Canada, and died in 1868. They had nine children, four of whom are living—Amos, Calvin, Margaret J. and David. He purchased 80 acres on sec. 20, in an unbroken and forest-covered country, and has cleared 20 acres himself. P. O., Kent City.

Uriah Chubb, retired farmer, was born in Columbia Co., N. Y., in 1806; is son of Ira and Mercy Chubb, natives of New York. He came to this county from Lenawee county in 1849, and settled at Lisbon, this tp., in 1855. He was married in New York in 1829 to Jane Johnson, born in Steuben county, in 1812, and died in 1829. Ten children were born to them, six of whom are living—Samuel, Henrietta, Sarah, Miles, Elward and Lorenzo. Mr. Chubb was married a second time in this county in 1853, to Abigail Shriner, born in New York in 1821, and

died in 1878, leaving four children—Mary, Daniel, Christina and Innis. Mr. Chubb married again in 1879, to Sarah J. Trask. He was Justice of the Peace 24 years in Tyrone tp., and four years in Ottawa county, and was the first Supervisor in Tyrone tp.; has been School Inspector and Highway Commissioner; also is a member of the Masonic order. Mr. Chubb resides on his farm of 114 acres on sec. 30.

Asa Clark was born in Steuben Co., N. Y., in 1820; is son of Harry and Sally Clark, natives of New York. His father is still living in this county, aged 86; his mother died in 1836 in her native State. Mr. Clark was bred a farmer, and settled in Cascade in 1848, moving to this tp. in 1855. He purchased 116 acres on sec. 36, unbroken wilderness, of which he has cleared 55 acres. He had sufficient means to pay for his land, and has wrought out the rest himself. He was for some time the only male citizen in this portion of the tp.; was married in Steuben Co., N. Y., in 1848, to Anna S. Niles, born in that county in 1829, and died in 1876. They had six children, four of whom are now living—Dwight, Belle L. (Mrs. A. Alby), Carrie L. and Victor E. The deceased are Aberette and Franky. Mr. Clark enlisted in the war of the Rebellion, but soon returned home on account of sickness. He was married in this county in July, 1879, to Hattie L. Bailey, born in New York in 1842.

George Hemsley, farmer, was born in West Kent, England, in 1841; is son of William and Sophia Hemsley; the former died in this county in 1872. Mr. Hemsley came to Michigan October, 1865, and settled in Casnovia, where he worked by the month for Edward Hayward in a saw-mill, continuing in the same employ nearly three years. He was married in New York in 1869, to Lucinda H. Aiken, born in Tompkins Co., N. Y., in 1844. They have one child—George E. Mrs. Hemsley's parents were John and Deborah Ann Aiken. Mr. Hemsley has served in the offices of Highway Commissioner and Town Treasurer three years each, and as Town Clerk two years; has been Supervisor three years, and also School Inspector. He belongs to the order of Masons, Lisbon Lodge, No. 229; owns 160 acres of land on sec. 31, held at \$50 per acre. He began without aid, and has succeeded by his own thrift and hard labor. P. O., Kent City.

George Herendeen, Notary Public, Collector and Constable, was born July 8, 1828, in Farmington, N. Y.; is son of Caleb and Nancy Herendeen, natives of New York. They came to this State in 1836 and settled in Wayne county. In 1848 they went to Salem, Washtenaw Co. Mr. Herendeen was brought up on a farm until 16, and subsequently pursued blacksmithing. He was married in Lyons, Oakland Co., Oct. 31, 1850, to Ann Jones, a native of Lyons, born in 1831. They have had seven children, five of whom are living—Henry H., Judson M., Scott, Frank and Maud L. Mr. Herendeen has held the position of Constable three years, and is serving his fourth term as Notary Public; in 1852 he went to Maple Rapids, Clinton Co., where he operated as a blacksmith 25 years; sold out in 1877 and formed a partnership with his son under the style of A. & H. Herendeen, and established their business at Kent city. Mr. Herenden has been a member of the Masonic order 12 years.

Benjamin Holben, proprietor of livery and feed stables, was born in Stark Co., Ohio, April 25, 1846; is son of Daniel and Catherine Holben, natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. Holben came to Kent county in 1866, and settled in Tyrone. He was reared on a farm until 15 years old, and at 19 enlisted in the 138th Indiana Infantry and served 90 days; re-enlisted in the 130th Ind. Reg. Vol. Inf., and served one year; participated in the battles of Franklin, Nashville and several skirmishes. He was married in this county, in 1868, to Louisa, daughter of Frederick and Lydia Bail, born in Wisconsin in 1850. They have four children—Lydia, Fred, Clarence and Edith. Mr. Holben is a member of the Odd Fellows' Lodge, No. 349. He located here in 1881, and is engaged in farming and operating a threshing machine. P. O., Kent City.

William L. Koon, farmer, was born in Steuben Co., N. Y., in 1836; is son of William and Mary Koon, natives of New York, the former of German, the latter of French and English descent. At 12 years old he went to work in a saw-mill, and at 20 engaged in farming. He came to Michigan May 3, 1856, and settled in Muskegon county, where he remained until March 19, 1860. He enlisted in 1864 in the First Reg. Light Artillery, Battery G, and served 11 months; was in the battle of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely. He was married June 12, 1858, to Ozellah Clute, born in Ohio in 1841. They have two children—Harley A. and Iva. Mr. Koon resides on sec. 19, where he purchased 70 acres of wild land, and has cleared and improved 60 acres. P. O., Casnovia.

L. B. Lull, merchant, was born June 4, 1827, in Windsor Co., Vt.; is son of Lyman and Harriet (Patrick) Lull, natives of Vermont. In 1844 they settled in Vergennes tp., where his father died in 1872, and his mother in 1851. Mr. Lull followed the profession of farmer until within 15 years. He became a member of a firm in Lowell known as the Edge Tool Company, and a year and a half after engaged in the sale of groceries in Lowell, continuing from 1871 to 1875. After a trip to Iowa he settled in Kent City, in 1876, and opened a store of general merchandise, consisting of dry goods, crockery, groceries, boots, shoes, etc. His stock amounts to about \$5,000, with annual sales aggregating \$25,000. He was married in this county to Lucina, daughter of Jacob and Fanny Francisco, born in New York, in 1827. Her parents were natives of New York, of French descent and among the earliest pioneers of Kent county, coming here in 1835. Mr. and Mrs. Lull have had three children—but one living—Francis C. His opportunities for education were limited by the schools of his native county, and he had no assistance but his own sense of urgency and energy. He owns a house in Grand Rapids, and his store and dwelling in Kent City. Three years ago he was appointed Postmaster; has served as Township Treasurer, and is present Treasurer.

Eugene Smith, farmer, was born in New York, in 1852; is son of Leander and Mary Smith, natives of the Empire State. They settled in Tyrone in 1854, where his father bought 160 acres of wild land: improved nearly 100 acres, and died in 1878, aged 55 years; the mother died in 1879, aged 54. They had two children, of whom Mr. Smith of this sketch is the eldest. He was bred a farmer, and still resides on the home place. He was married in this county, in 1869, to Mary, daughter of Henry and Sarah Barrett, born in New York in 1850. They have one child—Chester. P. O., Kent City.

George Snyder, farmer, was born in 1845, in Sandusky Co., Ohio; is son of Geo. and Susanah Snyder, the former a native of Germany, the latter from Pennsylvania. The father died when Mr. Snyder of this sketch was but three weeks old; the mother is yet living. He was married in Ionia Co., Jan. 1, 1867, to Mary J. Rubedew, born in Washtenaw county. They have two children—William G. and Adella. Mr. Snyder resides on sec. 32, where he owns 60 acres; has held the office of Highway Commissioner three years, and is present Supervisor, is a member of the Lisbon Lodge of Masons P. O., Kent City.

Milon L. Squier, merchant, Casnovia, was born near Oswego, N. Y., Nov. 6, 1835; is son of Lebbeus and Marsha Squier, natives of Tompkins Co., N. Y. They settled in Calhoun county in 1833, and afterward went to Hillsdale county, where his father died in 1881, aged 73, and his mother in 1845. Mr. Squier is the oldest of four children, and was bred a farmer. At the age of 25 he went to Kalamazoo and worked for a stage company two years, and, in partnership with a man named O. C. Willard, purchased the line between Grand Rapids and Croton, by way of Newaygo. They operated the route until 1862, and during the war was in the southern part of the State in a boot and shoe store. He removed from this county in 1852 and returned in 1856, built a store and embarked in the sale of general merchandise; in 1867 was appointed Postmaster. He has held the office of Supervisor one term; was married in Muskegon county, July 1, 1861, to Rachel E. Johnson, born in Lucas Co., O., in 1843. She is daughter of David M. and Chloe (Munson) Johnson. Mr. and Mrs. Squier have three children—Effie M., Kittie A., and Franklin L. In addition to his general stock Mr. Squier keeps a full line of agricultural implements.

James S. Tozer, attorney at law, was born in Pennsylvania, Aug. 12, 1844; is son of A. H. and Sarah E. Tozer, natives of New York, of English descent. Mr. Tozer was brought up a farmer's boy until 17, when he engaged in a store in Factoryville, N. Y., and two years after went to Troy, Pa., and two years later returned to Factoryville, and began business there in the sale of groceries and crockery. In six months he went to Pit Hole, Pa. In 1866 he went to Waverly, N. Y., and entered the law office of Judge A. G. Allen and read with him about a year. The next year he acted as cashier in a wholesale store, and re-entered the office of Judge Allen to complete his studies. He was admitted to the bar in November, 1868, and at once commenced practice. He was married in New York in 1870 to Jennette Carnochan, born in Pennsylvania in 1850, and died July 12, 1872. They had one child, which is not living. He came to Kent county in 1874, and the next year was married to Ann M. Albee, born in California in 1855. She is the daughter of Nelson F. and Ann M. Albee. He taught

school one winter. He has been Tp. Clerk and County Superintendent of Schools; has been in some official position ever since coming to this county.

H. H. Wylie, farmer, is a native of New York; son of Henry C. and Mary L. Wylie, natives of New York, of Scotch descent. In 1846 they settled in Sparta, and in 1859 they came to Tyrone, where the father died in 1877. Mr. Wylie has pursued farming most of his life, and is at present engaged in breeding cattle and sheep—short-horns and thoroughbreds. He owns a farm of 156 acres on sec. 28, worth \$60 an acre. Mr. Wylie was married in this county in 1862 to Susan M., daughter of Hon. William H. and Ursula Taylor, born in Eaton county in 1843. The same year of his marriage he made the purchase of his land, which was in a perfectly wild state, and has cleared 130 acres; had nothing to begin with and now owns a beautiful home. He enlisted in the civil war in 1864 in Battery A, 1st Mich. Light Artillery, and served 11 months; was mustered out at Jackson; has held the position of Supervisor three years. Mr. Wylie spends the autumn hunting seasons in the northern woods, where he has killed hundreds of deer. P. O., Kent City.



VERGENNES TOWNSHIP.

Vergennes is one of the eastern tier of towns, lying on the north side of the Grand river, its center being about 15 miles from Grand Rapids. It is bounded on the north by Grattan township, with Ionia county on the east, Lowell township on the south, and Ada township to the west. It is a land of oak openings, beautiful in its diversity of surface and soil, and one of the most prosperous of the townships of Kent. The surface in the eastern and southeastern portion is very rolling or broken. The timber is mostly of the character known as oak openings, with a few sections of heavy timber, a few tamarack swamps and a small quantity of pine. The soil is mostly heavy, and for general farming seems well adapted.

This town has but a few small lakes; and is watered by Flat river, which enters the town near its northeastern corner, and meandering back and forth crossing the line several times, pursues a very serpentine course the length of the township, and crosses the south line about one and a half miles from the southeast corner. This stream, with numerous small tributaries, drains nearly the entire town. Eagle creek, the largest stream in the town emptying into Flat river, rises in, or at least furnishes an outlet for Eagle or Nagle lake, which projects into the town a small distance on the north side. This stream is a valuable little mill stream.

The growth of this section of the county may be learned from the fact that in 1838 there were not over 19 families. In 1860 it held its greatest population at 1,344; a decade later this number fell to 1,342. Within the last 10 years a large number of people settled in other districts of the county, or in the Western States, so that now the actual population does not exceed 1,148.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Sylvester Hodges is accredited with being the first settler within this town, during the year 1836, although it is reported that he first settled in that year in Lowell township, planting the first apple-trees, and helping to build the first house in that village.

James S. Fox, Alex. Rogers, Emery Foster, John Brannagan, Wm. P. Perrin, Thompson I. Daniels and Lucas Robinson settled in the township in the fall of 1836, and the spring of 1837 Franklin Kenney, Micah Mudge, Silas S. Fallass, Newcomb Godfrey, J. Wesley Fallass, Elias Walker, Morgan Lyon, Amos Hodges, Chris. Misner, Alfred Van Deusen and Benj. Fairchild came early in the winter of 1837-'8. About February of that year Rodney

Robinson, John M. Fox, P. W. Fox, A. D. Smith, O. H. Jones, J. Wells and Geo. Brown came to settle.

The township was detached from Kent, and organized under a separate town government in 1838, when there were only 19 families in the township. For several years the farmers had to carry their grists to Ionia, to Grandville or to Kalamazoo to be ground. At this time the township was comparatively an unbroken wilderness. Grand Rapids could boast of but half a score of poorly furnished houses and only two stores, those of Louis Campau and Mr. Watson. The record of this township is similar to that of the others. Its settlers had all the hardships of pioneer life, but in due time these difficulties gave way under the pressing progress of civilization and commerce. The wilderness was soon converted into fine farms, and mills were erected on the several streams; school-houses were erected, villages incorporated and commerce encouraged.

Gideon A. Hendricks settled in Vergennes, on section 33, in 1843. He returned to New York State, where he resided until 1860, when he revisited Michigan, and settled on section 2, Vergennes, in 1866. He died in April, 1878.

Among the first purchasers of the township lands, as acquired by the United States in 1836, and placed in the market in 1839, were the following: Eliza Andrews, sec. 2, Aug. 19, 1839; John Lloyd, sec. 4, Aug. 8, 1839; Newcomb Godfrey, sec. 11, Aug. 8, 1839; Amos Wood, sec. 12, Aug. 8, 1839; Silas S. Fallass, sec. 13, Aug. 8, 1839; Benjamin W. Towe, sec. 15, Feb. 11, 1840; Ira Bassett, sec. 20, Aug. 8, 1839; Caleb D. Page, sec. 23, July 17, 1839; John J. Devendorf, sec. 26, Aug. 8, 1839; Calvin Kelsey, sec. 29, Aug. 8, 1839; Anthony Yerkes, sec. 32, Dec. 9, 1840; George Brown, sec. 34, Aug. 3, 1839. James Montague, Benj. Toles, Jared Wayles, and a few others made settlements.

In speaking of Vergennes in early times, it must be borne in mind that its center was Lowell; that its settlers were mainly there, or in that part of Vergennes which is contiguous. A few pushed up Flat river. The two towns Vergennes and Lowell lived lovingly together as one for 10 years, not following the example of many sister towns, of setting up independent as soon as they had a dozen voters. There was good reason why the two townships should keep together. They were, in substance, one settlement, which the township line about equally divided. This settlement, near the mouth of the Flat river, was *the* place; the scattered settlers around seemed to be its dependencies. They had lived together as a community; they did not choose to divide; and they did not until both towns were well supplied with inhabitants.

ORGANIC.

Vergennes was one of the towns earliest organized. By act of the Legislature in 1838, four townships, 5, 6, 7, 8, north, range 9 west, Bowne, Lowell, Vergennes and Grattan, were set off from

Kent, and made a town. The first settlement was in what is now Lowell, and the south part of the present town of Vergennes. Its early history is mainly that of Lowell. In 1840, Caledonia was organized; and township 5 north, range 9 west (Bowne), was detached from Vergennes, and temporarily united with Caledonia. In 1846, Grattan, township 8 north, 9 west, was made a town and detached from Vergennes; and in 1848, Lowell (township 6 north, range 9 west) was organized, leaving Vergennes (township 7 north, range 9 west) with the modest limits of a single township.

The first meeting was held at the house of Lewis Robinson, April 2, 1838, when the following Inspectors of Election were appointed: Rodney Robinson, John M. Fox, Thompson I. Daniels; and C. A. Lathrop and Matthew Patrick, Clerks.

The election by ballot resulted as follows: Rodney Robinson, Supervisor; Matthew Patrick, Clerk; Lewis Robinson, T. I. Daniels and J. M. Fox, Assessors; Porter Rolph, Collector; Everett Wilson, Lewis Robinson and George Brown, School Inspectors; Everett Wilson and Charles Newton, Directors of the Poor; Lucas Robinson, Henry Daines, Philip W. Fox, Commissioners of Highways; Rodney Robinson, Charles A. Lathrop, George Brown, Lucas Robinson, Justices of the Peace; Porter Rolph, A. D. Smith, O. H. Jones and J. S. Fox, Constables; Jacob Francisco, Sylvester Hodges, Fence Viewers.

The first general election was held at the house of Louis Robinson Nov. 5 and 6, 1838, when a vote of 44 was polled, with M. Patrick, Lucas Robinson, Rodney Robinson and Charles A. Lathrop, Inspectors of Election. The principal township officers from 1838 to the present time are named in the following list:

SUPERVISORS.

Rodney Robinson.....	1838	Morgan Lyon.....	1850
John M. Fox.....	1839	Lucas Robinson.....	1851-52
John J. Devendorf.....	1840	Orlando J. O'Dell.....	1853-55
Alan-on K. Shaw.....	1841	Philip W. Fox.....	1856
Thompson I. Daniels.....	1842-44	Thompson I. Daniels.....	1857-58
Arba Richards.....	1845	Silas A. Yerkes.....	1859-60
Henry M. Brown.....	1846-47	Alex. McLean.....	1861-62
John B. Shear.....	1848	J. W. Walker.....	1863-81
Thompson I. Daniels.....	1849		

CLERKS.

Matthew Patrick.....	1838	Henry M. Brown.....	1849-50
Philander Tracy.....	1839	John L. Covert.....	1851
George Brown.....	1840	Orlando J. O'Dell.....	1852
John J. Devendorf.....	1841	Jacob W. Walker... ..	1853-56
Eliab Walker.....	1842	Thomas J. Devendorf.....	1857-60
John J. Devendorf... ..	1843	Jacob W. Walker .. .	1861
Eliab Walker.....	1844	Alanson K. Shaw.....	1862-63
Alex. McLean.....	1845-46	John L. Covert.....	1864-80
Silas S. Fallass.....	1847	D. Millard Hendrick.....	1881
Alanson K. Shaw.....	1848		

TREASURERS.

Porter Rolph.....	1838	Abram Krum.....	1857
Everett Willson.....	1839	Anthony Yerkes.....	1858
Arba Richards.....	1840	John F. McCabe.....	1859
Morgan Lyon.....	1841	Franklin Kenny.....	1860-61
James Thompson.....	1842-44	Andrew Cole.....	1862
John M. Waters.....	1845-47	John Krum.....	1863-65
D. P. Denton.....	1848-49	John Denis.....	1866-67
John M. Waters.....	1849	James Casey.....	1868-72
Burt's Hoag.....	1850	Patrick Carey.....	1873-77
Elijah Godfrey.....	1851-52	John Carey.....	1878
James Byrne.....	1853-54	Philip W. Fox.....	1879-80
Elias D. Parker.....	1855-56	Lewis Alger.....	1881

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Silas S. Fallass, Justin S. Beach, Franklin Kenny, Anthony Yerkes, Silas S. Fallass, Morgan Lyon, Lucas Robinson, Franklin Kenny, John O. Goodsell, Ira Nash, Abram Shear.....	1838-1848	John Almon.....	1862
J. L. Covert, D. Dixon, Franklin Kenny.....	1849	Benj. A. Burt.....	1863
C. W. Beckwith, C. Meracle.....	1850	James L. B. Kerr.....	1864
Alex. McLean.....	1851	Denis Driscoll.....	1866
Hezekiah B. Smith.....	1852	Allen Moshier.....	1866
Jacob Goble.....	1853	Benj. E. Burt.....	1867
John M. Matthewson.....	1854	J. L. B. Kerr.....	1868
Alex. McLean.....	1855	D. Millard Hendrick.....	1869
Hezekiah B. Smith.....	1856	John L. Covert.....	1870
Walter White.....	1857	David M. Miller.....	1871
Benj. E. Burt.....	1858	James L. B. Kerr.....	1872
Andrew Cole.....	1859	Denis Driscoll.....	1873
Lucas Robinson.....	1860	John L. Covert.....	1874
Walter White.....	1861	D. M. Miller.....	1875
		J. L. B. Kerr.....	1876
		Denis Driscoll.....	1877
		John L. Covert.....	1878
		James N. Kerr.....	1879
		Daniel E. Pratt.....	1880
		Patrick Carey.....	1881

THE SCHOOLS.

The schools or houses where a primary education is afforded to the children of the township, number 13. The total expenditures for the year ending Sept. 5, 1881, were \$1,845.20, which, if equally paid by each of the 358 children of school age in the township, would show a charge per capita of \$5.16.

FALLASSBURG

was settled in 1838, and the nucleus of a village formed there while Lowell was still an Indian village. It contains a population of 110. Here exist Methodist Episcopal and Free Methodist societies without regular houses of worship. The last Methodist Episcopal pastor was Rev. Mr. Woodman, with Rev. Mr. Haines, the pastor of the Free Methodist Society. A flour-mill, with a good water-power on Flat river, is operated by Harry Champlin. There are three blacksmith shops, operated by Frank Miner, Levi Phillips and Allen Willett. The general store of the village is the property of S. S. Fallass. In 1840 the grist-mill was erected by J. W. Fallass, while the old Hecox saw-mill was put up the year previous.

ALTON.

The village of Alton was settled as early as 1832. The industries of the village comprise the water-power mill of Jones & Son, referred to previously. The population is about 76. The church of the Christian denomination is used every alternate Sunday by the Methodists. The Postmaster is Chester Church. In 1881 the village may be said to have attained its greatest prosperity. Among the trades and business men of the place are C. Campbell, R. Conden and Edmund Ring, blacksmiths; D. Millard Hendricks and Edmund Ring, carriage repair shops; George M. Bonar, E. C. Miller, shoemakers; E. N. Jones, flour-miller; W. K. Keech, store-keeper; W. H. Baker, cabinet-maker, painter and glazier; Mrs. Rhoda De Grau, dressmaker; Rev. E. Mudge, pastor of the Christian society; Otis White, dealer in machinery, and Rev. O. H. Johnson, visiting Methodist minister.

The grist-mill on section 10, near the Christian church, was built in 1865, by Mr. Porter. He operated this mill until 1868, when Sabin purchased his interest in the concern. Leonidas Scranton succeeded Mr. Sabin in the proprietorship. During his ownership it was rented to several parties until purchased by Kniffin & Dawson, who operated it until 1875, when Kniffin disposed of his interest to Stephen Tomlinson, who in turn sold his interest to Dr. Fowler, of Grand Rapids. Fowler & Dawson operated the mill until 1878, when they sold their interests to E. Jones, who, in partnership with his son, now operates the mill. The water fall is 14 feet.

The First Christian society of Vergennes was organized at an early date, in 1842, by G. A. Hendrick and Elder Godfrey. In 1868 the present church was built on the southwest corner of section 2. The organizers were the first pastors; since that time the ministers were: Elders Moshier, Whitfield, Mudge, Sherman, and the present pastor, Elisha Mudge. The congregation numbers about 100. The officers of the society are: Walter White, W. H. Brown, Smith G. Godfrey, L. K. Alger and Abel Ford.

The Methodist Episcopal Church society was founded in 1843 under Franklin Gage, with the following members: Anthony Yerkes and wife, Charles P. Collar, Smith Bailey and wife, Burtis Hoag, Anna Van Deusen, H. Soules and wife, Silas A. Yerkes, Mrs. Abram Shear and Ira Nash. From the period of organization to the time the church was built services were held in the school-house on section 24. Of the original members there are living: Anthony Yerkes and wife, Smith Bailey and wife, Mrs. A. Shear, Mrs. Soules and Ira Nash.

The new church on section 20 was completed in 1864, at a cost of \$3,000. The building committee comprised Charles Collar, A. R. Hoag and T. Crakes. The pastors succeeding Mr. Gage were: Revs. Messrs. Whitlock, Reed, Allen, Whittmore, Granger, Westlake, Bush, Pratt, Glass, Thomas, Bennett, Bignall, Mont and

Fuller. The society numbers 30 members. The officers are: Artemas Hoag, Sidney Hoag, Anthony Yerkes, Smith Bailey, Walter Hiler, with Charles Collar, Secretary, and Artemas Hoag, Treasurer. The class-leader is Sidney Hoag. The Sunday-school embraces 40 members, under Superintendent James Westbrook.

The Wesleyan Methodist society meets in the Christian church on alternate Sabbaths.

PERSONAL HISTORY.

The biographical history of this township is contained in the following pages:

Lewis Alger, a representative pioneer of Vergennes, was born in Holton Co. Ont., Sept. 15, 1822. He is a son of John Alger, an old Revolutionary patriot. Mr. Alger was reared on a farm and has always pursued that vocation. June —, 1846, he came to Vergennes and purchased $191\frac{3}{4}$ acres on sec. 27. Comparatively few settlements had yet been effected within the limits of Vergennes, which comprised all of Lowell tp. But two houses marked the site of the now prosperous village of Lowell. Mr. Alger has cleared and well improved a good portion of his farm. Dec. 25, 1844, Mr. Alger was married to Miss Lovenia Muma, a native of Holton Co., Ont., and a daughter of Christian and Anna Muma. This union was bountifully blest, seven children being added. Their names are as follows: Esther A. (wife of Geo. Williams), Louisa J. (wife of Geo. Carbin), Margaret (wife of Charles A. Pratt), Edmund M., and Fred. L. and Frank C. (twins). Mr. Alger is a member of the Masonic fraternity and in politics is Democratic.

Smith Bailey was born in Oswego Co., N. Y., in 1818. He is son of Smith and Eunice (King) Bailey, the former a native of Vermont, the latter of Massachusetts. He attended the common schools of his native State and was bred to the occupation of a farmer. His farm consists of 200 acres of land in an advanced state of improvement, 40 of which he "entered" in 1843. He first settled in Lodi tp, Washtenaw Co., where he worked by the month and laid the foundation of his ample fortune. He experienced all the vicissitudes of pioneer life, and commenced his first housekeeping under many privations. He was married in 1842 to Miriam Wait, born in New York, of English descent. They have six children—Carrie (Mrs. Hiram Mason, of Jackson county), Otis (married Amy Parker), Henrietta (Mrs. Weeks, of Lowell), Cynthia (Mrs. Dennis Hanmer, of Calhoun county), Martin Luther and L. G., living at home. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey are members of the M. E. Church; he has been Class-leader six years and Steward; was a Whig in early life, afterward a Republican, and is now with the Green-back party.

Charles W. Beckwith, farmer, was born in 1815 in New York. He is son of Seth and Eliza Beckwith, natives of Massachusetts, of English descent. He received a common-school education in Eaton, Madison Co., N. Y. His first wife was Emily Patrick. They had nine children, all of whom are living but one. Mrs. B. died in 1872, and Mr. Beckwith married a second time, in 1874, to Mrs. Emily (Lull), widow of Abraham Miller, born in Canada in 1835. They have two sons. Mr. B. came to Kent county in 1843, and settled in Fallassburg, where he lived 12 years. He was engaged in a grist-mill and in mercantile transactions while there, and transferred the latter business to Ionia county, where he was occupied as a merchant four years. He is a Democrat; has been Justice of the Peace and Postmaster.

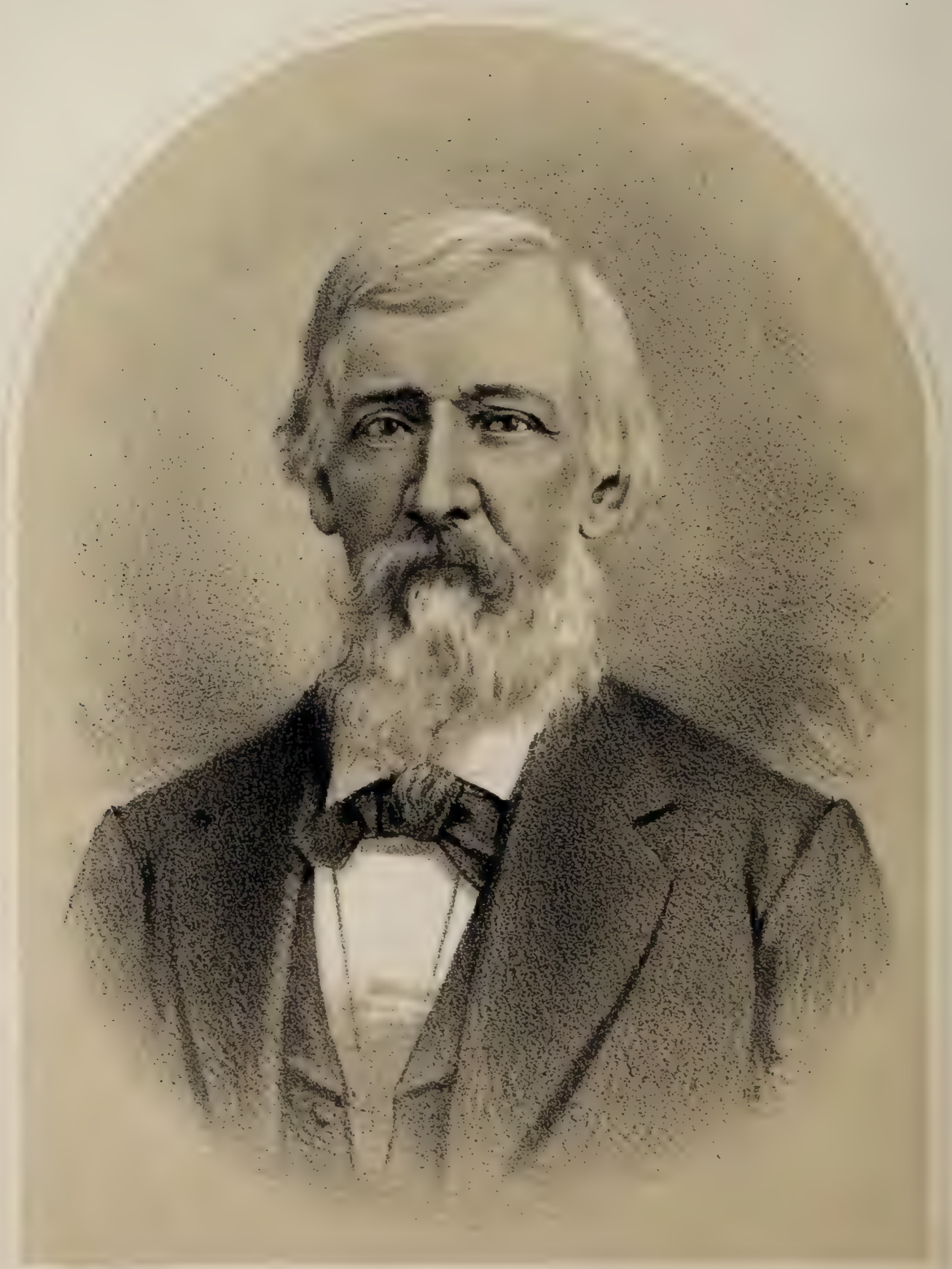
James Casey, farmer and stock breeder on sec. 15, was born in the Highlands of Scotland in 1830. His parents, William and Margaret (Hannah) Casey, spent their lives in their native country. He came to America in 1852, and first stopped at Grand Rapids, where he worked by the month for George Kendall seven years. By the practice of industrious, temperate and frugal habits, he acquired means to make a fair start in the world, and is the owner of 90 acres of good land. He was married in 1863 to Ann McGee, sister of Barney McGee, the largest landholder of Vergennes tp. She is a native of Ireland and a member of the Roman Catholic Church. They have an adopted daughter, Ellen Winegar Casey. Mr. Casey is a Democrat and has been Town Treasurer seven years.

Rev. Chester Church was born in Monroe Co., N. Y., Oct. 9, 1824. He is son of W. and Betsey (Close) Church, the former a native of Vermont, the latter of New York, of Irish descent. He attended the common schools of Canada and his occupation is that of a farmer. He owns 118 acres of land which he obtained of the United States Government. He came to this county in 1844, and entered his land and proceeded to keep "bachelor's hall," an enterprise which was terminated Oct. 30, 1847, by his marriage with Jane Hendrick, a teacher, of Vergennes. Mrs. Church organized the first Sunday-school in Vergennes in 1847, and the town has never been without that institution since. She was 1st Superintendent. Mr. and Mrs. Church have had seven children, six of whom are living—Mary J. married William R. Andrus, and died in 1874; Emma C. is the wife of Z. H. Covert; Jasper H. is a farmer; Ella J. is Mrs. Joseph Richmond; Chester is a farmer; Darius A. and Normas S. live at home. Mr. and Mrs. Church are Seventh-Day Adventists, and he is a regularly ordained minister of that body of people. He is a Republican and has been Postmaster at Alton 12 years.

G. W. Crosby was born in New York in 1837, and is son of Asaph and Julia (Scott) Crosby. He was brought up on a farm and received a common-school education. In 1859 he was married to May A., daughter of Jacob and Fannie (Holmes) Francisco. He enlisted in 1863 in the 1st Mich. Reg. Engineers and Mechanics, and was discharged in 1865 at the close of the war. Mr. Crosby has been very successful in his vocation of farmer; has a finely improved farm on sec. 32 and a substantial residence, built at a cost of more than \$2,000. The Grange Hall is built on his farm. Mr. Francisco (deceased) was a native of Vermont; Mrs. Francisco was born in Vermont; the former born Sept. 7, 1738, the latter in 1800. They were of Spanish, French and English extraction, and were among the earliest settlers in the State, coming to Lowell in 1836. They had seven children, all of whom grew to maturity, and six were married. Five are still living. Following is the record of Mrs. Crosby's brothers and sisters: Emeline, born Oct. 13, 1816; Ellen, April 15, 1818; John S., born in 1820, died in 1843; Henry D., June 22, 1822; Ursula, Dec. 22, 1824; Lucina, Feb. 19, 1826; Mary A., Feb. 22, 1833. Ursula is now Mrs. T. I. Daniels, of Vergennes. Mr. Daniels is a native of New Hampshire, born in 1812; was elected Treasurer of the county in 1858, and held the office eight successive terms. Mrs. Crosby's recollections of her early life in Michigan present a full picture of the pioneer's experiences. Her companions were young Indian girls, and she learned to speak their language as readily as her own. The first religious meeting she remembers was conducted in her father's house by a Methodist preacher, and the first school session she attended was in the same place. Susan Church (Mrs. Williams, of South Boston) was the teacher.

Philip W. Fox, farmer and stock-breeder, was born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., in 1812. His parents, Jacob P. and Sarah (Scott) Fox, were natives of New York, the latter of Scotch, the former of German descent. He early learned the trade of wool-carding and cloth-dressing, which he followed from the age of 18 to 22. He was among the earliest settlers of this tp., coming in 1838 when the forests were unbroken and Indians plentier than other kinds of neighbors. He has followed the occupation of a farmer since the age of 22. He was married in 1840 to Barbara Krum. Her parents were natives of New York, of German descent. They have five sons, stalwart, active men—William Henry, Jacob P., Richard, John M. and Benton D. Mr. Fox is a Democrat and has held the offices of Commissioner of Highways and Township Treasurer. His sons are operating with a threshing-machine.

Newcomb Godfrey was born in 1806, in the Empire State. He is son of Elisha and Hannah (Reynolds) Godfrey, the latter a native of New York, of Irish descent. Mr. Godfrey attended the common schools of Canada and New York, and has been all his life a farmer. He was married in 1830 to Rachel M. Holden, born in New York, of English ancestry. They have seven children, all married and residing in Michigan. They have lived in this tp. 42 years, and have witnessed many changes. In the early days when Mr. Godfrey was at work clearing his land, Mrs. Godfrey was busy with her spinning-wheel. He was a noted pioneer, and brought to his work the strength and determination necessary to his circumstances. He entered his land from Government, and labored early and late in its improvement. As a rail-splitter he earned a well-deserved celebrity, being able to cut and split 250 rails daily, between sun and sun. He had two sons in the Union service during the war of the Rebellion—James H. was in the Mich. Engineers



Carson Cook



Charrietta Cook

and Mechanics Reg., and Augustus was in Co. I, 26th Mich. Reg. Inf. He lost his life at the battle of the Wilderness.

John O. Goodsell was born Feb. 4, 1803, in Oneida Co., N. Y., nine miles west of Utica; is son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Warner) Goodsell, natives of Connecticut, of English descent, and pioneers of Oneida Co. Mr. Goodsell, senior, was a gunsmith by occupation; he had two sons in the war of 1812 and supplied the company to which they belonged, with guns. He was the father of 11 children, of whom Mr. Goodsell, of this sketch, is the ninth. He was a carriage-maker by trade, and brought the first spring carriage ever run in Grand Rapids, to that city. It was the work of his own hands. He worked at his trade ten years at a time when carriage-builders made the necessary irons on an anvil. He bought a farm of 190 acres in Vergennes on sec. 24. He was married in 1821 to Matilda Nash. They had three sons and three daughters—Rier N., of Grand Rapids, Harriet M. (Mrs. Girard, of Grand Rapids), Nancy A. (deceased), Joseph B. (dentist, Lowell), Jane A. (deceased), and David M., lumberman of Decatur, Adams Co., Ind. Mrs. Goodsell died in 1857. Mr. G. married again, and has two children by his second wife—Clark W. and Emeline M. He has also an adopted daughter, Lucy A., widow of James Miller. Mr. G. and his first wife were members of the Christian Church, of which he had been Deacon 15 years before he came to Vergennes. He has since been licensed to preach and has officiated 20 years in the ministry in Vergennes. He is English by descent; his grandfather, with two brothers, came to America about the time of the Revolution. He has been School Director a number of years, Justice of the Peace four years, County Commissioner one term. Mr. Goodsell is a pioneer of Vergennes; located on sec. 24, in 1844, where he bought 190 acres of land. Mr. Goodsell, at the age of 79, is still vigorous; time and his pioneer hardships have left few traces upon him; he is universally esteemed for his unwavering integrity and his steadfast devotion to the growth and general prosperity of the tp. in schools, churches, and all other matters tending to the advancement of society.

A. R. Hoag was born in New York in 1817. His parents, Burtis and Phebe (Raymour) Hoag were of English descent, the former born in Ulster Co., N. Y., the latter in Vermont. Mr. Hoag was educated in the subscription schools of New York and Michigan, his parents being pioneers in Ulster Co., N. Y., as well as Kent and Washtenaw Cos., Mich., in 1829. Mr. Hoag came to Kent county in May, 1841, and is familiar with the entire role of pioneer life, including wolves, Indians, etc. He has made farming the pursuit of his life and still lives where he settled, on a quarter section entered from Government, to which he has added by later purchases, until he owns 256 acres of first-class land. He was married in 1844 to Mary Ann McDowell (born in Scotland) of Wayne Co., N. Y., and daughter of Thomas McDowell and Margaret Williams. They have three children—Rosetta (Mrs. William H. Hall), Adella (Mrs. Orton Hill) and Artimus E. Mr. and Mrs. Hoag belong to the M. E. Church, of which Mr. Hoag has been Steward for many years. He is a Republican in politics and a leading member of the Grange. He was among the first in the movement to organize the Kent County Insurance Company, served four years as its first President, and has been a director ever since. He is one of the best known and most universally respected citizens in Vergennes. He is famous for his generous liberality; his house is always open to his friends, and the needy find in him a sympathetic and open-handed benefactor. Mr. Hoag's portrait appears on another page.

S. E. Hoag was born in Washtenaw Co., Mich., in 1836. He is a brother of the preceding, and came to Kent county in 1844, with his father's family. He began a poor man with only determined energy and perseverance, which have aided him to overcome most disheartening obstacles, and led to his present independence. He owns a fine farm of 160 acres, with 120 acres under cultivation. One of his hardest experiences was the sweeping away by fire of his home and much other valuable property in 1865, leaving him destitute. At this time the kind assistance of neighbors and friends will always occupy a green and grateful place in his memory. Deaths in his family occurring about the same time almost completely discouraged him, and only with great effort did he rouse himself to make a new start in the world. He was married in 1857 to Agnes Shepard who died in 1860, and he was a second time married, in 1860, to Almira Snow. She died in 1869, leaving two children. In 1873, Mr. Hoag was married to S. Libbie, daughter of Jacob Arnold, and of English ancestry. Mr. and Mrs. Hoag are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Hoag is a member of Lowell Lodge, No. 90, of the Masonic fraternity.

Sylvester Hodges was born in Jefferson Co., N. Y. His parents, Amos and Content (Lucas) Hodges, were natives of Vermont, of English descent. His education was acquired in the common schools and he has been all his life a farmer. He came to Kent county at an early period (1836) and "took up" 160 acres of land belonging to Uncle Sam. He received his title deeds from President Tyler, whose signature is attached to the papers. He was a member of the "Knock Down Society," organized in Vergennes in 1836 for the protection of the squatters from the land sharks. Mr. H. has among the relics of his pioneer experience a chair and table which he made in 1836. He was married in 1836 to Martha Gould, born in Tompkins Co., N. Y. They have seven children, all married but the youngest—Frank E.—who lives with his parents. Henrietta, the eldest, is the widow of Amos M. Smith, who lost his life in the civil war. Harriet is the wife of Amos S. White, of Lowell village. James L. and Chester D. are engaged in the livery business, the one at Grand Rapids, the other at Lowell. Oren S. is a farmer of Bowne; Fred L. is married to Belle Collar, of Vergennes, and has a son and daughter—twins. Mrs. Hodges learned the tailoress' trade in New York, and for many years was the only one of the calling nearer than Grand Rapids, and her services were in constant demand among all classes. She made clothes for the Indians. In the earliest days she spun, wove and made the family clothing. She spun the first flax on the Flat river. The lint was brought by the Robinson family in 1836. Mr. and Mrs. Hodges are members of the Baptist Church.

Myron J. King, farmer, was born in Scipio, Cayuga Co., N. Y., in 1814. He is son of David and Catharine (Booth) King. He was educated in the common schools of his native State, and has been all his life an enthusiastic farmer. His father was a carpenter, and designed that his oldest son should follow the same calling; but it was useless to attempt to change the bent of his inclinations, and his father gave him his time from the age of 14. He engaged by the month on the farm of Allen Frost, of West Brighton, Monroe Co., N. Y., near Rochester, where he remained six years without losing a day's time. In 1840 he came to Michigan, and the next year located in Ionia county. In 1863 he moved to Kent county, and settled on sec. 34, where he owns a fine farm under advanced improvement. He was married in 1843 to Lucinda Garter, born in New York, of English parentage. They have three children—Marion J., David H. and Emma (Mrs. William Parker). The son, D. H., is married, and has two children. Mr. King is a Democrat in political principles, and served two terms as Supervisor in Ionia county.

Abraham Krum was born in New York, Sept. 3, 1809. His parents were John and Sarah (Morris) Krum, natives of New York, of German descent. He was educated in the common schools of New York, and early in life learned the trade of wool-carding and cloth-dressing. Since 1837 he has devoted his attention to farming, in which he has been successful in a fair degree. He came to this county in 1837, and the following year settled where he now resides. He had \$16 at that time, and now owns 120 acres of land in a good state of improvement. He has acquired his present independent condition by hard labor and undivided attention to business. He is a Republican in political sentiment and votes with his conscience rather than party. He has been twice married. His first wife was Theresa Holmes, born in New York. She died in 1871, leaving three children—Helen Mar, George W. and Edwin B. Mr. Krum was married in 1872 to Mrs. Mary (Swartout) Snedeker. She had two children—Mary E. and Hattie. Mrs. Krum is a member of the M. E. Church, and has been since the age of 17. Mr. Krum is a Baptist.

Don M. Krum was born in 1855 in this tp. He is son of John and Mary (Fox) Krum, the latter a native of New York, of Scotch descent, the former of German parentage; he died in 1866 leaving an estate of 160 acres. Mr. Krum acquired his education at the common schools of Vergennes, and is a farmer by occupation, owning 80 acres of land on sec. 30. He is a Democrat.

William Krum, farmer and stock breeder, was born in Ulster Co., N. Y., in 1832. His parents, John C. and Margaret (Mowers) Krum, were natives of New York of German descent. His father came to Kent county in 1840 and entered Government land, and since that period Mr. Krum has been in this county; he went to school and fitted for the pursuit of his life, that of farming in which he has met with success, the usual reward of industry and economy. He was married in 1855 to Mary H. White, a native of New York, and of English descent.

They have two children—Almina (Mrs. Henry McCall, of Ionia county), and Azada (wife of Arthur Morgan, of the village of Lowell).

Eugene Lee, farmer, was born in Vergennes in 1859. His parents, Solomon and Harriet (Swartout) Lee, were early settlers of Kent county; the former was of English descent and the latter of German. Unlike most of the pioneers they built a frame house which is still used as a tool-house. His father died in 1881 and his mother manages the house still. There are five children—J. S., Levette J., C. C., Charles S. and Eugene. All are married but the latter. He went to school in Vergennes and is following the occupation of a farmer, owning a half interest with his brother in 305 acres of land.

J. S. Lee, farmer, brother of the preceding, was born in 1850 in this tp. He with his brother owns 305 acres of land on sec. 34, a most desirable location and farm in splendid condition. He obtained his education in the common schools of his native tp. and at the graded school in Lowell. He has followed farming all his life with unusual success. He was married in 1872 to Augusta, daughter of Leman Capel, of Ada. They have three children—Cora May, George Elmer and Bertha. Mr. Lee is an adherent of the Democratic party.

Alexander McLean was born in the State of New York in 1816; was on his father's farm at Caledonia, Livingston Co., that State, until he was 24 years of age. His first venture for himself was teaching school, which he commenced at 20 years of age. After he was 21 he worked on the farm summers at \$12 a month and taught school winters for \$14 to \$18 a month. With a little means thus accumulated, and a small sum given by his father, he came to this county in 1838 and bought between 200 and 300 acres of land in Bowne tp., on secs. 8 and 9. The same fall he returned home and remained home until 1841, when he again came to this county and entered 160 acres in Vergennes tp., where he now lives. After a year or so he sold his land in Bowne tp. and used the proceeds to improve his home place, which was then an oak opening, utterly wild. For the next three years he devoted all his energies to the clearing and improvement of this place. In 1844 he built his first house, which was of logs, 18x24, and located but a few feet from his present residence.

In 1846 he married Jane Spencer, a native of Scotland, since which time they have had four children—Henry C., a farmer in Marshall Co., Iowa; Helen, now Mrs. J. S. Dougall, of Lowell; Jennie and Leander.

In breaking his land Mr. McLean used four to six yoke of cattle, sowed the land to wheat, raised 15 to 20 bushels to the acre, hauled the crop to market at Grand Rapids by ox-team and obtained 50 cents per bushel for his grain, many times being obliged to receive his pay in "trade." For recreation in the fall of the year, with rifle in hand he would hunt deer, turkey, etc., which were then abundant. He devoted the winter time to cutting and clearing. Mr. McLean has passed through all the experiences of pioneer life, elsewhere described in this work, has been industrious and liberal, assisting financially and otherwise in all the public enterprises of his community. He was Tp. Clerk three or four years in the early period of settlement here; has been Justice of the Peace about eight years and Supervisor for a time. He was a Whig formerly and is now a Republican. The improvements on his place are all his own planning. His residence cost \$2,000, his barn \$1,000, etc. Mrs. McLean is a member of the Congregational Church.

As a representative and highly respected citizen of Vergennes tp. we present Mr. McLean's portrait in this volume.

David M. Miller (deceased) was born in Fulton Co., N. Y., in 1813. He was son of Eleazer and Elizabeth (Hedley) Miller, natives of New Jersey, the former of Dutch the latter of English parentage. He was educated at the common schools of his native State and reared to the calling of a farmer. In 1853 he settled in Grattan, Kent Co., and afterward in Vergennes, where he owned a farm of 80 acres on sec. 29. He was thrifty, industrious and successful in his vocation. He was married in 1834 to Mardla Elizabeth Olmstead. They had but one child—Sabrina E., wife of Bradley N. Lobdell. They reside in the State of New York and have two children. Mr. Miller was a Democrat in political faith and was Justice of the Peace several terms. He lived an unselfish, upright life and commanded the esteem of all who knew him. He died in 1879. Mrs. Miller has continued to manage the farm and carry on the business of her husband with wisdom and forethought. She has the companionship of her adopted daughter, Mary L. Miller, who has known no other home since her sixth year. She is en-

gaged in teaching. Mrs. Miller's granddaughter, Emma M. Lobdell, also is a member of her family; she was the daughter of Bradley N. Lobdell.

Christopher Misner was born in Canada in 1806. His parents were both of Dutch descent. His father, John B. Misner, was a native of New Jersey, and his mother was born in New Jersey. He was educated in the subscription schools in Canada, and has followed the vocation of farmer, in which he has been moderately successful. He was married in 1827 to Sarah Perrin, born in Canada in 1809. They have six children, all married. They are still living on the farm which they took from the Government in 1837. It is situated on the southeast half of the northwest quarter of sec. 33, where he has lived 43 years, and contains 80 acres. The Indians were very numerous at the time he fixed his residence, but they were friendly and valuable assistants to the pioneer.

William H. Parker was born in New York in 1819. He is son of George and Amy (Hicks) Parker, natives of New York, of English descent. His father died in 1848, and his mother is still living. She was born in 1801. Mr. Parker has a common-school education and has been all his life a farmer. He was married in 1839 to Maria McWilliams. They had nine children, and the mother died in 1870. Mr. Parker was married in 1871 to Mrs. Warwick, *nee* Anna A. Barker, daughter of Samuel Barker, a native of New Hampshire, and a fine sample of the athletic, stalwart sons of New England. He weighed upward of 225 pounds and was seven feet in height. He came to Michigan in 1837, and died in Grand Rapids in 1839. Mrs. Parker has one child living—Mrs. G. D. Warwick. Mr. Parker owns 80 acres on sec. 31. His farm includes the original 40 acres on which he settled when he "took up" his land from Government.

Joseph C. Post, farmer on sec. 35, was born in Middlesex Co., N. Y., in 1820. His parents, Aden and Abigail Post, were natives of Connecticut, of English descent. He received a common-school education and was occupied 12 years of his early life as a ship carpenter. He was married in 1843 to Julia Manwaring, a native of Connecticut, of English descent. They have two children—Emma Elizabeth, wife of Robert W. Graham, of Lowell; and Leander Joseph. Mr. Post came to Kent county in 1858, and settled in Lowell tp. on a farm which he brought to a high degree of cultivation, second to none in the tp., and excelled by few in the county. He has had a successful career, and owns a half interest in one of the best business blocks in Lowell village. He has retired from active business life to a small farm of 35 acres in Vergennes. He has led a life of energy and usefulness, and in his declining life is honored and respected by all.

James C. Richmond, farmer and stock breeder of Vergennes, was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., in 1821. He is son of James and Lois (Day) Richmond, the former of French descent, and a native of Massachusetts; the latter born in New York, of English parentage. His parents went from New York to Ontario, Can., when he was a small boy, and remained there until he was 23 years old. He has been engaged chiefly in farming all his life. In 1844 he came to Eaton county, where he remained one year. He then proceeded to Ionia, and five years later came to Kent county. When he came to Michigan, in 1844, he had \$5, part of which he invested in an ax, and went to work. He now owns 250 acres of land, most of which is in a state of advanced improvement. He was married the same year to Susan Lucas, born in Canada, of English descent. They had nine children, four of whom are married. Mrs. Richmond died May 5, 1864. Mr. R. was again married, May 5, 1865, to Eunice Sage, then Mrs. Vandecar, whose first husband lost his life in the civil war. They have four children.

Lucas J. Robinson, sec. 35, is son of Rodney and Mary (Shaw) Robinson; the former was of English descent, and a native of New York; the latter was of Dutch parentage. His father was a brother of Rix Robinson, and settled in Vergennes in 1837, taking up land from the Government. In his boyhood, Mr. Robertson had the Indians for his playmates, and went to school in the log school-house of that period. He was married in 1859 to Henrietta, daughter of Eliab Walker (see sketch of J. W. Walker), born in Vergennes. They have three daughters—Mary Ellen, Julietta and Eunice C. Mr. Robinson is a Democrat.

Seth T. Robinson was born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., in 1829. He is son of Lucas and Delilah (Shaw) Robinson, both natives of New York, the former of Scotch parentage, the latter of English descent. His maternal grandfather was a soldier of 1812. His father, on coming to Michigan, lived several years in Oceana county, and in 1837 "took up" Government land on sec. 35, where Mr. Robinson, of this

sketch, resides. The early life of the latter was spent in the wilds of Michigan among its Indians and wild animals. He knew and spoke the Indian tongue with all the facility of an aboriginal, and was in the employ of Government eight years as interpreter. He was married in 1851, to Sarah J. Burroughs, born in New York. She died in 1852, leaving one child. Mr. Robinson was again married in 1875, to Mrs. Hannah (Leslie) Avery. She was married to Mr. Avery, in 1849, and his death occurred in 1872. Mr. R. is a Democrat; has been Justice of the Peace and Supervisor of Elbridge, Oceana Co. The family of Robinsons have been a noted one in Kent county. They were stalwart, muscular men, and as famous for their kind hearts as for strength, and many incidents of their lives are still remembered among the remaining members of the family.

Alexander Rogers, one of the old and respected pioneers of Vergennes, was born in Lewis Co., N. Y., Aug. 4, 1809. His parents, Robert and Sarah Rogers, were natives of Connecticut. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and *his* father was a Revolutionary soldier, and held the rank of Captain under Gen. George Washington. Mr. Rogers was reared on a farm until 19, when he learned the mason's trade, which he followed five years, and the remainder of his life was spent upon a farm. In 1835 he came to Redford, Wayne Co., Mich., and entered 160 acres of land in Livingston county. In 1838 he came to Lowell and took up 110 acres and lived on it two years, then he entered 137 acres, which he improved and occupied 27 years. In 1867 he moved and located on his present farm on sec. 27, where he owns 83 acres. Mr. R. was married in January, 1831, to Abigail Little, by whom he had three children; of these, one, Thomas A., is living. Mrs. Rogers died in April, 1836, and Mr. R. was again married Dec. 17, 1837, to Ann, daughter of Noah and Lydia Peck, born in Wolcott, N. Y., Jan. 19, 1816. This marriage was blessed with nine children; of these, four are living, viz.: Ann E., wife of Gabriel Onan; Frederick L., married to Caroline Miller, and Sarah A., wife of James Wright, who was a soldier in Co. B, 21st Mich. Infantry. He enlisted in 1862, and served in Gen. Sherman's command till the last gun was fired and the "stars and stripes" waved triumphantly over the battle fields of the South.

R. Vanderbrook was born in Belgium in 1819. He is son of Peter and Mary (Tracy) Vanderbrook, and was bred a farmer in his native country. He came to America in 1844, and after a brief stay at Detroit and other places, he came to Vergennes and settled on sec. 1, where he has lived 30 years, and owns 500 acres of land with good buildings. He has had much more than ordinary men to contend with, being a native of a foreign country, and entirely without knowledge of our language and customs. He was married in 1845 to Sophia Smith, of Detroit, a native of Belgium. They have had 11 children, nine of whom are living and three married. Mrs. V. died in 1870. She and her husband were members of the Roman Catholic Church. The home of Mr. V. in Belgium was within 36 miles of Waterloo, the famous battle-ground where Bonaparte had his downfall. Two of his uncles were in the French army.

Rev. E. Van Deusen, sec. 28, was born in Upper Canada Nov. 7, 1833. He is son of Alfred and Eliza (Hess) Van Deusen, natives of New York, of German descent; the former is still living. Mr. Van Deusen was educated in the common schools of this county, and finished studying at the College of the Seventh-Day Adventists at Battle Creek. He was reared on a farm and continued in that occupation until he commenced his work as a minister. His duties are mostly those of a missionary. He was married in 1862 to Mary Noyes; they have one child—Dora, engaged in teaching. Mr. Van Deusen is a Republican in politics, and has been Constable two terms and School Director one term.

W. A. Waldron was born in Pennsylvania, in 1848, and is son of William and Anna (Hilgert) Waldron, both natives of Pennsylvania of Holland descent. Mr. Waldron was educated at the State Normal School at Millersville, Pa., and, while completing his course of study, was engaged in teaching, a profession he followed four years in his native State, and for some time in Michigan, whither he came in 1875. He was married in 1877 to Alice, daughter of David Hubbs. Mr. Waldron is an enthusiastic supporter of the principles of the Democratic party and in 1879 was elected Superintendent of Public Schools; has been twice re-elected. He is located on sec. 31.

J. W. Walker was born in Canada in 1827. His father, Eliab Walker, was born in New York in 1797, is still living and active as a boy; resides on the farm he took from the Government, and near the place where he built his first log cabin,

which differed little from other structures of the kind at that period. It had at first no floor, but one of elm bark was soon placed in position. His wife, Mary Elizabeth (Perrin) Walker, died in 1863 in this tp. Four of their five children are living, all married. J. W. Walker lives on the homestead. He is a successful farmer, and owns 160 acres of land, and has been in Kent county since 1838. He was married in 1854 to Cynthia Hoag. They have four children—Ida L. (Mrs. L. S. McPherson, of Vergennes), Phebe A. (Mrs. D. C. Collar, of Vergennes); Mary J. and Emma B. Mr. Walker is a successful farmer and prominent man; has held the office of Supervisor 19 successive years. His house is the largest in the tp.—28 by 84 feet, with a small L.

Walter White was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., May 29, 1807. He is son of Benjamin and Abigail (Church) White, both of English parentage, the former born in 1775 in Massachusetts. Mr. White acquired a good academic education in New York, and from choice has pursued farming as a vocation. He was married in 1829 to Sarah F. Wrigley, of Canada, born in England in 1812. They came to Michigan in 1846, and now own 92 acres of land on sec. 10 in Vergennes. Mr. White received from his father a yoke of oxen, which was all the assistance he had when setting out in life. Of six children born to Mr. and Mrs. White, three are living. Otis, the eldest, lives in Vergennes, and since 1872 has been engaged in the sale of agricultural implements. Isaac W., deceased, left four children. Rhoda Ann is the wife of Capt. W. Keeney. Abby is the Widow Lamberton. G. W. enlisted in the late war in 1862 in the 25th Reg. Mich. Inf., and was killed in battle. Walter, now a prominent farmer, was a soldier in the Michigan Engineers' and Mechanics' Reg. 15 months. Mr. and Mrs. White are connected with the Christian Church, of which he has been Deacon 33 years. He is a Republican and has been Justice of the Peace two terms. He was appointed Postmaster at Alton in 1848, and held the office until Andrew Johnson swung round the circle and swung him out.

Willard S. Winegar was born in Lowell in 1856, and is the son of Ashbel and Ellen (Slaght) Winegar. His father was a native of New York and his mother of Canada. They had three children—Willard S., Carrie A. and Ellen. The mother died and the father was married a second time, to Mrs. Mary (Roberts) Robinson, by whom he had five children—Charles, Henry, Eddy, Eva and Alice. Mr. and Mrs. Winegar are both dead. They were members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Winegar, of this sketch, had all the advantages of the Union schools of Lowell, which he improved to good purpose, passing through all the more common branches of study, and during his last term in school giving his attention to German, Algebra, U. S. History, Orthography and Penmanship. He is farming on the homestead of 140 acres; was married in 1879 to Dora, daughter of Lester Hildrith, a pioneer of Kent county, of English descent. They have one child—Dora.



WALKER TOWNSHIP.

Among the various divisions of the county, there is not one which presents a truer idea of progress than Walker. Its population of 1,876 persons may be said to be exceptionally prosperous at the present time, while the ever-growing city on its borders promises a continuance, if not an actual advance, of this condition.

EARLY SETTLERS OF WALKER.

The first settler of Walker was Samuel White, who, with his family, settled on sec. 23, in 1836. He erected the first log house within the township, built the first frame barn, and erected the second saw-mill on Indian creek, on the north side of section 15. The earliest inhabitants of what was organized as Walker township in 1838, were among the early settlers of the city of Grand Rapids, and for the first few years had one voting precinct, one common township, with its headquarters in the village, Division street being the eastern boundary of what was afterward known as Walker township. Of those settling outside the city limits were Samuel White and a numerous family, in the year 1836. In the same year came Jesse Smith and family, John J. Nardin and family and Robert Hilton and Zelotes Bemis. Among the other early settlers were John Hogadone, Joseph Denton, Wm. W. Anderson, John Harrington, Henry Helmka, Harvey Monroe, Patrick and Stephen O'Brien, James Murray, Lovell Moore, Isaac Turner, Harry Eaton, Josiah Burton, and several others.

In the fall of 1836, Jesse Smith, settled on Bridge street, about two miles west of the river. He had a large family of sons and daughters, some of whom were married, and who settled in different parts of the township. One of the elder sons, Benjamin, commenced at an early day on the south side of section 10, where he built a small grist-mill and machine shop on Indian creek.

During the same year a Frenchman named John J. Nardin, who had served in the French army under Napoleon I., came from Detroit with a large family and settled in the southern part of the township, west of the location of the Eagle Plaster Mills.

The following named persons settled in the township soon after those just mentioned: Henry Helmka, Wm. W. Anderson, Joseph Denton, John Hogadone, and Harvey Monroe, from Canada; John Harrington, of Vermont; and Patrick O'Brien, Stephen O'Brien and James Murray, from Ireland. The family of Edisons also came at an early day, and settled on what is now Bridge street.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Walker township has undergone the same changes to which other parts of the State were subjected during the great drainage period. Deep ravines were cut, forming island hillocks, and those in turn were filled up, while new channels were brought into existence. For this reason the soil of Walker is strangely diversified. On the east and south, along Grand river, is a tract of low land, from 80 rods to a mile in width, extending from the northeast to the southwest corner of the township, which is underlaid with a stratum of limestone, lying from two to 10 feet below the surface. Above this is a gravelly loam, which in some parts is filled and covered with large boulders. Back of this is a series of hills and sandy bluffs, rising to a height of 50 or 60 feet. The sandy belt also extends diagonally across the township from northeast to northwest, and varies in width from one-half to two miles. The original timber of the former was elm, black oak, soft maple, hemlock, cedar, etc., and of the latter, pine and oak. We next come to what is commonly called timber land; the timber being chiefly beech and sugar maple, with considerable valuable oak interspersed through some portions. This timbered land extends throughout the remainder of Walker, and northwest into the adjoining townships of Ottawa county. The soil of the northwestern portion is chiefly clay, with some small parcels of rich, black, sandy loam. The face of the country is gently undulating, with but few hills and swamps.

Walker is as thickly settled as any township which contains no village. The southeasterly part is mostly divided into small lots, containing from five to 40 acres, which are usually devoted to market gardening and fruit-growing. The westerly and northwesterly part is devoted principally to farming purposes. Peaches, apples and other kinds of fruit are raised in abundance on the sandy belt, and on most parts of the clay land. The low lands along the river produce good crops of grass and grain.

The greatest elevation in the township is the high rolling swell of land extending from section 32, in the southwest, passing through the central part, broken by Brandy creek near the Dunnett Homestead, continuing northward on the west of Indian creek, and afterward crossing the line into Alpine. On the highest part of this ridge, near the center of section nine, is a lake covering about four acres, situated in the middle of a swamp of about 20 acres. This lake is about 100 feet above the level of Grand river, and has no visible outlet. Poles run down 60 feet without striking solid bottom.

Of the streams in Walker, Indian creek, formerly known as Indian Mill creek, is the most important. It derives its name from a mill which was erected near its mouth by the Indians in 1834. The site of this mill was near the present junction of the Detroit & Milwaukee with the Grand Rapids & Indiana railroad, on section 13. The source of the stream is in Alpine. It enters Walker from the north, near the present location of the Indian Creek postoffice, and passes through sections 10, 15, 14, and 13, and unites with Grand

river near the D. & M. railroad bridge. There was once considerable pine along its banks, and during the first 10 years of the early settlement of the township, five saw-mills were erected. In the year 1850, three of them remained. In 1870 only one remained.

Brandy creek, which is a branch of Indian creek, rises on section 16, and flowing northeasterly, enters the latter on the south side of section 10.

Black Skin creek, so called after an Indian chief of that name, rises in the southern part of the original township, and, flowing south alongside the planting ground before mentioned, enters Grand river on the south side of section 5.

Sand creek flows through the northwesterly part of the township, and passes out into Ottawa county on the west. These and many smaller streams are found in the township.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS.

In the year 1845 Joseph Bullen erected a saw-mill on the eastern part of section four. It ran by an overshot water-wheel, the water being conveyed from the pond on Indian creek, near the residence of Solomon Wright, in Alpine, a distance of nearly 90 rods. The mill possessed the facilities for sawing 1,000,000 feet of lumber per year. The mill also contained one run of millstones for grinding "feed," etc.

The plaster-mills and quarries on section 34, two and one-half miles below Bridge street, in the side of the bluff near the river, are on the east part of section 34. Plaster was first discovered here by R. E. Butterworth, of Grand Rapids, who then owned the land. He opened the first quarry in the year 1852, which was operated under the superintendence of Bernard Courtney. This is the mine now known as "Plaster Cave," or "Hovey's Cave."

The Harrison wagon factory, noticed in the city history, is the most important industrial concern in the township.

LAND-PURCHASERS.

Among the number of those who patented the lands of Walker, the following names appear:

Savoy R. Beals, sec. 1, May 29, 1835.
 Samuel Weeden, sec. 12, Aug. 1, 1839.
 G. P. Hogadone, sec. 15, Aug. 13, 1839.
 Joseph Denton, sec. 21, Aug. 13, 1839.
 L. Campau, jr., sec. 25, Sept. 19, 1831.
 E. P. Hastings, sec. 25, Sept. 25, 1832.
 H. Z. Ellsworth, sec. 25, Sept. 25, 1832.
 A. Hilton, sec. 28, Aug. 2, 1839.
 Thales Dean, sec. 28, Aug. 13, 1839.
 James Murray, sec. 29, Sept. 28, 1839.
 C. R. Hurlburt, sec. 34, June 28, 1834.
 Elijah Grant, sec. 36, Aug. 1, 1833.
 Wm. Mormon, sec. 1, Aug. 13, 1839.

Wm. A. Richmond, sec. 1, Aug. 13, 1839.
 Tobias Parmelee, sec. 1, Aug. 13, 1839.
 Charles Knapp, sec. 1, Aug. 13, 1839.
 Joseph Omlor, sec. 2, July 31, 1839.
 Solomon Wright, sec. 2, Aug. 14, 1839.
 W. Hunt, sec. 2, Aug. 14, 1839.
 John Dohm, sec. 3, July 30, 1839.
 Peter Huwer, sec. 3, July 31, 1839.
 John Dowhie, sec. 3, Aug. 13, 1839.
 J. E. Buckley, sec. 4, July 15, 1839.
 James Blood, sec. 4, Aug. 13, 1839.
 Francis Blood, sec. 4, Aug. 13, 1839.

H. S. Walbridge, sec. 4, Aug. 13, 1839.	John Fish, sec. 21, Aug. 13, 1839.
John Loson, sec. 4, Aug. 14, 1839.	D. C. Stocking, sec. 21, Aug. 13, 1839.
Erastus Clark, sec. 5, Aug. 14, 1839.	C. J. Walker, sec. 21, Aug. 15, 1839.
Minerva Tryon, sec. 6, Aug. 15, 1839.	Abraham Welles, sec. 21, Oct. 17, 1839.
David Smith, sec. 9, Aug. 13, 1839.	Jesse Smith, sec. 22, July 12, 1839.
Isaac Smith, sec. 9, Aug. 13, 1839.	Lemuel Smith, sec. 22, July 12, 1839.
John J. Ellis, sec. 9, Aug. 13, 1839.	Jacob Schneider, sec. 22, Aug. 2, 1839.
John McIntosh, sec. 9, Aug. 20, 1839.	Wm. Anderson, sec. 22, Aug. 13, 1839.
Benj. Smith, sec. 10, Aug. 13, 1839.	Lucius Lyon, sec. 24, Sept. 25, 1832.
Loton Simmons, sec. 10, Aug. 13, 1839.	Richard Godfroy, sec. 25, Aug. 3, 1839.
Samuel White, sec. 10, Aug. 13, 1839.	Asa Pratt, sec. 27, July 30, 1839.
Moses Edison, sec. 10, Aug. 20, 1839.	Geo. M. Miles, sec. 27, Aug. 19, 1839.
W. F. Mills sec. 11, Aug. 19, 1839.	A. Powers, sec. 27, Oct. 7, 1839.
Joseph Wait, sec. 11, Nov. 8, 1839.	A. B. Russell, sec. 28, Aug. 13, 1839.
D. W. Coit, sec. 12, Sept. 13, 1839.	T. H. Cassell, sec. 31, Aug. 13, 1839.
S. H. Yates, sec. 12, Aug. 13, 1839.	Tho. Mc Mahan, sec. 32, July 31, 1839.
Milo White, sec. 15, Aug. 13, 1839.	D. T. Norton, sec. 34, Aug. 13, 1839.
R. Bagley, sec. 15, Aug. 13, 1839.	John Dodge, sec. 35, Jan. 22, 1835.
Jacob Rhodes, sec. 15, Aug. 13, 1839.	Josiah Burton, sec. 36, Aug. 1, 1833.
D. Freeman, sec. 36, July 14, 1834.	N. E. King, sec. 36, June 20, 1834.
Geo. Weaver, sec. 21, Aug. 13, 1839.	Lewis Freeman, sec. 36, July 14, 183

ORGANIC.

The first town meeting resulted in the selection of the following as first officers of Walker township, April, 1838: Supervisor, Lovell Moore; Clerk, Isaac Turner; Treasurer, Harry Eaton; Justices, Rober Hilton, Isaac Turner, Ira Jones and Josiah Burton. Walker, as first organized, included Alpine, which, however, contained but few families for several years, but became an independent township in 1847.

The meeting was held at the Baptist Mission school-house, and each annual meeting was held there until the erection of the first district log school-house, on the north side of section 22, in 1842. In 1845 the place of meeting was changed to Simond's school-house, and subsequently to Walker Center, where the annual meeting was held until the erection of the present Town Hall, on the north side of section 22, in 1867.

In the following list the names of the principal township officers, from the date of organization down to the present time, are given:

SUPERVISORS.

Lovell Moore.....1838-39	Charles E. Leonard.....1861-62
Ebenezer Davis.....1840-42	Jeffrey C Champlin.....1863
Isaac Turner.....1843-44	Henry C. Hogadone.....1864-65
James Davis.....1845-46	Horace McNitt.....1866
John Potter.....1847	Jeffrey Champlin.....1867
Silas Hall.....1848	Ezra A. Hebard.....1868-74
John Potter.....1849-50	Abiel A. Wilson.....1875
Wm. A. Tryon.....1851-52	P. W. Johnson....1876
Curtis Porter.....1853	Abiel A. Wilson...1877
Milo White.....1854-58	Ezra A. Hebard.....1878-79
Wm. C. Davidson.....1859	Abiel A. Wilson.....1880-81
Milo White.....1860	

CLERKS.

Isaac Turner.....	1838-42	George Schermerhorn.....	1863
Aaron B. Turner.....	1843-44	Henry O. Schermerhorn.....	1864-65
Isaac Turner.....	1845	Olesse Ripp.....	1866
Ebenezer Davis.....	1846-47	Ira Currier.....	1867
Isaac M. Watson.....	1848	Henry O. Schermerhorn.....	1868-70
Solomon Corey.....	1849	Jeremiah Lynch.....	1871
Josiah Burton.....	1850	J. R. Edison.....	1872
Sullivan Armstrong.....	1851	John R. Moon.....	1873
George P. Hogadone.....	1852	Edmund Manly.....	1874-75
Edward B. Escott.....	1853-55	Edwin M. Bullard.....	1876-79
Joseph B. Escott.....	1856-58	John Girdler.....	1880
Edward B. Escott.....	1859-60	Charles H. Bradford.....	1881
Oscar E. Leonard.....	1861-62		

TREASURERS.

Harry Eaton.....	1838	Henry C. Hogadone.....	1860
Lovell Moore.....	1839-40	Albert Graves.....	1861
Ebenezer Davis.....	1841-42	Allen Durfee.....	1862
Billius Stocking.....	1843-46	Andrew Loomis.....	1863
Sullivan Armstrong.....	1847	Milo White.....	1864
George P. Hogadone.....	1848	Nathaniel Fisk.....	1865
Avery Brace.....	1849	Daniel Bush.....	1866-67
Haines Edison.....	1850	Edward Halpine.....	1868
Henry Walker.....	1851-52	Thomas R. Maynard.....	1869
Daniel Bush.....	1853	George Weaver.....	1870
Avery Brace.....	1854	T. R. Maynard.....	1871-72
Alvah G. Brace.....	1855	George Weaver.....	1873
James R. Edison.....	1856	John Dugan.....	1874-75
Samuel Westlake.....	1857	Marcus Tabor.....	1876-78
Alex. Q. Liscomb.....	1858	Spencer S. Camp.....	1879-80
George F. Porter.....	1859	Denis Coon.....	1881

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Robert Hilton, Isaac Turner, Ira Jones, Josiah Burton.....	1838	I. Quigley, Benj. F. Martindale,..	1862
Josiah Burton.....	1839	Daniel Schermerhorn.....	1863
Billius Stocking, Lovell Moore....	1840	John Dowling.....	1864
Josiah Burton.....	1841	Martin Metcalf, Henry A. Gill.....	1865
Zelotes Bemis, Billius Stocking....	1842	Isaac Quigley, H. S. Smith, Henry A. Gill.....	1866
Isaac Turner.....	1843	Thomas Healy, Allen Durfee.....	1867
Charles McCarty.....	1844	Daniel Schermerhorn, Bernard Courtney.....	1868
Josiah Burton.....	1845	Nathan Earle.....	1869
Milo White.....	1846	Bernard Courtney.....	1870
E. N. Faxon, Geo. M. Barker.....	1847	Thomas Healy, Henry C. Hogadone.....	1871
Thomas Healy.....	1848	B. F. Martindale, David Champion.....	1872
Gideon D. Graves, Jonathan Blair.....	1849	William Dunnett, G. M. Edison....	1873
Milo White, L. Patterson.....	1850	Wm. C. Davidson, Jonathan Best.....	1874
Nathaniel Fiske, Milo White, Geo. Chappell.....	1851	James E. Adams.....	1875
J. W. Tenney, Thomas Healy, H. Palmerlee, Conrad Phillips.....	1852	Jonathan Best, John Harrington....	1876
J. W. Tenney.....	1853	C. Phillips, William Rowe.....	1877
Edward Halpine.....	1854	James M. Searles, A. J. Gill, Wm. Dunnett.....	1878
John Harrington.....	1855	Wm. C. Davidson, Wm. Dunnett, Samuel White.....	1879
Andrew Loomis.....	1856	Henry A. Hydora.....	1880
Allen Durfee.....	1857	Joseph H. Sheldon.....	1881
Alexander C. Bailey.....	1858		
Gaius Stebbins.....	1859		
Albert Graves.....	1860		
Jonathan Blair.....	1861		

Together with the officers named in the foregoing list, as elected in 1881, N. C. Wright is Highway Commissioner; M. G. Wheeler, Drain Commissioner; William E. Gill, School Superintendent; Geo. P. Hogadone, School Inspector; Geo. W. Blain, I. D. Flanagan, Ambrose Mitchell, O. S. Littlefield, Constables. There were 36 Overseers of Roads elected, 35 of whom were chosen to preside over so many road districts in the township, and one over private roads.

SCHOOLS.

District No. 4, commonly known as the Walker Center district, was organized in 1841, and then included a territory of about 15 square miles. Their first house was a log building, and stood on the north side of section 22; the next was a small wooden building, standing at the original geographical center of the township, on the northeastern corner of section 21. This building was used until 1867, when a frame building was erected, which cost \$1,000.

District No. 7—Bridge street—has a good wooden building, erected in 1860; cost, \$400.

District No. 8 was organized in 1845. A log house was built, which was used until 1858, when the present frame structure, which is generally known as the O'Brien school-house, was erected at a cost of \$400. It is located at the south side of section 29.

District No. 2 is the oldest in the township. A log building was at first used for a school-house. The present frame building was put up in 1860, at an expense of about \$300. Location, near the south line of section 33. The new district in the vicinity of the plaster-mills was set off from No. 2.

District No. 3 has a frame building on the northeast corner of section 19, near the residence of Henry C. Hogadone.

District No. 12 has a frame house on the north side of section 17, near the residence of A. T. Liscomb.

District No. 6 was organized about the year 1840, and a small frame building erected, which was used until 1858, when a large frame house was erected, at a cost of \$700. This house is located on the south side of section 3, and is commonly known as the Simonds' school-house.

District No. 11 was organized in the year 1850, and a small frame house built on the west side of section 12, known as the Wait school-house.

In District No. 5, the first school-house was built on the farm of Andrew Loomis, on the southwest corner of section 6. The present building, a small frame structure, stands on the northeast corner of section 7.

PERSONAL HISTORY.

The biographical sketches which follow form a portion of this history, well worthy the attention of readers. In every page a

record appears, which, while creditable to the township, is yet of greater importance on account of the lesson it teaches.

J. W. Allen, whose portrait is given on page 528 of this volume, is a highly respected citizen of Kent county, and one of the solid and substantial farmers of Walker tp. His farm is under a high state of cultivation, and he is evidently a man who thoroughly understands the art of farming. As a business man he ranks among the foremost of this enterprising county. The verity of this statement is very forcibly demonstrated by the financial success he has made of life. Mr. Allen owns a fine farm on sec. 3, of this tp. His P. O. address is Indian Creek.

Alphonzo W. Almy, son of Peleg and Maria (Brookfield) Almy, was born in the city of New York in 1810. His father was a sea captain and was born in Westport, Mass., July 4, 1781; his mother was born Oct. 22, 1789, in Springfield, N. J. They were married in New York city, Dec. 29, 1806, and had two sons. At the age of 24 Mr. Almy, of this sketch, engaged in the livery business in New York with Mr. U. Reynolds, and after six years sold his interest to his partner, and went to Mobile, Ala., where he followed the same calling two years, returning to his native city, and afterward going to St. Catharines, Can., where he was associated with Josiah Holmes in carriage-making, and coming, after a few months, to Detroit, where he built a wagon and carriage shop, and a few months later, to Grand Rapids (in the spring of 1848). He built a wagon and carriage shop on Canal st., where Canfield's wholesale grocery now stands. He built the Arnold House on Bridge st., and exchanged it for 70 acres of land in Walker; sold, and bought 56 acres on sec. 5. He now owns 75 acres, with 70 under cultivation. He was married in Lewiston, N. Y., July 25, 1842, to Susan, daughter of Lebus and Susan Sweet, born in New York in 1820. Of five children born to them two are living—Thomas, born July 5, 1853, and Harriet, July 20, 1850. Mr. Almy served his country in the civil war two years as a mechanic.

Franklin Beede was born in Allegany Co., N. Y., Feb. 21, 1827; is son of Hezekiah and Betsey Beede. When he was 12 years old his parents moved to Wyoming Co., N. Y., and his mother died there in 1849; his father died in Saline two years later. In 1853 Mr. Beede came to Kent county, and bought for himself and brother-in-law 100 acres of land on sec. 6, on the portion set off from Wyoming. In 1866 he sold out and bought 90 acres on secs. 31 and 6, where he has built his residence and barn, at the cost of \$2,500; has 60 acres improved. He enlisted at Grand Rapids in the war for the Union in August, 1862, in Co. H, 21st Reg., Mich. Vol. Inf. (Capt. Chase and Lieut. Bishop), served three years, and was discharged at Indianapolis in July, 1865. He was married in Walker, Feb. 22, 1857, to Charlotte, daughter of Henry and Thyrza (Pratt) Ewing, born in Oakland Co., Mich., in 1835. They have three children born in Walker, as follows: Charles H., March 29, 1858; Frank, Dec. 1, 1860, and Nellie M., Aug. 2, 1870.

Henry R. Berger (deceased) was born in Germany, Oct. 10, 1817, and was son of John and Catherine Berger. He came to the United States at 22, and settled two miles from Albany, N. Y., remaining until 1859, and was married March 23, 1847, to Elizabeth, daughter of George R. and Catherine A. Snyder, born in Germany, Feb. 3, 1830. They have five children—William H., Cornelia S., Aurelia L., John F. and Charles. They came to Grand Rapids in 1859, and the next year bought 67 acres on secs. 5 and 6 in Walker, on the Wyoming division, where they have 120 acres, with 100 under improvement. Both Mr. and Mrs. Berger were members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Berger died March 26, 1881.

Jonathan Best, son of William and Lydia (Southard) Best, was born in Huron Co., O., Oct. 18, 1827. His father was born in Ireland, of Scotch ancestry, and his mother was of English extraction. He was educated in the common schools of Huron county, and at 21 bought 40 acres of land. A few years after he sold and bought 111 acres on the prairie in Lime, Huron Co. He was married July 11, 1858, to Harriet, daughter of Jonathan and Nancy Morehead. Two children were born in Huron county—Lucinda, April 20, 1859, and William J., Nov. 11, 1860. His wife died Aug. 30, 1862, and he was again married, Feb. 24, 1864, in Huron county, to Angelina, daughter of Pardon and Elizabeth (Wood) Worden, born in Norwich, Huron Co., April 3, 1839. In the winter of 1869 he bought 72 acres of land on sec. 16, this tp., and settled on it the same year. About 70 acres are improved. He is a Granger, and a member of the Masonic order, and has been Justice of the Peace about six years.

Jonathan Blair, jr., was born in 1821. He is son of Jonathan and Eliza Blair. In the fall of 1842 they came to Lansing, Ingham Co., and in 1844 rented a farm of 120 acres, on sec. 4, owned by Robert Hilton and Nathaniel Fisk. Two years after they bought 138 acres on sec. 6, situated partly in Wyoming division, where his father and step-mother died in 1852. He was married in Walker in 1855 to Betsey, daughter of Hezekiah and Betsey Beede, born in New York in 1830. They have four children—Mary E., Charlotte J., Lewie J. and Ethelyn. Mr. Blair has officiated one term as Justice of the Peace and about 12 years as Highway Commissioner; is a member of the Grange.

Avery Brace was born in Orleans Co., N. Y., in 1812; a son of Chester and Asenath (Strong) Brace, of English descent. When he was two years old his parents moved with him to Genesee county, that State, and in 1844 he came to Grand Rapids with only \$300, and in a few weeks he bought 80 acres of wild land on sec 3, this tp.; he built a frame house, 18 by 22 feet, in which he lived until 1870, when he erected a finer frame dwelling, at a cost of \$1,500. A brother who accompanied him to this county purchased a tract of land adjoining, and he boarded with him two years, when, Oct. 14, 1846, he was married, to Martha L., daughter of Totan and Mary Simonds, who was born in St. Lawrence county, N. Y. They have two children, born in this tp.—Emmet L. (next mentioned), and Mary A., born Aug. 22, 1849, now the wife of Eleazar P. Wilder, of Oceana county, this State.

Mr. Brace's father died here at the residence of his son in 1868, aged 76, and his stepmother the ensuing year, aged 77; his own mother died when he was only nine years of age. Mrs. Brace's father died in this county in 1840, aged 46, and her mother in 1869, aged 81.

Mr. B. has 70 acres of land under improvement. He is a member of the Grange. We present his portrait elsewhere in this volume.

Emmet Brace, son of the preceding, was born Feb. 26, 1848, in this tp., brought up on the farm, and in 1877 married Maria L., daughter of Wm. R. and Jane McEwing, who was born in Huntington, Ohio, Dec. 25, 1857. Their two children are Avery G., born March 29, 1878, and Jennie M., Feb. 11, 1881. Mr. B. resides at home with his father, and works the old place.

Edwin M. Bullard, third son of Fisher and Rhoda (Clark) Bullard, was born in Swansea, N. H., in 1823. His parents were of English descent and born respectively in Franklin and Sharon, Mass. At 19 Mr. Bullard united with the Baptist Church; at 20, and through the influence of friends, entered Hancock Literary and Scientific School, to prepare for the ministry, though he was disposed to fit for the legal profession. He spent several years at school and in teaching. Being wholly dependent upon himself, he was obliged to exercise the most rigid economy, and frequently his weekly expenses reached the notably small figure of 60 cents. Such exertion had its effects on body and mind, and he was obliged to relinquish his plans; for more than a year he was unable to read. He was married in 1849 to Sarah E., daughter of Thomas and Mabel Marble, born in Hinsdale, N. H., in 1829. Two children were born and died. Mrs. Bullard died Aug. 20, 1876, and Mr. B. married Mrs. Martha B., widow of Albert Graves and daughter of Sheldon and Sarah Calhoun, born in Oneida county, March 7, 1826. In 1851 he went to Wauwatosa, Wis., and assisted in the erection of a flouring mill. He afterward went to Michigan to build a saw-mill on White River, a luckless enterprise, as Charles Hart, his employer, took French leave for California with \$600 of his earnings. Mr. Bullard placed his small possessions on a small boat—the "Supply"—plying between Grand Haven and the Clay Banks, and came to Grand Haven, and then to Grand Rapids. He leased a house of Amos Rathbun, and an hour later the domestic machinery was in order. (The house stands near the Sangerfest building on Lyons st., used as a paint shop.) In 1860 he bought 320 acres of land in Phelps Co., Mo., but the war of the Rebellion obliged him to leave it, and he bought a farm on sec. 8, in Walker. In 1875 Mrs. Bullard died of paralysis, and, four years after, Jesse E., only son, aged 19, died of diphtheria.

Rev. Daniel Bush (deceased) was born May 10, 1810, in Bastard, Leeds Co., Canada West, and at the age of 21 settled in Lockport, N. Y., where he engaged in farming. In 1836, he entered the Genesee Wesleyan University at Lima, N. Y., with a view to the ministry, and, two years later, graduated from that institution. He received a license as exhorter in 1837, and as preacher in 1838. In 1840 he joined the Michigan Conference of the M. E. Church, was ordained Deacon in 1842

and Elder in 1844. He was sent as a missionary to Grand Rapids in 1840, a field of labor at that date on the extreme verge of civilization, where he experienced all the hardships of the conscientious, laborious, ministerial pioneer. Indian trails were almost the only thoroughfares, and these not always within the proper or direct route, so the preacher was often obliged to "blaze" his path to make certain of finding his way among the settlements. Nine years of the rugged, exposed life of a pioneer missionary compelled him to rest awhile from his labors, and in 1849 he "located" on a farm of 160 acres which he purchased from Government; 107 acres of this remain in the family. In 1853 he resumed the active duties of his profession, which he discharged in full for six years, when he returned to the farm, continuing to preach at intervals under the Presiding Elder until 1872. His fields of labor in addition to those named, were Lowell, Allegan, Ganges, Cedar Springs, Nunica, Ada, Hastings, Three Rivers, Otsego, Yorkville, Dearborn, Wayne, Clinton and Tecumseh. Mr. Bush always took a hearty personal interest in all matters pertaining to the public welfare, held numerous offices of trust, was Town Treasurer and School Inspector a number of years, and was always interested in school matters. He was married July 23, 1841, to Sophronia, daughter of Samuel and Lydia White (among the oldest pioneers of the tp.). She was born in Palmyra, N. Y., Sep. 3, 1821. They had ten children, eight of whom are now living—Marion M., Azubah M., Samuel W., Abbie M., Rupert C., Mina E., William W., and Daniel W. Mrs. Bush died Nov. 22, 1870; Mr. Bush died July 31, 1881. He was well known throughout the whole extent of the Grand River Valley, the field of his life's interests and ambitions. On the death of the Rev. James Ballard, Mr. Bush succeeded to the Chaplaincy of the Old Settlers' Association, and the society passed resolutions of sympathy at his demise. His son Rupert C. is sole executor of his estate.

Mr. Bush helped to get out the timber for the first M. E. church in Grand Rapids, built on Division street. His salary for his first year's services as minister in this county was a pair of boots and \$9 in money. He was a man of clear mind and strong convictions, and an able advocate of his religious opinions, and invariably endeavored to practice what he preached. In his death the family lost a kind and affectionate father, the Church an honest and earnest servant, and the State a good citizen. His portrait may be found elsewhere in this work.

Phineas S. Camp, son of Curtis F. and Sarah A. (Lawrence) Camp, was born in Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., in 1840. His father died when he was four years old, and 11 years after, his mother, with five children, came to Grand Rapids, and two years after to Walker. He was married in 1869 to Sarah A., daughter of Benj. F. and Rhoda B. Woodman, born in Ionia Co., Mich., in 1849. Two children were born to them in Walker tp.—Nina L., Aug. 1., 1877, and Clay W., Feb. 26, 1881. In 1876 Mr. Camp bought 40 acres of land on sec. 20, with no buildings and but 18 acres improved. At this writing 30 acres are cultivated and the place has fine buildings. He is a Granger and has been Tp. Treasurer two years. His grandfathers were both soldiers of 1812 and one held the rank of Captain.

Dan. N. Chappell, son of James and Margaret (Hogadone) Chappell, was born Oct 27, 1815, in Bennington, Vt. When quite small his parents went to Madison Co., N. Y., where his father engaged in the manufacture of cloth and clothing. Mr. Chappell, of this sketch, went at 21 years of age to Shelby, Orleans Co., N. Y., and engaged in a saw and flouring mill with a man named Homer Adams and his brother, Peter Chappell. The mills were operated eight years, when, in 1844, he came to Michigan and settled. He had been here in 1838 and spent six months. He bought 80 acres on sec. 7, to which he has added 80 more, with 100 under tillage. He was married in Orleans Co., N. Y., in 1843, to Sophia, daughter of Samuel Gill, born in Madison Co., N. Y., in 1821. Two children born to them are both living—Henrietta, born in Orleans Co., Mar. 4, 1844, and George H., born in Walker, Aug. 25, 1850. His wife died in 1860, and he was married again Jan. 1, 1868, to Aurelia, widow of Cyrus Whittaker and daughter of Joseph and Mary Ballard, born in N. Y., Aug. 15, 1832. They have one daughter—Mary F., born in Walker, Feb. 11, 1869. She is a promising girl and a great delight and comfort to her parents. She is a creditable performer on the organ and sings well and with much taste. Mr. Chappell has experienced all the vicissitudes of a Michigan pioneer; his land was all primeval forest and his first house, a log cabin, was built in the rear of the site of his present substantial residence.

Mr. Chappell's portrait is given in this volume.

George S. Chappell, son of James and Margaret (Hogadone) Chappell, was born in Madison Co., N. Y., April 14, 1818. His father was a manufacturer of cloth and

also a blacksmith. In the fall of 1837 he came to Michigan and chopped for Jerry Bennett and Judge Morrison. He returned to New York in the fall of 1838 and a year later came to Grand Rapids and was in the employ of Judge Morrison one winter. The next 18 months he was in Oakland county, and in the winter attended school. He returned to Grand Rapids and located 80 acres on sec. 7, all forest land, which he proceeded to clear. He had an ox team and was regarded as the best logger in this section; consequently himself and team were in demand. His neighbors paid their indebtedness to him by aiding in clearing his land. In one season his team logged 80 acres, and he assisted in the aggregate in clearing hundreds of acres, besides 60 of his own. He was married in Walker, Oct. 24, 1850, to Ann E. Wheeler, born in Genesee Co., N. Y., April 4, 1820. They had three children born in Walker—Alice E., Aug. 16, 1852; Sarah J., Jan. 13, 1860; and Warren L., July 20, 1851, and died Jan. 26, 1853. Mrs. Chappell died June 31, 1860, and Mr. C. was again married, Mar. 18, 1861, to Louisa C., daughter of David and Mitty (Macaney) Chilson, born Nov. 26, 1827, in Mass. Their two children were born in Walker as follows:—Philo S., Aug. 9, 1854, and Nellie C., June 14, 1867.

George F. Coon, son of Holly and Elizabeth Coon, was born June 30, 1835, in Genesee Co., N. Y., where he lived and attended school until 13 years, when his parents moved to Cascade. His father was a shoemaker and he learned painting with Mr. Dixon, on Monroe st. At 19 he commenced business for himself on Canal st., and two years after on Monroe st., near the site of the Morton House, in partnership with Edwin Baxter, which relation lasted nearly two years. (He painted the Eagle Hotel when it was finished.) In 1858 he bought 80 acres in Tallmadge, Ottawa Co., and, after clearing 10 acres, sold and bought 49 acres on sec. 5, which he sold in 1880 and bought 100 acres on secs. 6 and 7, with 75 under culture; also owns 80 acres in Cascade with 70 acres improved; also four acres in Grand Rapids city limits. He married in Grand Rapids, in 1856, Sarah J., daughter of Charles and Betsey Moore, born in Detroit in 1836. They have seven children—Ida J., Betsey E., Ella J., Jessie U., Alice J., Charles A., and Bernice.

Philip T. Covell was born in Cabot, Caledonia Co., Vt., Dec. 12, 1811. He is son of Philip and Lois (Nye) Covell, natives of Weathersfield, Conn. He was reared a farmer and remained on his father's estate until 21 years of age, when he left him and began the world for himself. Two years after he went to Ogden, N. Y., where he remained three years. In the fall of 1837 he came to Grand Rapids and engaged as a carpenter one year and returned to New York, where he was similarly employed. He was married in 1839 to Maria, daughter of Calvin and Charlotte (Clements) Abbott, born in Monroe Co., N. Y., in 1820 and died Nov. 3, 1857, in Grand Rapids, leaving five children who yet survive. They were born in the subsequent order:—Addie M., in Ogden, N. Y., in 1843; Emma H., Aug. 26, 1845; Mary E., Oct. 12, 1847; Lottie A., Nov. 19, 1849 and Frank E. May 12, 1854. The four last named were born in Alpine tp. Mr. Covell was married a second time, April 27, 1858, in Walker, to Mrs. Sarah Hogadone, born in Walsingham, Can., June 26, 1818. They have one child,—Chester F., born Dec. 31, 1860. In 1844 he came to Michigan and bought 80 acres of land on sec. 33, in Alpine. The township organization took place soon after and Mr. Covell was on the Board. He was also Collector and Treasurer six years, has been one of the Directors of the Kent Co. Insurance Company, is connected with the order of Odd Fellows, the Wyoming Grange and the Early Residents' Society. In August, 1856, he engaged in the sale of groceries and provisions in Grand Rapids, on Front st., West Side, where he did business about one year and came to Walker, where he owns 160 acres of land; one-half respectively on secs. 22 and 15, with 125 acres in an advanced state of improvement. Mrs. Covell has a son, George P. Hogadone, born in Walker, Dec. 6, 1850. Mr. Covell is Treasurer of the Detective Society.

John V. Crissman, second son of Benjamin and Mary (Kern) Crissman, was born in Hartwick, Warren Co., N. J., in 1815. His father's family came to Michigan in 1833 and bought a farm of 240 acres, 20 miles north of Detroit, in Macomb county, and in March, 1837, he came to Grand Rapids. The fine city was then a small place; a Catholic church was in process of erection on Porter's block, which was afterward used for stores and eventually torn down. He pre-empted 160 acres in Plainfield, on sec. 24, where he remained until 1857, and cleared about 100 acres. He came to Grand Rapids and engaged as a merchant and real estate broker. In 1875 he bought 80 acres on sec. 21, 65 of which are in a state of advanced improvement. He owns 11 lots in Grand Rapids suburbs, and a store at 111 Monroe st., occupied by Sargent Bros. He is a member of the Early Residents' Association. He was married July 3, 1850, in Grand Rapids, to Helen M., daughter of Eli T.

and Sarah N. Lewis, born in Geneva, N. Y., Sept. 18, 1832. They have five children—Mary E., born in Plainfield; Leonard B., in Buena Vista (Cannon); Sarah C., in Grand Rapids; Jennie A., in Grand Rapids, and Ada H. in Grand Rapids.

Samuel Cullard, son of George and Elizabeth Cullard, was born in England in 1817. In 1841 he came to the United States and spent nearly three years in New Jersey, returning to England. He was married there at about the age of 30 to Mary, daughter of William May. They had one child—Samuel. Mr. Cullard returned to the United States and resided in New York 12 years. In 1861 he came to Michigan, and in partnership with his brother, he bought 40 acres of land in sec. 12, this tp. His brother's portion is now owned by his son Samuel, with whom Mr. Cullard lives, his wife being dead. The farm is all improved.

Joseph Danton, son of William and Sarah (Medler) Danton, was born in Nova Scotia, in 1809. His parents went to Upper Canada in 1818, and two years later his father died. Mr. Danton learned the carpenter's trade before his majority, and in 1838 came to Grand Rapids. He arrived on the Fourth of July in the midst of a celebration, participated in by 50 persons, a considerable crowd for that period. His trade made him a welcome comer among the settlers, and he made himself useful putting in doors, windows, floors, roofs, etc. He bought 80 acres of land in Walker in 1839, and cleared 70, then selling and buying 106 acres in sec. 2, 100 of which are now improved. He was married in Canada in 1834 to Sarah Wall. Of six children born to them, one is living—Sarah E. Mrs. Danton died in 1841, and Mr. Danton was married July 22, 1861, to Mrs. Florilla L., widow of Gideon Colton, daughter of Phineas C. and Louisa (Markham) Higgins, born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., July 12, 1819. Mrs. Danton had two daughters by her first marriage, one of whom, Kittie J., was born in Grand Rapids, April 12, 1853, now Mrs. Alvin Shearer.

Samuel M. Dunlap was born in Knoxville, Tenn., in 1823; is son of Nathaniel and Mary Dunlap. His father lost his life by an accident, and when he was seven years old his mother moved to Indiana, and in 1841 to Grand Rapids, with four children. Mr. Dunlap worked the first winter cutting wood for Deacon Page and afterward on the farm of B. Stocking, and spent some time employed as a mason, sawyer, etc. In 1845 he bought 40 acres on sec. 14, 30 of which is now improved. He was married in Grand Rapids, March 6, 1851, to Frances L. Seymour, born in Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., Feb. 26, 1829. They have four children, born in Walker—Elizabeth M., Seymour M., Thursa A. and Emmett D. Mr. Dunlap's mother died in 1872. Russell R. Dunlap, his brother, lives with him; was born in Knoxville, Tenn., Feb. 8, 1830, and owns 70 acres on sec. 15, with 45 acres improved. He has another brother, James H., and a sister, Jane M.

Nathaniel Fisk (deceased) was born in Brandon, Vt., in 1809. He was a carpenter and joiner by trade, and made that his vocation for 30 years. He came to Grand Rapids in 1840, and worked at his trade and on a farm. He was married June 8, 1843, to Asenath, daughter of Jacob and Nancy (Winslow) Barnes, born in Stowe, Vt., in 1821. Two of three children born to them are living. Ellen A. was born at Grand Rapids March 2, 1844; Delia N., in Grand Haven, Feb. 5, 1847; and Fred N., in Walker, Oct. 19, 1850, and died March 25, 1871. About 1860 he bought 30 acres on sec. 27, and 40 on sec. 22, which was afterward sold. Mr. Fisk built two fine residences on his place for himself and his daughter Ellen (Mrs. McIntyre). He died Sept. 12, 1876, in Walker, and was buried in the family lot at Oak Hill Cemetery.

Alfred J. Gill was born in Madison Co., N. Y., in 1830. His parents, John and Harriet Gill, were natives respectively of New York and Massachusetts; the former died in 1844, the latter in 1860. His father owned 100 acres in Madison county, which he sold when Mr. Gill was five years old, and bought 200 acres in Genesee county, and engaged in sheep-raising and wool-growing. The county of Genesee was subsequently divided, and the farm was in the Wyoming division. Mr. Gill was married in 1854 to Harriet E., daughter of Calvin and Emily Rodgers, born in Wyoming, N. Y., in 1836. They have two children—William E., born in Wyoming, in 1856, and Mark W., born in Walker, in 1865. The family came to Michigan in the spring of 1865, and bought 100 acres. Of this, 60 acres are improved, and Mr. Gill has built a substantial residence at an expenditure of about \$3,000. He also owns considerable valuable property in the city, part of which is centrally located.

Vernon Harrington, son of John and Phebe (Field) Harrington, was born in Springfield, Windsor Co., Vt., Nov. 7, 1833. His parents came to Walker tp.

when he was five years old, where his father pre-empted 80 acres on sec. 2. During the first year in which that land came into market he bought 40 acres on the same section, bid in by Solomon Wright, at \$1.25 per acre. Of the tract purchased, 85 acres have been improved. Mr. Harrington was married in 1864 in Grand Rapids, to Martha A., daughter of Caleb and Maria L. Ellis, born in Bellville, Jefferson Co. N. Y., in 1844. They have three sons—Vernon E., born Oct. 8, 1865, Anson R., April 6, 1870, and Arthur F., June 17, 1876. Mr. Harrington is a Mason. His maternal grandfather was in the Revolutionary war seven years. Mrs. H.'s grandfather was one of the first settlers in Windsor Co., Vt. Mr. Harrington's portrait appears in this volume.

Ezra A. Hebard, M. D., was born March 2, 1830, in Leyden, Franklin Co., Mass. He is son of Charles A. and Nancy (Foster) Hebard, both natives of Franklin Co., the former born July 5, 1805, the latter in 1808. Dr. Hebard is descended from loyal and illustrious ancestry; his great-grandfather (paternal) had seven sons, all over six feet in height and all patriots of the Revolution. His grandfather, Rev. Asa Hebard, was born in 1755, at Norwich, Conn.; the wife of the latter was a member of the family of Gen. Armstrong of Connecticut. The Foster family was also known in the Revolutionary struggle, and was an eminent family. Dr. Hebard's father and mother were married in March, 1829. They went to Orleans Co., N. Y., and in the fall of 1839 to Lapeer Co., Mich. His father represented his district in the State Legislature in 1844 and '47. His mother died in Massachusetts, July 14, 1849, while on a visit to her early home, and his father married again; he died in Kasota, Minn., May 16, 1855, leaving a young daughter, Florence, born in Lapeer, in 1852, now a teacher in the 8th ward of Grand Rapids. Frank F. Hebard, four years old when his mother died, grew to manhood and graduated from the medical department of Michigan University in 1869, practiced his profession in Caledonia, and died in 1876. Dr. Hebard acquired the rudiments of education in the schools of Lapeer, and afterward attended True's Academy. In 1848 he began the study of medicine in Lapeer with Drs. Parmenter and Griswold, and two years later matriculated at Michigan University, attending the first course of medical lectures delivered there. At the end of the term he went to the Medical College at Pittsfield, Berkshire Co., Mass. and graduated in November, 1851. He entered upon the practice of his profession at Dryden, Lapeer Co., in 1852. In 1860 he went to Winona, Minn., and six years after to Grand Rapids, and in 1869 settled on his estate in sec. 16, in Walker, where he has since resided. He was married in Almont, Lapeer Co., Dec. 3, 1854, to Mary J. Thorington, born in Oakland Co., June 20, 1832. They have one son, born in Dryden, Feb. 28, 1858. He graduated from the medical department of Michigan University, and has a drug store at No. 126 Canal Street, Grand Rapids. Dr. Hebard has served nine years as Supervisor.

David W. Hilton, son of David and Hannah Hilton, was born in Monroe Co., N. Y., in 1828. His mother, who was born in 1793, died in 1846, and in 1848 he and his father came to Michigan and bought 200 acres in Walker, in sec. 6. They settled on it and began the work of clearing and improving. The father, who was born in 1783, died in 1874. Mr. H., of this sketch, owns 120 acres of land; 60 acres are improved. He was married in Alpine, in 1858, to Mary C., daughter of Lyman W. and Sarah L. Patten, born in Herkimer county, in 1842. They have three children, born in Walker—Mary L., Nora C., and Alberta S. Mr. Hilton had but little means to start in life with, but by industry, economy and close attention to business, he acquired a nice property. He is consequently one of the solid, influential pioneers of Kent county. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity; in religion he is liberal, and in politics Republican. We give his portrait in this work.

Leonard K. Hilton, son of David and Hannah (Black) Hilton, was born in New York in 1831. His father was a native of Vermont, his mother of New York. The latter died when he was young, and when he was 15 years of age his father came West with eight children, five sons and three daughters. They came to this tp. in 1849, and his father bought several hundred acres in Walker and Alpine, besides several city lots in Grand Rapids. Mr. Hilton, sr., died, and his estate was distributed among his children, Mr. Hilton of this sketch receiving 80 acres and one city lot. He has 60 acres improved. He was married in Pontiac, Oakland Co., in 1864, to Chastina Fisher, a native of the same county. They have three children, born in Walker—Willie F., Aug. 26, 1868; Edna M., Aug. 28, 1873, and Arthur L., March 2, 1879.

Edwin D. Hogadone was born in Bayham, Canada West, in 1828. He is a son of John and Cyrena (Couchman) Hogadone, both natives of New York, born May 7, 1785, and March 12, 1790, and were married March 24, 1807. In 1811 they moved from Albany Co., N. Y., to Canada, where they resided until 1839. They had 12 children, eight of whom are living—Mary (widow of John Nelles, and lives in Grand Rapids), Elizabeth (now widow of the late Horatio Brooks, of Grand Rapids), Nancy (now the wife of Samuel Westlake, this tp.), John B. (whose sketch appears the next but one), Sarah A. (wife of George W. Rogers, of Sparta tp.), Henry C. (next mentioned), Edwin D. (of this paragraph), and Cyrena J. (wife of George J. ———, of Grand Rapids). Mr. John Hogadone, the father, died June 6, 1863, and Mrs. H., Dec. 2, 1865. In the spring of 1838, Peter Hogadone, brother of Edwin, came to Kent county, and the next year his father's family, with five sons, ranging in age from 22 to nine years, and three daughters, set out with three two-horse wagons, and drove through to this tp. They started Nov. 1 and arrived Nov. 16. Two daughters came afterward. They located on a tract of land and cleared about 120 acres. Mr. Hogadone was married in Walker, Jan. 4, 1856, to Lucretia, daughter of Oliver and Phila A. Luther, born in New York in 1840, the former of German descent, who died in Ohio. Her mother moved to Newaygo county, this State, when she was young, and lived there until 1855, and then came to Kent county, where she died in 1858. They have had four children, three of whom are living—Frank D., born July 1, 1860; Charles E., Feb. 5, 1863; Libbie M., Aug. 18, 1864. The child deceased was an infant. Mr. H. owns 80 acres, sec. 28, 20 on 27, 40 on 34, and 20 on 19, with 75 acres improved; also owns between four and five acres on Butterworth ave., and one lot corner Jefferson ave. and Watson st., in Grand Rapids. He resides on the homestead; his brother, John B., has lived with him since 1840.

Edwin D., coming to the wilds of the West at so early a day, had, of course, but little opportunity for a school education; but his native judgment enabled him to cope with the difficulties of pioneer life. He helped open the first road in this tp., No. 1, leading from Bridge street bridge to the county line, southwest: and he also aided in the erection of the second school-house in this tp. As a representative citizen of Walker tp., we present Mr. Hogadone's portrait in this work.

Henry C. Hogadone, son of John and Rena (Couchman) Hogadone, natives of Schoharie Co., N. Y., born in Canada in 1823. In 1839 he settled in this tp. with his father, mother, five brothers and three sisters. His father bought 160 acres on sec. 27, and died in May, 1863. His mother died in 1865. In 1848 Mr. Hogadone bought 80 acres on secs. 19 and 20, of which he retains 40; also 20 on sec. 19, and 40 on sec. 18, making 100 in all, with 70 under cultivation. He was married Nov. 12, 1851, to Phebe J., daughter of Conrad and Anne (McDuffee) Phillips, born in Dumfries, April 7, 1827, of Scotch ancestry. They have four children, born in Walker—Elnora D., June 24, 1855; Leana Lanore, Feb. 7, 1858; Rena P., June 23, 1863; John B., March 24, 1869. James H. was born Aug. 20, 1852, and died Aug. 1, 1873. Mrs. Hogadone is the fifth child of a family of 10 children, all but one of whom lived to be married. Her father was born in Pennsylvania in 1793, and died July 27, 1879. Her mother was born in Newark, N. J., in 1794. They came to Michigan in February, 1843, and settled on sec. 15, in Walker. Mr. Hogadone is a member of the Grange, and President of the Walker Detective Association. He has been Justice of the Peace four years, Treasurer two years, Drain Commissioner five years, and Supervisor two years.

John B. Hogadone was born in Ontario in 1818. His parents, John and Cyrena (Couchman) Hogadone, came to Michigan in 1839, and located 160 acres on sec. 28 Walker tp., and the following year Mr. H., then 22 years old, joined them, and went to work on his father's farm. There were five sons and three daughters. In the distribution of his father's estate Mr. H. received 80 acres of the homestead property, and owns in addition 80 acres on sec. 20, with 75 acres improved. He also owns a house and lot on California st., a house and lot on Scribner st., and a vacant lot on Jefferson ave., all desirably located. He is a member of the Old Settlers' Association. The subject of this sketch has resided with Edwin D. since 1840. He was never married. He has carried on farming, and is a man well respected in the neighborhood where he resides; is a Democrat, and, religiously, is a "Liberal."

Henry A. Hydorn, Supervisor and Justice of the Peace, of Walker, was born Jan. 30, 1844, in Brunswick, Rensselaer Co., N. Y.; his father, Conrad H., was a native of the same town, and came to Michigan in 1866. He was a contractor and

builder by occupation, which he pursued in Grand Rapids, where he spent the remainder of his life. He died at his residence, 118 Fourth st., March 25, 1874, leaving two sons and four daughters. Mr. Hydorn, of this sketch, is the youngest son. He attended the common schools of Schaghticoke, and finished his education at West Winfield Academy, in Herkimer Co., N. Y. In 1856 he entered the store of H. D. Carpenter, his brother-in-law, at Cedarville, N. Y. In 1860 he went to West Winfield and entered the employ of R. Huntley as clerk, and at the same time attended the academy until the fall of 1861. He traveled for the dry-goods house of Johnson, Fry & Co., 384-386 Broadway, N. Y., until September, 1862, when he enlisted in the 152d N. Y. Inf., as 2d Lieut., and was promoted to the Captaincy of Co. B; served three years in the Army of the Potomac, and took part in 23 engagements. He embarked in mercantile business in New York, and in 1876 came to Michigan and bought a small farm on sec. 22, Walker tp., which has since been his home. He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1879, and was appointed Supervisor June 13, 1881; is Chairman of the Standing Committee on Drains; is also Notary Public. Mr. Hydorn is acting as salesman for Whitworth & Alden, 39 West Bridge st.

S. Ellis Keifer, son of Abraham and Catherine (Deafenbauch) Keifer, was born in Pennsylvania in 1841. He was bred a farmer, and in 1864 he bought 80 acres on sec. 19, this tp., which he afterward sold, and bought 40 acres on sec. 17, 30 of which are improved. He was married in 1865, to Mary S., daughter of Conrad and Anna Phillips, born in Canada in 1840. One daughter, Ida N., was born in Walker, April 8, 1869. Mr. Keifer enlisted in the civil war at Danville, Pa., in 132d Reg. P. V. A., as Fifth Sergeant; he served three months, and was in the battle of Antietam.

Thomas Keirams, son of Owen and Mary (Matthews) Keirams, was born in County Lowth, Ireland, in 1825. In 1843 his parents came to the United States, and settled in Rochester, N. Y., where they remained five years, and their son learned the business of molder, which he followed until 1874. In 1849 they came to Vergennes, and in 1850 to Grand Rapids, where his father died in December, 1865, and his mother in August, 1876, the former aged 77 years and 6 months, the latter 84 years old. Mr. Keirams enlisted at St. Louis, Mo., in July, 1862, in the 10th Mo. Cav., Co. H, Capt. P. Naughton; served three years in the severe campaigns of the Army of the Cumberland, and was discharged at Nashville, Tenn., June 27, 1865, and returned to Grand Rapids. He was engaged in trade in St. Louis after his father's death until that of his mother's, returning annually to visit her. After her death he remained in Michigan, and in May, 1881, bought 80 acres on sec. 31, with 70 improved. He owns property on corner of Madison and Fifth avenues, valued at \$5,000, and his farm, house and buildings are very fine and valuable. He was married at Grand Rapids, March 3, 1878, to Catherine, daughter of John and Catherine (Caughton) McCarthy, born in Clare Co., Ireland, in 1845. They have one child, born at Grand Rapids, Dec. 31, 1879—Patrick J.

Florance A. Lamoreaux was born in Yates Co., Feb. 14, 1831. In 1844 his parents came to Michigan, and settled on Plaster creek, three miles south of Grand Rapids, and a year and a half after removed to Walker. When they came to this section they made the route on Grand river from Jackson on three scows. Floating trees sometimes obstructed the way, which were chopped out. Mr. L., sr., bought 160 acres on sec. 1, and died in 1876; his wife died when F. A. was about 11 years old. Mr. L., of this sketch, bought 59 acres of the homestead property before his father's death, and now owns also 80 acres in Plainfield, with 45 under culture. He was married April 16, 1859, to Louise E., daughter of Lyman W. and Sarah L. Patten, born Aug. 24, 1837, in West Winfield, Herkimer Co., N. Y. They have had six children, born in Walker, as follows: James F., Jan. 8, 1860; Fred A., Feb. 26, 1862; Geo. P., April 8, 1864; S. Eliza, Dec. 20, 1868; Charles Hudson, Oct. 8, 1871; Wm. S., Sept. 18, 1873. Charles died Jan. 4, 1881. Geo. T. Patten, only brother of Mrs. L., enlisted in the civil war at Grand Rapids in 1863, in Co. B, Sixth Mich. Cav., Capt. Weaver, and was killed July 14, 1864, near Falling Waters. Parents' names were Andrew and Sallie, the former of French and the latter German descent.

Lester H. Lamoreaux, son of Andrew W. and Sallie Lamoreaux, was born in Middlesex, Yates Co., N. Y., Nov. 3, 1827. When he was 16 years old his father sold his farm and came to Walker (in 1844), and bought 160 acres on sec. 1. His mother died in New York, and his father was married in 1842 to Mrs. Emma

(Brown) Weed, widow of James Weed. He died in June, 1876. Lester H. was married in Wyoming, Feb. 21, 1848, to Mary E., daughter of Charles B. and Elizabeth Moore, born in Detroit in 1833. Four children were born to them in Walker, three of whom are living—Franklin, Sarah J. and Alice M.; Charles is deceased. Mr. L. owns 40 acres, inherited from his father's estate, with 36 improved. He has a blacksmith shop, and does custom work; also carpentering to some extent; has a genius for most mechanical employments. He was a teamster in the army six months, and has served 12 successive terms as School District Treasurer.

Frank Lewis, son of John and Mary Lewis, was born in Sweden, in 1830. He was employed in his native country in a flouring mill from the age of 15 until he came to America in 1855. He has been engaged in lumbering on the Muskegon and White rivers until March, 1880, when he bought 80 acres on sec. 18, this tp., with 55 acres improved. He was married on White lake, Mich., in 1865, to Christina, daughter of John Garbleson, born in Sweden in 1841. Of seven children born to them, three are living—Elmer, Albert, and an infant child. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis belong to the M. E. Church, and he is a Granger.

John Louckes, jr., deceased, son of John and Electa Louckes, was born June 4, 1806, in Vermont. When he was 12 years old his parents went to Canada West, and in 1854 he settled on 120 acres on sec. 2 in Walker. He afterward sold 40 acres; 60 of the remaining 80 are under cultivation. He was married in Canada, Jan. 30, 1827, to Susan, daughter of Joshua Thompson. Of their 12 children, eight are living, viz.—Margaret, George, Elizabeth, Sarah, Wesley, Alva, Harvey and John. Mr. Louckes died July 4, 1881. The estate has passed into the possession of the sons, Alva and John, each owning one-half. Two sons, George and Wesley, enlisted in the civil war, in the 75th Reg. Ill. V. I., Captain Voray, and served three years. Wesley was disabled. Alva was married June 23, 1870, to Mary, daughter of Philip F. and Maria (Abbott) Covell, a native of Alpine, born Oct. 12, 1848. They have one son—Harry C., born in Walker, May 18, 1875. Mr. Alva Louckes is a member of the Grange.

Patrick Lynch, son of John and Joanna Lynch, was born in 1807, in Cork Co., Ireland. He was bred to farm employment, his father owning land in his native country. He was married at 23, to Ellen, daughter of John and Kate (Shea) Sullivan, born in Ireland in 1824. Mr. Lynch settled 150 miles from Quebec, Can., 1831, and engaged in lumbering three years. He spent a few months in Quebec, and then went to Albany, N. Y., where he learned the stone-cutter's trade, and followed it 10 years. He came to Grand Rapids in 1842, and bought 40 acres on sec. 31, Walker tp. It was all in timber, and he left his family at Grand Rapids while he built a log house for them. He now owns 120 acres on sec. 31, with 80 acres under cultivation. Nine children have been born to them in America, five of whom are now living—Kate, Mary, Ellen, Maggie, Joanna and Jeremiah. One son, John, lost his life in the army. He enlisted at Grand Rapids in Co. F, 2d Mich. Cav., and served two years; was in a number of fights, and was shot while coming in from picket guard. His body was sent home, and buried at Grand Rapids. Jeremiah has been Township Clerk one year, and taught school a number of years. Maggie is a teacher in the Union School at Grand Rapids. Mr. Lynch has a fine place, a splendid residence, costing over \$3,000, and justly takes great pride in his family and the comfort he has established for his declining years.

John Manly, son of John and Salome (Freeman) Manly, was born in Bennington Co., Vt., May 11, 1796. He was married there, June 3, 1819, to Thankful J. Nicholson, daughter of John and Olive (Livingston) Nicholson, born in Tinmouth, Rutland Co., Vt., Oct. 6, 1799. Three of their eight children are living—Edwin, Edmund and Jane. In 1864 he bought 63 acres on sec. 4, and has 45 improved. Mrs. Manly died August 18, 1856, and he was married again, Dec. 31, 1856, to Sarah A., daughter of Thomas and Mary Edwards, born in Stonington, Conn., Dec. 8, 1819. Mr. Manly is a member of the Congregational Church, and has acted as Deacon 46 years.

Benjamin F. Martindale, son of Gray and Mary (Culver) Martindale, was born in Essex Co., N. Y., in 1804. His parents went to Northumberland, Saratoga Co., N. Y., where his father died in 1817, and the family went to Washington county in 1826, and remained there and in Cayuga county until 1844. Mr. Martindale worked on a farm until 21, and then learned the trade of a wagon-maker, and in 1825 started business for himself in Cayuga Co., N. Y., coming in 1844 to Grand

Rapids. Two or three years after he opened a wagon shop on Monroe st., and was burned out, and he worked as a journeyman until 1861, when he came to Walker, and settled on 40 acres on sec. 27, which he bought in 1845. He has 20 acres under culture. He was married in Cayuga Co., N. Y., Feb. 28, 1828, to Hester, daughter of Thomas and Susan Grey, born in New Jersey in 1803, and died Nov. 6, 1865. Of eight children born to them, four are living—Hester, Franklin G., Alice W. and Helen A. Another son, Abram, was a soldier in the civil war, and rose to the rank of Sergeant. He died in November, 1880. Mr. Martindale has held the office of Justice of the Peace seven years; was also Poor Master several years.

Franklin G. Martindale was married at Grand Rapids to Mary Patterson. They had one son, born in Grand Rapids in 1858. Mr. Martindale was in the army during the war, and held the rank of Second Lieut., rising to that of Major. At the termination of the war he settled in North Carolina, where his wife died in 1867. He was elected State Senator of North Carolina, and did effective work for his constituency, securing an appropriation for a railroad, of which he was afterward a contractor, and instrumental in its completion.

Thomas R. Maynard (deceased), son of Almeron and Caroline (Rickey) Maynard, was born in Meredith, Delaware Co., N. Y., Jan. 27, 1831. He was married in Harpersfield, Delaware Co., Mar. 28, 1855, to Mary, daughter of Jeffrey C. and Ellis Champlin, born in Kingston, Ulster Co., N. Y., Apr. 30, 1829. They have two sons, born in Walker—Jeffrey C., May 19, 1857; and Jerome C., Mar. 12, 1859. They bought 60 acres on sec. 28, Walker tp., in 1858, and now own 180 acres on secs. 20 and 29, with 115 under improvement. Mr. Maynard was a charter member of Harmony Grange, and belonged to the M. E. Church; was Treasurer three years. He died Sept. 15, 1877, and was buried in Fulton St. cemetery, at Grand Rapids.

William McNitt, son of Daniel and Jane (Moore) McNitt, was born in Brutus, Cayuga Co., N. Y., in 1823. His father was a native of New York, his mother of New Jersey. When he was 12 years old his parents moved to Seneca Co., Ohio, where they remained until the demise of the father. Mr. McNitt came west in 1849 and settled in Wright, Ottawa county, buying 80 acres on sec. 24, and now owns 180 acres, same section, with 105 acres in tillage. In 1868 he bought 30 acres on sec. 3, all improved. A saw-mill had been built on the place some years previous by Joseph Bullen, which burned in 1877. Mr. McNitt rebuilt it with a flouring mill added. The latter has two run of stones and the proprietor has an annual trade of about 1,000 bushels, besides the custom trade, which is considerable. He was married in 1842, in Oakland county, to Sarah G. Hall, who died in 1853. Mr. McNitt was again married in Alpine in 1864, to Hannah M., daughter of Harvey and Hannah M. (Warner) Wilder, born in New York in 1831. They have four children, three of whom were born in Wright and one in Walker, as follows:—Walter, Apr. 8, 1857; Sarah E., May 19, 1859; William E., Jan. 29, 1863; and Nora M., May 19, 1868.

John S. Miller, son of Evi and Laura (Perkins) Miller, was born in Augusta, Oneida Co., N. Y., Jan. 22, 1812. His father was born in Massachusetts, his mother in Connecticut. His parents moved to Smithfield, Madison Co., N. Y., and at the age of 17, he learned the shoemakers' trade, which he pursued 20 years. He was married in Hamilton, Madison Co., N. Y., in 1842, to Eunice, daughter of Isaac and Hannah (Louk) Stebbins, born in Lebanon, Madison Co., in 1819. They have five children, one born in New York, and four in Kent county:—Evi T., Nov. 28, 1843; Mary F., May 27, 1848; Jasper J., Mar. 16, 1854; John E., May 13, 1858; and Estella L., Aug. 8, 1863. Mr. Miller has been Highway Commissioner several years, and belongs to the Masonic brotherhood. His grandfather was a patriot of the Revolution.

Edward Miner was born in Steuben Co., N. Y., in 1825. His father, Asa B. Miner, was born in Connecticut in June, 1800, and owned a fine stock and dairy farm of 320 acres in Steuben county. His mother, Ruth (Cotton) Miner, was born in Connecticut in 1804. Mr. Miner learned the trade of carpenter, which he followed 25 years. He was married in Yates Co., N. Y., Nov. 27, 1846, to Ann E., daughter of William and Rachel Keech, born in Yates county, June 15, 1826. Three of their nine children are living—Mary J., Edward G. and Hattie J. He came to Grand Rapids in 1851 and worked at his trade for Hilton & White. He remained in the city one year and settled on 80 acres of land in the tp. of Grand Rapids, which he bought in 1847. At that time all the land north of the freight depot was for sale at \$11 per acre. He soon returned to the city and three years after bought 80 acres on sec. 4, to which he has since added 15 acres and has 75

acres improved. He is a member of the Masonic order and the Grange. Himself, his wife, son and daughter, Mary, belong to the Baptist Church.

George I. Moore, son of John and Rebecca Moore, was born in Lincolnshire, Eng., in 1823. He emigrated to the United States in 1842, and settled in Wheatland, Monroe Co., N. Y. In 1849 he bought 60 acres of land on sec. 21, Walker tp. It was all in timber when he purchased, and he now has 50 acres improved. He was married in Wheatland in 1843, to Esther, daughter of Samuel and Mary Smith, born in Scotland in 1823. They had four children—John R., George I., Mary R. and William W. Mrs. Moore died in 1878. Mr. Moore has been identified with the advancement of his county and township. His father was a soldier in the British army and was wounded at the battle of Waterloo, which was the ultimate cause of his death.

David Munro, son of Harvey and Martha (Clark) Munro, was born in Upper Canada, near Toronto, in 1825. His life has been one of adventure, a part of which is related in the sketch of Harry Munro. At 20 David left home and went to work on a farm at \$12 a month; chopped about 15 hours a day for four months on the farm he now owns. In 1851 he bought 90 acres in Alpine tp., and the next year started for California with Wm. H. Hilton. They went to Lansing by stage, to Detroit by rail, to Buffalo by stage, and to New York by rail, where they stayed one week and sailed for Panama Isthmus, which they crossed and stayed in the city of Panama two weeks. About 4,000 people without through tickets were waiting there. Our travelers sailed in the "Blonde" for San Francisco with 300 passengers and a cargo of coal; were 72 days on the voyage. Their capital on reaching San Francisco aggregated \$5, and they worked their passage to Sacramento by boat and spent the next summer in the mines with small success. They separated and Mr. Munro struggled to make a success of his venture to the land of gold. He returned home at the end of six years with \$3,000, and engaged in farming. He was married June 3, 1861, to Mary I. Streater, daughter of John and Mary Streater, born in Grand Haven, Apr. 5, 1845. One child was born in Alpine and two in Walker, as follows:—Edward D., Aug. 31, 1862; Joseph W., May 24, 1865; and Maria E., Oct. 1, 1873. In 1865 Mr. Munro sold his place in Alpine and bought 132 acres on sec. 5, in Walker; has 80 acres under culture. His residence and other buildings cost over \$3,000. He is a member of the Grange.

Harry B. Munro, the oldest man in the township, son of William and Lydia (Bolt) Munro, was born in Long Island, N. Y., July 9, 1794. He was married Feb. 29, 1816, in Canada, to Martha, daughter of Moses and Marther (Bill) Clark, born in Franklin, N. Y., Nov. 24, 1791. They had seven children, five of whom are living. Five were born in Canada, the next two in New York. Their names are—Erastus, Hannah (deceased), Stephen D., Elizabeth, David, Sophia and Charles W. In 1836 Mr. Munro pre-empted 80 acres on sec. 5, 40 of which, all improved, he still owns. When he brought his family to Michigan they came from East Guillingsburg, 40 miles north of Toronto, driving through with a three-horse team. They reached Walker Saturday morning, stayed over Sunday with Mr. C. Tabor, cut a half mile of road, built a small log-house and moved into it Tuesday evening. The eldest son did not come until four years later, and David, a boy of 14 years, was the only assistant. When the fall came the whole family were sick with the chills except the father. Mrs. Munro died Aug. 6, 1875. Mr. Munro was a soldier of 1812, and served six months.

Daniel O'Neal, son of John and Mary O'Neal, was born in 1816 in Ireland. He came to the United States in 1836 and was employed in Worcester, Mass., three years on the railroad and public works; worked four winters grading on the Central R. R., in Georgia and on a railroad in New York in summers; went to Chicago to work on the canal, and two years after to Rochester, N. Y., where he was employed two years. In 1842 he came to Detroit, and a year later bought 80 acres on sec. 8, in Walker. In 1846 he bought 120 acres in Tallmadge, Ottawa Co., with 100 acres improved. He was married in 1843 at Monroe, Mich., to Mary, daughter of Dennis Sullivan, born in Ireland. They have six children—Patrick, Ellen, John, Dennis, Daniel and Mary. The family is connected with the Roman Catholic Church.

Heman Palmerlee, jr., son of Heman and Nancy (Brooks) Palmerlee, natives of Connecticut, was born in Washington, N. Y., Dec. 3, 1820. His parents came West in 1830, stopping at various points, and finally fixing their residence near Romeo, Macomb Co., where his father died in 1859, and his mother in 1879.

In 1844 he engaged in mercantile pursuits in Oakland county, and in 1850 bought 160 acres of land on sec. 1. He pursued farming about 20 years and then removed to Grand Rapids and was occupied as bookkeeper chiefly for several years. In 1878 he accepted the position as Toll Master on the Grand Rapids & Walker Gravel Road. In the fall of 1880 he was elected as Representative of the 3d District of Kent county. Mr. Palmerlee was in the war of the Rebellion one year, as Captain of Co. I., 1st Mich. Engineers and Mechanics, and resigned because of ill health. He was married in Oakland county in 1844 to Mary, daughter of Almond and Alvira Mack, born in 1827, in Pontiac. They have two children, born in Walker—Heman M., July 11, 1852, and Mary, Aug. 19, 1867. Mrs. Palmerlee died in 1876, and Mr. P. was again married, in June, 1877, to Mrs. Mary Northrop, widow of David W. Northrop, and daughter of Orrin and Nancy Stebbins, born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., Oct. 18, 1828. Her parents were natives of Massachusetts. He is a member of the Odd Fellows' order.

Philo T. Peck was born in Monroe Co., N. Y., July 11, 1837; is son of Wm. R. and Lucy Peck. In the fall of 1848 his parents moved to Grand Rapids, making the trip by the water routes of that period. The father of Mr. Peck was a carpenter, and he early acquired the details of the trade and has followed it for many years. He enlisted at Grand Rapids Sept. 9, 1861, in Co. F, 2d Mich. Vol. Cav., Capt. Peck, and served three years and two months. He was wounded at Rienzi, Miss., in the right leg, and in the raid at Carter's Station, Tenn., after the battle of Murfreesboro, while tearing up bridges and tracks and capturing the guards for the purpose of cutting off rebel reinforcements, he was twice wounded and taken prisoner (Dec. 23, 1862). He was held some weeks at that point and some time at Knoxville, and spent three weeks at Libby. He was then exchanged, transferred to Annapolis, Md., and finally to Camp Chase, where he spent the summer recuperating. He participated in the fight at Chattanooga and was discharged at Nashville, Tenn., and came back to Grand Rapids. He was married in 1867 to Emily A. Fitch, daughter of Nelson Fitch, born in Monroe Co., N. Y., in 1840. They have four children—Herbert M., Susie H., Lucy M. and Grace. Mr. Peck bought 69 acres in Walker in 1874, and has 30 improved.

Amos S. Pettinger was born in Pittsford, N. Y., in 1825; is son of John and Sabrina (Stone) Pettinger. His father was a farmer and owned 130 acres of land, which at his death was equally divided between Mr. Pettinger and an only sister. His father died in 1863, his mother in 1838. He went to Rochester, N. Y., and handled grain three years, and in 1868 settled in Ionia Co., Mich. He bought 240 acres in Clinton county, and several village lots in Pewamo, and Lyons; kept a flour and feed store, and in 1873 bought 20 acres on sec. 11 in Walker, with 10 acres improved. He has a fine residence; was married in St. John's, Clinton Co., in 1872 to Frankie M., daughter of Edward E. Austin, of Fairport, N. Y., born in Webster, Wayne Co., N. Y., in 1838.

Esquire C. Phillips, son of Abram and Betsey Phillips, was born in Newfane, Niagara Co., N. Y., in 1833. When 17 years old he went to Fort Wayne, Ind., and was employed three years in the survey of the Wabash & Toledo R. R. After a year at home he learned the carpenter's trade at Grand Rapids, and was in the employ of the D. & M. R. R. Co. as foreman one year, at Saddlebag Swamp, after which he worked in the city. He was married in 1858 to Mary, daughter of Silas and Susan Hall, born in 1839, at Gun Plains, Allegan county, and came with her parents to Grand Rapids in 1844. Five children have been born to them—Susan M., Sept. 16, 1859; George B., Dec. 4, 1861; Frank, May 25, 1867; Ella M., Nov. 25, 1871; and Cora D., Dec. 15, 1874. They were in Denver, Col., in 1859, and returned to Grand Rapids in time for Mr. Phillips to respond to the first call for troops in the Civil War. He enlisted in 1861 in the 3d Reg., Mich. Vol. Inf., Co. B, Capt. Baker Bordon. It was an independent artillery company, and was in the first battle of Bull Run. Mr. Phillips was discharged at the end of six months at Camp Lyon, Va., and re-enlisted in Co. B, 1st Reg., Mich. Engineers and Mechanics. The regiment left for Louisville, Ky., Dec. 17, 1861. He was with it every day until discharged at Chattanooga, Tenn.; was appointed Orderly Sergeant of Co. B by Col. W. P. Innes. He went to Nashville, Tenn., in the employ of the U. S. Government; returned at the end of a year and was associated with Wheeler, Borden & Co., in a sash, door and blind factory, at Grand Rapids. Four years after he bought 56 acres on sec. 23, in Walker. Twenty-five acres are cleared and 15 set to fruits of all kinds. Mr. Phillips

is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the County and Subordinate Granges, the Old Settlers' Society, and the G. A. R., Champlain Post. Mrs. Phillips' parents were among the very early settlers of Grand Rapids. They were natives of New York, the former of English and the latter of German descent. Mr. Hall built the first frame house on the west side of the river, which is still standing and in a good state of preservation. It is opposite the dam on Front street. Mr. Hall died in 1874, aged 65, and Mrs. H. died in 1867, aged 55.

We present Mr. Phillips' portrait in this volume.

Peter Rusche, son of Anthony and Eva Rusche, was born in Grand Rapids in 1850, and eight years later his parents moved to Alpine, where they still reside. He was married in 1876 to Louisa, daughter of John and Tracey Platter, born in Alpine in 1856. They have two children—Fred A. and Eva C. Mr. Rusche came to Walker in 1878, and bought 40 acres on sec. 1, all of which is under improvement.

Cornelius P. Schermerhorn, son of Daniel and Nancy A. (Wall) Schermerhorn, was born in Walsingham, Canada West, Dec. 12, 1828. He came to Walker in 1848 with his parents, three brothers and six sisters. His father bought 160 acres on sec. 22, of which Mr. S. bought 60 acres, and now has 40 acres under improvement. He was married in Tallmadge, Ottawa Co., in 1853, to Maria, daughter of John E. and Melissa Rice, born in Tallmadge in 1835. Of four children three are living—Fred, Frank and Clara. Mrs. S. died in March, 1861. Mr. S. was married a second time in Wright, Ottawa Co., September, 1869, to Sarah, daughter of Francis and Rhoda Stout, born in Franklin, Lenawee Co., in 1841. They have two children, born in Walker—Marietta, in 1870, and Elizabeth A., in 1875. Mr. S. enlisted in Tallmadge in the fall of 1864 in Co. B, 10th Mich. Cavalry, Capt. Thomas, and was discharged in Chattanooga, Tenn., at the close of the war. He is a Granger, and has been Road Commissioner three years.

George Smith (deceased), son of Elijah and Catherine (Rymal) Smith, was born in Ancaster, Canada, in 1826. His parents bought a farm in Alpine in 1846. Mr. Smith bought 140 acres, and brought it to a finely improved condition, with 100 acres cleared, substantial and handsome buildings, 10 acres of orchards, etc. He sold it in 1870, and bought 20 acres on sec. 22 in Walker, with 12 acres of peach, pear and cherry trees, a market garden, with hot houses for flower culture, etc. The buildings are handsomely constructed, and worth about \$5,000. Mr. Smith died Nov. 30, 1873, and was buried in Greenwood Cemetery, in Walker. He was a member of the M. E. Church, acted as Steward, Trustee and Class Leader, made his house the home of the itinerant ministry in the early times, and contributed liberally to the building of several churches. He married in 1854 Sarah, daughter of Joseph and Betsey (Tyler) Escott, born near New York city in 1834. They had one child—William H., born in Alpine, July 24, 1858. Mr. Escott came to Kent county in 1837; lived three years in Grand Rapids, and bought 80 acres in Walker on the gravel road three miles from the city. When the infirmity of advanced age came on they sold their farm, and found a home with their son, Joseph T. Escott, then Sheriff of Mecosta county, living at Big Rapids. Mrs. Escott died Oct. 29, 1879.

Jacob A. Smith was born in Tioga Co., N. Y., in 1827. His parents, William and Polly Smith, settled in this tp. in 1856, where his father died in 1867, and his mother in 1866. Mr. Smith was brought up to his father's calling of farmer, which he has followed continuously and successfully, and owns 160 acres of the old homestead. He was married in New York in 1852 to Lucy, daughter of John and Howill Sexton. She is a native of New York. They have four children—Denton A., William J., Ettie and Lowell. Mr. Smith is considered one of the solid, substantial farmers of the tp. P. O., Sparta Center.

John Stewart was born in Essex Co., Canada West, in 1817; is son of James and Margaret (Fulmer) Stewart, the former a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1794, the latter born in Canada. Mr. Stewart was married in 1835 to Samantha Randall, born in New York in 1817. They have four children—Margaret, Heroin, Sylvester J. and Celestia. Mr. Stewart moved to Hillsdale Co., Mich., in 1837, and a year later returned to Canada. In 1844 he went to Vergennes, and a year later came to Walker. In 1850 he bought 40 acres on sec. 11, then in timber, and still owns 29 acres, with 20 improved. Mr. Stewart is a Granger. During the Canadian difficulties of '37 he was "pressed" into the British service, and did military duty six months.

Henry G. Stone was born in Paris, Oneida Co., N. Y., Jan. 5, 1818. He is son of Henry and Permelia (Phelps) Stone. His mother died when he was a few

weeks old, and his father married Sylvia Phelps, sister of his first wife, born Mar. 7, 1810. His father was born in Providence, R. I., Aug. 6, 1791, and his mother Feb. 24, 1797. Father was a lineal descendant of an immigrant to the American shores, who came across the Atlantic soon after the famous voyage of the "Mayflower." Mrs. S. is a descendant of a Mr. Barnes, who came over in that celebrated vessel. They went from Genesee county to Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence Co., and three years later to Ann Arbor, where they settled in 1833. In January, 1839, Mr. Stone came to Grand Rapids, and exchanged 80 acres in Eaton county for an interest in a lot in joint ownership with his father, of which a part is included in Campau Square. His father became involved and the property was exchanged for four lots above Comstock's Mills on Canal street, corner Mason, Nos. 441, '42, '52, '53. Mr. Stone exchanged lot 441 for the site of his present residence. He had previously purchased 40 acres adjoining on sec. 23, and now owns 35 acres just outside the city limits. His residence is a fine brick one, costing about \$5,000. He also owns one lot on Scribner street, block 20, and 40 acres in Barry county. He was married at Grand Rapids, Jan. 5, 1845, to Nancy Barnes, daughter of Jacob and Nancy (Winslow) Barnes, born in Waterbury, Vt., in 1827. They had nine children, four of whom are living. Seven were born in Grand Rapids, and two in Walker, in the following order—Albert H., Nov. 14, 1845, died Oct. 12, 1848; Ella M., May 9, 1849, died Aug. 22, 1853; Julia A., Oct. 28, 1850, died Aug. 18, 1876; Frank A., Feb. 19, 1854; Anna M., March 29, 1857, died Aug. 10, 1858; John M., Dec. 16, 1859, died Oct. 21, 1869; James B., Oct. 1, 1861; Ruth P., Dec. 5, 1865; Fleda M., Sept. 19, 1867. Mr. Stone has also in his family the son of his daughter Julia, born May 30, 1874, at Appleton, Wis. Mrs. Stone's parents were pioneers in this county; came in November, 1836, to Grand Rapids. Jacob Barnes was born April 24, 1798. Mr. and Mrs. Stone are members of the Methodist Church. Mr. Stone had but \$100 when he commenced life for himself, and that he earned by working in a foundry. He and his father started the first successful foundry in the city of Grand Rapids, where they were in partnership a number of years.

Lyman D. Swan, son of Lyman and Melissa Swan, was born in Augusta, Oneida Co., N. Y., Sept. 13, 1827. His parents removed to Madison Co., N. Y., and at the age of 19 he paid his father \$225 freedom money, and with \$25 he left home to seek his own fortune. He was married at 22 in Madison, Feb. 22, 1850, to Martha Fish. They had five children, three of whom are living—Sarah, George and Emma. He bought 26 acres in Madison, which he sold a few months after at an advance of \$210 on the purchase money besides a horse and farming tools. He then bought a farm near by, paying \$600 and mortgaging for the balance of \$600. He engaged in raising hops and making cider. He sold at the end of three years and made about \$2,000. He then bought a dairy farm which he sold at the expiration of one year, making \$1,000. His next venture was at Lebanon, where he bought a shoe store, dry-goods, etc., and built a tannery, selling in three years at a clear profit of \$2,000. Another farm which he purchased near Hamilton and managed three years he sold, making \$3,000. In March, 1863, he bought 1.8 acres on sec. 1, Walker tp. He now has 132 acres with 80 improved. His wife died and he was married again April 2, 1864, to Anna Hamlin, born in Troy, N. Y., in 1841.

Marcus Taber was born in New York in 1833, the son of Eleazer and Ann Taber who emigrated to this county in October, 1837. After spending six months in Grand Rapids they settled on sec. 5 of Walker tp., where they resided the rest of their days. He died in 1854 at the age of 56, and she in 1875, aged 84. Of the four children brought with them to this county, Marcus was the youngest, who embarked in life with but little assistance or capital save industrious and economical habits, by which he has gained a comfortable independence.

In 1863 he married Maria Clark, who was born March 14, 1845, in this county, the daughter of Erastus and Hannah Phillips the former of English ancestry and the latter of German; they settled in this county in 1837, or '38, on sec. 33, Alpine tp., where they remained until about 15 years ago, when they moved to Grand Rapids. Mr. Phillips died in 1880, at the age of 76; the widow is still living, with her daughter, Mrs. K. J. Brown. Mrs. T. had one sister and three brothers, all older than herself.

Mr. Tabor's portrait may be found on another page of this volume.

William Thomas, son of John and Mary (Sweet) Thomas, was born near Saratoga Springs in 1823. Two years later his parents went to Orleans Co., N. Y.

Eleven years after they went to Gene-ee county, and two years later to Richland Co., O. In 1847 they settled in Sparta. Mr. Thomas came to this tp. in 1850 and bought 40 acres of forest on sec. 18, to which he has added 40 more, and now has 35 under improvement. He was married in Ohio in 1844 to Lydia E., daughter of Derrick and Abigail Brown, born in Cato, Cayuga Co., N. Y., in 1829. They have seven children--Geo. A., Wm. A., Francis A., Maynard D., Martin E., Harriet E. and Sherman B. The grandfather of Mr. Thomas was in the war of the Revolution.

Dennis Van Donge, son of John and Cornelia (Tak) Van Donge, was born in Holland in 1835. In 1845 his parents came to the United States and settled in Cleveland, O., and four years after (in 1850) to Grand Rapids, Mich. In 1853 he bought 60 acres on sec. 19. His father died in January, 1877, and his mother in May, 1874. The land at the time of the purchase was all in timber, and about 50 acres have been placed under good improvement. He was married Nov. 8, 1865, to Martha A., daughter of George and Fanny (Carpenter) Finch, born in Macomb county in 1843. They have four children, born in Walker as follows: Emma, Aug. 21, 1866; Jennie, February, 1868; Ella, Feb. 9, 1872, and George, Jan. 21, 1874. Mr. Van Donge is a Granger and has been Constable several years.

Joseph Waite, son of William and Annie (Brown) Waite was born in Norwich, Chenango Co., N. Y., in 1813. At 19 he learned carpentering, which he has made his business thus far through life. He was married in 1853 to Mary A., daughter of James and Mary Weeden, born in Otsego Co., N. Y., in 1814. Five of eight children are living--Luke W., Ferdinand F., Charlotte E., James D. and Frank J. Mr. Waite bought 240 acres on secs. 11 and 12 in May, 1845, and now owns 45 acres on sec. 10, all improved. His shop, situated on his place, is fitted with the necessary fixtures for turning all kinds of woodwork.

Thomas Walsh, son of Thomas and Mary (Fogarty) Walsh, was born in Ireland in 1813. He came to the United States when 26 years old and after a few months stay in New York he came to Grand Rapids in 1844 and was employed about the city two years. In 1851 he bought 60 acres on sec. 19, Walker tp., of which 55 acres are improved. He was married in 1851 in Grand Rapids to Mary A., daughter of John and Margaret Allen, born in Ireland in 1832.

Samuel Westlake, son of David C. and Rachel (Waters) Westlake, was born in 1821 in New York. He was employed in the woolen factory of his father until he was 21. Sept. 20, 1842, he came to Michigan with his parents and settled on 133 acres on sec. 6, which he had purchased three years previously. His father died in February, 1843, and his mother in November, 1863, soon after which he lost a brother and two sisters, their deaths occurring at intervals of two weeks only. He was married in February, 1843, to Nancy, daughter of John and Cyrena Hogadone born in Canada in 1819. They had two children, born in Walker--Martha E., in February, 1851, and Mary F., in January, 1845, and died in March, 1863. In 1849 he bought 80 acres of timber land on sec. 19, 60 of which is under cultivation. Mr. Westlake is Local Elder in the M. E. Church. He was licensed at 19 years of age, and ordained about 16 years ago. He has been Chaplain of Harmony Grange, Walker, ever since its organization, and was Chaplain of the County Grange one year. He belongs to the Old Settlers' Association, and has held the tp. offices of Treasurer and Poor Master.

Jones M. White, first settler in the tp., was born in Palmyra, N. Y., in 1818. His parents, Samuel and Lydia (Morgan) White, went to London Dist., Oxford Co., Can., when he was a small boy. They were natives of New York, the former born April 1, 1781, the latter, Oct. 26, 1793. The White family claim to have descended from Peregrine White, the first white child born in America. In December, 1836, they came to Kent county with a team of six yoke of oxen, and spent New Year's day at Gull Prairie, and in the spring of 1837 settled in Walker, where the senior White took up 160 acres on sec. 23, and continued to buy land until he owned about 400 acres. On the west side of the river there was yet no trace of civilization, and Mr. White cut the first road and drove the first team into the wilderness of Walker tp. The family numbered nine persons, four sons and three daughters. The father was a practical miller, and his sons acquired a knowledge of the business, that proved useful in a new country, and the eldest stopped at Gull Prairie to work in a mill. They brought 18 head of cattle with them, and took up their quarters in an Indian hut on the river bank, where the whole family sickened with the measles except Mr. White of this sketch, who took care of the stock, brought lumber from Mill creek eight miles up the river,

rafted it down, drew it out to the claim and built the cabin. The father died in Walker, March 4, 1873; the mother, May 29, 1875. In 1840 Mr. White bought 80 acres on sec. 10, at \$25 per acre. He now owns 120 acres with 75 under cultivation. He was married in Walker, Sept. 12, 1841, to Temperance, daughter of Luther and Jemima Mudge, born in New York in 1820. Their seven children were born in Walker—Charles, Lydia, Adelaide, Florence, Mary, James and Nellie. Mr. White has been Highway Commissioner eight years, and Overseer of the Poor four years.

Samuel White, brother of the foregoing, was born in Canada in 1829. Indians were plenty and Mr. White, jr., became a proficient in their language. He was married in Ionia county, in 1852, and again in 1877 to Mrs. Mary J. Schill, born in Canada in 1838. Mr. White has two children—Isadore M. and Frederick E. He bought 80 acres in Walker, 14 of the State in early life, and has 35 of his father's estate all improved. He enlisted at Grand Rapids in 1861, in the old 3d Reg. M. V. I., Capt. Borden; was the first volunteer from Walker; was discharged in April, 1863, for disability, and in June following re-enlisted in the 10th Mich. Cav., Capt. A. Stevenson; served nearly two years, when the regiment was discharged. Mr. White attained the rank of Second Lieutenant. He is running a large steam cider-mill on sec. 23.

Warren Willard, son of John H. and Fidelia (Cleveland) Willard, was born in Ohio July 14, 1829. His father was born in Pawlet, Rutland Co., Vt., Oct. 8, 1790; his mother was a native of the same place, born June 9, 1793. In 1837 they went to Shalersville, 30 miles southeast of Cleveland, and bought 50 acres of land, which they exchanged eight years after for 80 acres on sec. 6, this tp. It was in the midst of the forest, and worth \$2.50 per acre. The family lived with Mr. S. Fuller two weeks, while their log house was being built, and they had the same privations and perplexities to endure that marks the history of the pioneers of Kent county during the early years. The senior Willard died July 30, 1872, and his wife July 26, 1877. They left two sons—Warren and Henderson. The former purchased his brother's interest in the homestead, and now has 60 acres under improvement. He was married in Orleans, Ionia Co., Mich., June 19, 1854, to Miranda C., daughter of Samuel and Elvira (Maine) Bement, born in Cortland, N. Y., Feb. 27, 1831. They have two children, born in Tallmadge, Ottawa Co.—Melvin W., Oct. 22, 1857, and Bertha L. Oct. 21, 1859.

Benjamin F. Woodman, son of Dr. Joseph and Sarah (Wright) Woodman, was born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., Dec. 13, 1822. His parents came to Novi, Oakland Co., in 1837, and were among the earliest pioneers of that section. Five years later he bought 120 acres of timber land in Ionia county, of which he cleared 80 acres, selling in 1853, when he bought 120 acres on secs. 9 and 4, in Walker, of which 90 acres are in tillage. He was married in Ionia county in 1847, to Rhoda B., daughter of Asa and Electa (Strong) Lee, born in New York, Feb. 16, 1820. They have four children, two of whom were born in Ionia and two in Walker, as follows: Lewis C., Sept. 25, 1847; Sarah A., Sept. 25, 1849; Eva L., April 9, 1859; and Carrie A., Nov. 5, 1864. Mr. Woodman's second marriage was June 2, 1874, to Lydia L. Crumb, born in Otsego Co., N. Y., in 1826. He has been School Inspector six years, Highway Commissioner two years, and is a member of the Masonic order. Dr. Joseph Woodman was born March 5, 1785, and died Aug. 15, 1838. Mrs. Woodman, his wife, was born Sept. 29, 1795. They had six children, Mr. W., of this sketch, being the fourth. The mother was a native of Deerfield, Mass., and lived there at the period of the Indian massacre, in which her father was involved.

Ephraim Woodard, son of Joshua and Sophia Woodard, was born in Genesee Co., N. Y., May 29, 1827. His parents moved to Orleans Co., N. Y., when he was seven years old, and one year later to Erie county. In the fall of 1836 they settled in Oakland Co., Mich., and in 1845 bought 80 acres of wild land in Walker, on sec. 7. Apologies for roads were in existence, but so poor that the Highway Commissioner himself lost his way, and on one occasion was found half a mile south of where the route was laid, and the Woodards had to clear two and a half miles to their farm. Mr. Woodard has a fine farm with 50 acres improved. He was married in Tyrone in 1850 to Abigail, daughter of Ephraim and Abigail Brott, born in Genesee Co., N. Y., in 1833. They have six children, born in Walker—Charles, Dulcey B., Frank, Bertha A., Fred and Winnie. Mr. Woodard has been Highway Commissioner six years, and is a Granger. His father, Joshua Woodard, died in 1852, and his mother married Frank Blood, a pioneer of Walker, and died in January, 1869.

Jeremiah S. Wright, deceased, son of Solomon and Mary Wright, was born in Wolcott, Wayne Co., N. Y., in 1828. His parents are among the first settlers in Alpine, where they located in 1837. Mr. Wright was engaged for a period of 16 years in the sale of agricultural implements on Bridge street, Grand Rapids, and owned 80 acres on sec. 27, in this tp. He married in 1878 Mrs. Mary Patterson, daughter of Joel and Margaret Churchill, born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., in 1844. Mr. Wright died Jan. 26, 1880. Mrs. Wright's parents came to Grand Rapids when she was nine years old. Her father was born in 1813, and lives with her in Walker; her mother was born in 1836, and died in 1839. She has one son by her first husband, William A. Patterson, born in Grand Rapids, Aug. 28, 1863. Mr. Wright had four children by a former marriage—Andrew, Addison, Valeria and Estella. Mrs. Wright is in possession of 50 acres of her husband's estate, all improved.

Noadiah C. Wright, son of Solomon and Mary (Boyce) Wright, was born in Wayne Co., N. Y., April 5, 1822. His parents came West when he was 14, and stopped several months in Toledo, O., where his father bought a team and employed it profitably during the winter, making his way Westward in the spring. He left his family in Jackson county, near Jacksonburg, and proceeded with his household goods and 50 bushels of potatoes on a scow down the Grand river, and landed at North's Landing, now Plumb's Mills. In September Mr. Wright came across the country with an ox team. His father had pre-empted 480 acres for himself and sons, Solomon and Benjamin, on the line between Walker and Alpine, on secs. 32 and 33 Alpine tp. The Baptist and Congregational churches are situated on this tract. The senior Wright sold 160 acres to P. F. Covell, and moved across the road into Walker tp., and bought 120 acres on sec. 4, where he died in June, 1845, and his wife three years later. Mr. Wright took possession of his present farm in 1865. He owns 212 acres on secs. 23 and 15, and 20 acres of woodland on sec. 33, Alpine tp., with 195 acres under cultivation. He has three houses, four barns and two large orchards on his homestead. His property has been acquired by his own unaided efforts, and he values his farm at \$200 per acre. His residence, with barn, cost \$3,300, and the place is well watered with springs. He was married at Grand Rapids, Oct. 11, 1842, to Ann, daughter of Eleazer C. and Ann (Walbridge) Tabor, natives of Ithaca, N. Y. Mrs. Wright was born in the same place April 3, 1830. Three of four children, born in Walker, are living—Milo, April 6, 1852; Emmagene, in August, 1854; and Parker, in October, 1856. Mr. Wright was a resident of Grand Rapids a number of years, was Constable nine years, and owns two houses and lots, corner of Leonard and Scribner streets, valued at \$2,500.



WYOMING TOWNSHIP.

Wyoming, or township 6 north, range 12 west, is diversified in its soil, surface and timber. The Grand river passes through its northwest sections. The swail on sections 17 and 18 is liable to inundations as far back as the base of the great bluff. In the southwest sections valuable tracts of timber exist. In the northeast sections the oak openings and plains are common. In section 2 the plaster rock outcrops in the bed of Plaster creek.

An important feature of this township is a plateau or second bottom extending almost across the township, and varying in width from one to two miles. This was largely covered originally with burr and white oak timber, with a gravelly soil, and regarded as among the very best in the county. The present river bottom is generally much lower than this plateau, and generally from one-fourth to one-half mile in width. This burr oak plateau was first sought, and is now almost entirely occupied with farms, and largely devoted to wheat culture. East and southeast of this plateau is a large swampy tract but partially reclaimed, and on the higher lands to the south are belts of fine timber, some of it originally quite heavy, but now mostly cut off. Probably one-fourth of the town was originally pine lands. Wyoming is without lakes, and its principal stream after Grand river, which forms its northern boundary for four miles, is Buck creek, which runs diagonally across the township from southeast to northwest, entering the river near the village of Grandville. This is a valuable mill stream, and was improved as such at an early day. Plaster creek also passes through the northeast corner of the township, and furnishes power for running the plaster-mills erected on its banks. Several smaller streams are also found in the town tributary to these, or following directly into the Grand river. One of the chief features of the township is its immense beds of plaster, probably underlying most of the township, found out-cropping into beds of the creek, known to the Indians before the advent of the white man, and for many years extensively worked in half a dozen places.

EARLY SETTLERS.

David Tucker and Gideon H. Gordon are reputed to have been first to settle in this township, as early as 1832. In 1833 Luther B. Lincoln, Joseph B. Copeland, Wm. R. Goodwin, Jonathan F. Chubb, Myron Roys and Henry West settled in this township.

In 1834 came Carlos A. Abel, D. C. Britton, Cyrus Jones, Roswell Britton, Julius C. Abel, Ephraim P. Walker, Abraham Bryant, and Josiah McCarthy, and settled at or near the present site of the village of Grandville. Geo. Thompson, Robert Howlett, and Alvah Wanzar also settled within the town during that year. In the next year Edward Feakins, Charles H. Oakes, I. A. Brooks, Thomas Buxton, Ransom Sawyer, Richard Moore, Justus C. Rogers, Eli and Erastus Yeomans, and Manly Patchen were added to the list of settlers, many of them locating at Grandville. In 1836 Dwight Rankin, Hiram Osgood, Orrey Hill, James Lockwood, Nathan White, Jacob and Charles J. Rogers located in the town.

LAND PATENTEES.

Among the early settlers and others who purchased lands in this township from the general Government, the following names appear: Alvin H. Wansey, sec. 1, May 23, 1834; Luther Lincoln, sec. 3, March 22, 1833; Stephen Tucker, sec. 7, Sept. 25, 1832; Charles C. Trowbridge, sec. 9, Dec. 1, 1832; Caroline Goodwin, sec. 13, Dec. 25, 1834; Sylvester Sibley, sec. 17, Oct. 2, 1832; Henry West, sec. 20, Sept. 15, 1835; Joseph B. Copeland, sec. 22, July 13, 1833; Norman Mack, sec. 27, Nov. 11, 1835; John Wright, sec. 28, Dec. 4, 1833; Eli Yeomans, sec. 32, Aug. 25, 1835; and Philo Bronson, sec. 34, March 14, 1836.

ORGANIC.

This town, under the name and style of Wyoming, was organized in 1848, although under the name of Byron; for 12 years the headquarters of the town had been at Grandville. In fact, within the present limits of Wyoming was for several years nearly all there was in population and improvement of the town of Byron, so that strictly speaking, Wyoming was organized in 1836 under the name of Byron; and the new town organized in 1848 was given the old name.

The first meeting of the electors of the township of Wyoming was held at the hotel of Dwight Rankin, on Monday, April 3, 1848. Lewis Moody was chosen Moderator; Chas. Edgerly was chosen Clerk. John Temmons and Jacob Rogers were chosen Inspectors. The following officers were elected: Supervisor, Wm. R. Goodwin; Clerk, Joseph Blake; Treasurer, Chas. Edgerly; Commissioners of Highways, N. Shoemaker, Dwight Rankin, James B. Jewell; School Inspectors, L. D. Abbott, J. C. Rogers; Justices, Erastus Yeomans, Roswell Britton. The total vote at the first general election appears to have been 101, 16 years after the settlement of the township had begun.

The following list gives the names of the principal township officers elected since 1848:

SUPERVISORS.

Wm. R. Goodwin.....	1848-51	Joseph Blake	1866
Nicholas Shoemaker.....	1852-4	Ebenezer Davis	1867
Egbert Dewey.....	1855	Augustus Godwin	1868
Ebenezer Davis.....	1856	John T. Emmons.....	1869-70
Nicholas Shoemaker.....	1857	Augustus Godwin.....	1871
Horatio N. Ball.....	1858-9	Salisbury Mason.....	1872-5
Job Whitney.....	1860	Nicholas Shoemaker.....	1876
Ebenezer Davis	1861-2	C. D. Shoemaker.....	1877
Job Whitney.....	1863	Wm. K. Emmons.....	1878
Horace O. Webster.....	1864	Wm. H. Nearpass	1879
Dwight Rankin	1865	Augustus Godwin.....	1880-1

CLERKS.

Joseph Blake.....	1848	Philip Dwitt.....	1862-4
James P. Scott.....	1849	Silas Powell.....	1865
Horatio N. Ball.....	1850-3	Wilson Mentor	1866-8
Sylvester L. Morris.....	1854	Wm. H. Galloway.....	1869
John P. Hanchet	1855	Adelbert H. Weston.....	1870-1
Sylvester L. Morris.	1856	Marcus H. McCoy	1872-3
Silas Powell	1857	Sheridan C. Smith	1874
Benj. S. Hanchet	1858	Adelbert H. Weston.....	1875
Sylvester L. Morris.....	1859	Clinton D. Shoemaker	1876
Horace O. Weston.....	1860	C. E. Kellogg.....	1877-8
Geo. H. Barker.....	1861	Joseph Blake.....	1879-81

TREASURERS.

Chase Edgerly ...	1848	Egbert Dewey.....	1867
Robert Howlett	1849-50	Joseph Blake.....	1868
Dwight Rankin.....	1851-3	James A. Knowles.....	1869
Joseph Blake	1854-5	John V. D. Haven.....	1870
Horatio N. Ball	1856	Horace O. Weston.....	1871
Horace O. Weston.....	1857	James A. Knowles.....	1872
Ebenezer Davis.....	1858-60	Henry G. Reed	1873
John Porter.....	1861-2	Marcus McCoy.....	1874-5
Sherman H. Boyce.....	1863	Francis Boylan.....	1876-8
Nicholas Shoemaker... ..	1864	Reuben Davis.....	1879
Thomas Hardy.....	1865-6	Charles E. Kellogg.....	1880-1

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Erastus Yeomans.....	1848	Silas Powell	1866
Silas Powell	1849	Augustus Godwin	1866-7
Jacob Rogers.	1850	Cyrus Freeman.....	1867
Erastus Yeomans.....	1851	Samuel Kiefer.....	1867
Silas Powell	1852	Wm. K. Emmons.....	1868
Robt. Howlett.....	1853	Alexander McInroy.....	1869
Jacob Rogers	1854	Wm. H. Gallaway.....	1870
Nicholas Shoemaker	1855	Silas Powell.....	1871
John T. Emmons.....	1856	Cyrus Freeman.....	1871
John P. Hanchet.	1856	Nichol D. Emmons.....	1872
Erastus Yeomans	1857	Alexander McInroy.....	1873
George W. Kellogg.	1858	Wm. K. Emmons.....	1874
Ebenezer Davis.. ..	1859	Walter M. Race.....	1875
John T. Emmons.....	1860	Wm. H. Gallaway.....	1875
William Frost.....	1861	Silas Powell.....	1876
Silas Powell	1862	Cyrus Freeman	1876
Wm. P. Whitney.....	1863	Wm. H. Gallaway.....	1877-8
Thomas Hardy.....	1864	Henry E. Reed.....	1879
David Comstock	1865	Silas Powell	1880
Augustus Godwin.....	1865	Amos Utter.....	1881

The history of Wyoming is so intimately connected with that of the county, little has been left unwritten regarding it in the pages devoted to the general history. However, the reminiscences of early times and review of the township history, written some few years ago by Prof. Everett, are too good to be lost. He states: "When Kent county was a town of Kalamazoo county, settlements were made at Grand Rapids, Wyoming, Ionia, and Lyons. Campau had his trading station at Grand Rapids, and Rix Robinson at Ada and other places, and the few persons in the valley were dependent on them. Living, as they did, dependent on the Indians with no rights, further than a license to trade, and such as the Indians would give them, they are not to be considered as at that time occupants and settlers. A few, dependent on Campau and Robinson, were at Grand Rapids, but in point of fact the first settlement was in Wyoming; and the earliest history of the valley is the history of this town. The first locations were made here; the farms were begun here; here the plow first broke the soil; and here the first crops were raised. The advent of the first white man into Ionia county was in the spring of 1833. But Wyoming dates from 1832, when her soil was taken possession of by Robert Howlett, Luther Lincoln, Amos Gordon and Stephen Tucker. They are, therefore, the 'Grand River Pioneers.'" They came in the fall of 1832, and raised crops of their own planting in 1833. Lincoln took up what was the paper city, but now the thriving village of Grandville; and there, in the spring of 1833, was the first in the Grand River Valley to turn the soil with the plow, and he raised the first crop of corn where the village of Grandville now stands. This pioneer Lincoln was an erratic genius; we wish we could give a better history of him. He did not stay where he was the pioneer.

"Still, 1833, the same year that settled the first colonists at Ionia, is looked upon as the year when the valley was taken possession of by civilized men. This year brought Jon. F. Chubb, Stephen Tucker, Gideon H. Gordon, James Gordon, Wm. R. Godwin, Joseph B. Copeland, Myron Roys, Henry West and George Thompson, to Wyoming.

"The first house of any description built by the whites was a log shanty for Lincoln, in the fall of 1832. The first house fit for a family to live in was the log house of Stephen Tucker, built mostly by the Indians, in March, 1833. Lincoln had brought on with him five yoke of oxen, and he stayed over winter in his humble cabin to take care of them. Tucker built his house to live in with his family.

"Mr. Tucker was the first mail-carrier, going once a week to Gull Prairie; Slater, the missionary, the postmaster. Tucker commenced carrying the mail and doing errands for pay, January, 1833.

"As in the rest of the Grand River valley, 1834 brought accessions to the settlements: Roswell Britton, Nathaniel Brown, Eli and Erastus Yeomans, Ransom Sawyer, Richard Moore, Justus C. Rogers, E. T. Walker, Josiah McArthy, George Thompson, Julius C. Abel, Hiram and Luman Jennison, and Alvah Wansey."

"The first wedding in Wyoming was that of Sylvester Hills and Harriet Burton, in the winter of 1835-'6. Mr. Wilder says that soon after he came he attended a wedding at Esq. Abel's, where he sold his coat to the groom, and borrowed one for himself to wear as groomsman.

"A 'pole' boat—the 'Cinderella'—was launched at Grandville, in June, 1837. It was a time of jubilee. All were invited, and they went on board—old men and maidens, matrons and boys; had feasting and dancing, and abundant mirth. What would we think now of 'launching a pole-boat?' Then such an event was a foretokening of brighter days, when they would live like other people.

"The town was organized as Byron May 2, 1836. The meeting was at the house of Charles H. Oakes. First officers: Gideon H. Gordon, Supervisor; Isaac A. Allen, Clerk; G. H. Gordon, Robert Howlett, E. P. Walker, Justices. It was organized as 'Wyoming' (Byron set-off) in 1848, at the house of Dwight Rankin, with Wm. H. Godwin, Supervisor; Joseph Blake, Clerk; Chase Edgerly, Treasurer; E. Yeomans, Roswell Britton, Justices."

SCHOOLS.

The first school district was organized at Grandville. In 1867 a Union school building was erected, 30 feet wide and 60 feet long, with a transept 16 by 30 feet. The building is two stories high with a basement. A cupola surmounts this elegant school building. The following statement deals with the schools at the present time:

No. of District.	No. of Children.	Des. of Buildings.	Val. School Prop.	No. of Teachers.	Amt. Pd. Teachers.
1.....	318	frame	\$10,000	7	\$1,545
2.....	34	frame	150	2	152
3 fr.....	47	frame	200	3	224
4.....	49	frame	1,000	2	140
6.....	41	frame	50	2	196
7.....	97	frame	300	3	192
8 fr.....	87	frame	400	2	162
9.....	42	frame	1,600	2	280
8.....	715	eight	\$13,700	23	\$2,891

The organization of the Union School District resulted in a series of law proceedings which lingered before the courts for some years. This difficulty was ultimately settled, and the cause of education permitted to advance without further obstacles.

GRANDVILLE.

This village was first platted by Elijah Smith, Surveyor, April 13, 1835, for Charles Oakes, Benjamin Slater, Levi White and John Boynton. The first addition was surveyed by C. Barnes, June 2, 1835, for Levi White. The original plat was 80 acres. The East and West additions were platted in 1836. Lots, to builders, were sold for \$25; to others for \$100. But few were sold. It soon became manifest that Grandville was not the place

for the city; so it settled itself down to be a quiet country village, without expectations. It forms to-day a village of 800 inhabitants, six miles southwest of its old and successful rival, Grand Rapids. The manufacturing concerns in operation comprise: one water and two steam plaster mills; the one belonging to Thomas N. Brosnan and — McKee, the others to Loren Day and LaFayette Taylor; L. & L. Jenison, Charles E. Kellogg, J. Grutter and M. H. McCoy are the principle merchants of the place; Jenness & Davidson keep the hotel, and Dunham the livery. The professions are represented by W. W. Whipple, lawyer; Clarence E. Danforth, A. H. Weston and J. W. Cooper, physicians. The tradesmen comprise: Alex. Galloway, carpenter; John Vinkemulder, Henry Daly, J. H. Bulliment, wagon-makers; DeWitt C. Britton and Jerome Oholer, blacksmiths; John E. Spees, P. Van Rheen and E. Manglitz, shoemakers; A. K. Gettman, cooper; C. D. & A. Shoemaker, whiffle-tree-makers. The Methodist, Dutch Reform and Congregational societies have their churches here; the post-office is administered by Joseph Blake, and the Union School is presided over by a principal and a full corps of teachers.

FISHER'S STATION,

a postal and railroad station located on section 36, Wyoming, was settled in 1870, and platted by R. S. Jackson for David Fisher and Warren S. Crippen, Dec. 26, 1873. The first addition was made by K. S. Pettibone, for J. W. Converse, June 1, 1874. This village is on the line of the G. R. & I. R. R., five miles south of the southern limits of Grand Rapids city. Its population at present is 65. The business houses of the place number ten, viz.: the hotel, operated by C. Boshaw; a general store, by M. L. Cummings; boot and shoe stores by L. Maire and Louis Myers; W. S. Engle and M. Pelton are village carpenters; C. H. Moore, blacksmith; H. Snow, wagon-maker. R. G. Smith, nurseryman, and J. R. Long, mill operator. Land in the neighborhood is valued at \$50 per acre.

PLASTER MILLS.

The Union Plaster Mills.—William Cahoon & Co., of Detroit, built one of the mills, Nearpass & Co. the other in 1873. Brosnan & McKee, the present operators, employ from 15 to 30 men, sometimes having 70 on the pay-roll. The product of the mills is 100 tons of land plaster and 170 barrels of stucco plaster per day. A branch railroad runs to the mills, and the manufactured material shipped direct to all parts of the Union. D. W. C. Blackmer, a man of 15 years' experience in the business, is manager.

The plaster mills of *Loren Day & La Fayette Taylor* are operated by steam power. The product is large, and the quality of manufactured plaster for land or stucco much prized in the markets.

PERSONAL HISTORY.

In the following biographical descriptions much that is interesting and instructive in the history of this township is to be found.

Julius C. Abel was born at Granville, Washington Co., N. Y., Sept. 13, 1793. He was a lawyer by profession, and came to Wyoming June 1, 1834, and located on sec. 8. He built a home and improved his land, which is now in the possession of J. F. Dyke. He practiced his profession many years, and died July 1, 1871, in the city of Grand Rapids. Carlos A. Abel, only son of the above, was born at Willsborough, Essex Co., N. Y., Oct. 2, 1824, and came to Wyoming June 1, 1834. He was married July 13, 1848, to Fannie, daughter of Alanson L. and Elizabeth Powers, of Grand Rapids. Their children were born as follows:—Emily, Sept. 7, 1849, in Wyoming; Ellen J., Oct. 27, 1850, in Wyoming; William A., Feb. 27, 1854; J. Clark, Oct. 31, 1855; Fannie M., May 9, 1858, at Grand Rapids; Thomas W. P., Sept. 6, 1861; Alanson P., Sept. 17, 1863; Elizabeth, Oct. 9, 1866, at Paris; Ida May, March 29, 1868, at Grand Rapids; Lotta Maud, July 4, 1870, at Wyoming; Louis D., March 17, 1875, at Grand Rapids. Emily, William A., and Elizabeth are deceased. Mr. Abel is located on sec. 36, Wyoming.

Alonzo J. Arnold, third son of Linus and Lucretia Arnold, was born in 1841, in Grand Rapids, near Reed's Lake. His mother died when he was four years old, and he was placed with Jerry Boynton, of Byron, where he lived until 20 years of age. In 1862 he enlisted at Grand Rapids in Company C, 2d Michigan Cavalry, Capt. Weatherwax, and served until the close of the war in the Army of the Cumberland. He was engaged at Chickamauga, Nashville, Franklin and in a number of other battles; was discharged at Nashville, and returned to Byron. In 1868 he bought 80 acres in sec. 29. The entire tract was in timber at the period of the purchase, and Mr. Arnold has improved 50 acres. He subsequently bought 30 acres on sec. 16, which is under cultivation. He is a member of the Grange. He was married in Byron, in 1868, to Cordelia, daughter of Amos and Alpha Boynton, born in Cuyahoga County, O., Dec., 1836. They had one child:—Harry, born in Wyoming, in 1874, who lived ten months. Mrs. Arnold was killed July 1, 1881, on the railroad, near Bedford, Cuyahoga Co., O., while visiting her friends. Thomas Garfield, the President's uncle, was riding in the same carriage, and lost his life by the accident. Mrs. Arnold was double cousin of James A. Garfield, their fathers having been half brothers and their mothers being own sisters.

Basilius Baechler was born in Baden, Germany, 1833. At the age of 17 he learned the shoemaker's trade, at which he worked five years. In 1854 he came to the United States, and settled in Hamilton County, O., where he engaged in farming. In 1867, he came to this county, and stayed four years in Grand Rapids, occupied in gardening. In 1871, he went to Paris, and in 1875, he came to this tp., where he bought 47 acres of land, on sec. 12, with 35 under culture. He was married in Grand Rapids, Sept. 30, 1875, to Phillipina, daughter of John Wess, born in Prussia in 1836. Mr. and Mrs. Baechler are members of the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. B. is connected with the St. Joseph Society and the Aiding Society of the Roman Catholic Church. His father was in the army of Napoleon Bonaparte.

Savoy Beales (deceased) was born at Cooperstown, N. Y., on the Susquehanna river, May 25, 1807, and died in Wyoming April 16, 1864. He was married in 1836, at Coldwater, Branch County, to Ruth Aldrich, and had three children:—Edward, Albert and Maria. The mother died January 8, 1856, and Mr. Beales was married a second time, at Grand Rapids, in 1857, to Marion Welsh, a native of Oswego County, N. Y., born in 1827. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Beales:—Ellen J., Robert B., and Edith A. Mr. Beales lost a son in the war for the Union—Delos—shot at Trevelyan Station, near Richmond. The estate of Mr. Beales contains 250 acres on sec. 13, with 240 under the best of culture. He was a member of the Congregational Church.

D. W. C. Blackmer, third son of Dwight and Betsey (Francisco) Blackmer, was born in Cayuga County, N. Y., in 1840. He came to Grand Rapids in 1855, and was one of the construction corps of the D. & M. R. R., and subsequently of the G. R. & I. R. R. In 1860 he went to Minnesota, and engaged in building the Minneapolis & Cedar Valley R. R. In 1863 he returned to Grand Rapids, and entered the employ of F. Godfrey (present firm, F. Godfrey & Bros.), in the plaster business, with whom he remained nearly ten years, after which he engaged in milling at Manistee two years, when he went to work for the Phoenix Manufacturing Company at Grand Rapids. He went to Colorado City, in the interests of the Colorado Springs Plaster Company, taking with him machinery for a plaster mill, which he built, and returned, and entered the posi-

tion of manager of the Calhoun Plaster Mills, at Grandville. The company failed, and he engaged in the same capacity with Messrs. Day & Taylor, continuing two and a half years. He has been acting manager in the Union Plaster Mills at Grandville, 18 months. He was married at Grand Rapids, in 1868, to Delia, daughter of William and Caroline Godwin, born in Wyoming in 1840. Mr. Blackmer owns two houses and lots on Ionia street, and one on William street, and resides at 198 North Division street. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Charles H. Brown, son of Charles B. and Dorothy Brown, is a native of Ohio, born in 1838. His parents moved to Michigan in 1843, buying 80 acres of land on sec. 32. He remained at home until 23 years of age, when he bought 160 acres of wild timber land on the same section. His farm now includes 173 acres, 100 of which have been judiciously improved. He was married in this tp., in 1861, to Alice, daughter of Harvey and Sarah Brainard, born in Cuyahoga County, O., in 1844. She died in March, 1864, leaving one child, Rosa M., born in Wyoming, in 1862. Mr. Brown was married, in 1865, to Sarah, daughter of Oliver and Elizabeth Cook, born in Cascade in 1848. They have six children:—Charles B., Carrie E., Mary E., Oliver, Franklin and Darwin.

Chester C. Brown, son of Chas. B. and Dorothy Brown, was born in Cuyahoga County, O., in 1846. His parents bought 80 acres of timber land in 1852, in Wyoming, on sec. 32, where his father died in 1858. Mr. Brown has 35 acres of the homestead, with 25 acres improved. He was married in Wyoming in 1867 to Emma, daughter of Silas and Betsey Wood, born in New York in 1850. They have one child—Frederick, born in Wyoming in 1871.

John Bulliment, eldest son of Thomas and Hannah (Driffill) Bulliment, was born in Lorain County, O., May 11, 1852, of English ancestry. In 1860 his father purchased 80 acres of land in Wyoming where he remained until 16 years old. He then went to Grand Rapids to learn wagon-making with George C. Fitch. After four months he engaged with Joseph Noel and remained one year. He finished his trade with Joseph Fitch, working with him nearly three years. He had a shop at Middleville, Barry County, ten months, when, in 1875, he bought a lot in Grandville, built a shop and commenced business for himself. He makes wagons and sleighs and does all kinds of repairing. His building is 58x20 feet and two stories high. He employs several men, and sells annually 10 or 12 sleighs, 30 to 40 carriages and a few wagons, besides doing a considerable amount of custom work. Mr. Bulliment owns 500 shares in the Spiral Buggy Spring Co., of Grand Rapids (Norman Cummings, President). They manufacture all varieties of side-bar vehicles with spiral-spring attachment. He was married in Grandville, Oct. 24, 1875, to Nina, daughter of Martin and Maria (Gitchel) Richmond, born in Jamestown, Ottawa Co., Mich., in 1861. They have two children born in Grandville—Maud, Oct. 30, 1878, and an infant.

Thomas Bulliment, fourth son of Henry and Mary Bulliment, was born in England, Aug. 6, 1825. He began at 14 an apprenticeship of seven years learning wagon-making. He came to the United States in 1851 and settled in Lorain County, O., coming to Michigan in 1861, where he bought 80 acres of land on sec. 19 in Wyoming. He has 45 acres under tillage. He was married in 1851 in Lincolnshire, England, to Hannah, daughter of John and Winnifred Driffill, born in Lincolnshire in 1824. They have five children:—John H., Philena, Louisa A., Walter D. and Wilfrid H.

Charles J. Cutler was born in New York in March, 1840. He is the son of John and Christina Cutler. When he was 11 years of age his parents settled in Paris tp., and two years after in Gaines on 320 acres, sec. 6, which his father bought before leaving New York, and of which he still retains 44 acres. Some has been sold, but the greater part has been distributed among his children. On reaching his majority, Mr. Cutler of this sketch spent two years traveling in the State in various employments. In 1870 he bought 40 acres of land in Paris, where he resided two years. He owned successively several other farms, and finally located where he now resides, on sec. 36; he has 74 acres with 35 under culture. He was married in 1862 in Jackson County, to Mrs. Frances A. Putnam, widow of Henry Putnam and daughter of William and Amanda Solomon, born in New York in 1835. Mr. Cutler enlisted in 1861 in Grand Rapids in Company E, 3d Michigan Infantry, and was discharged on account of disability. He again enlisted in 1865 in Company E, 9th Michigan Volunteer Infantry Veterans, and served nine months.

Jerome G. Davis, third son of Ebenezer and Eliza Davis, was born in Niagara County, N. Y., in 1832. In 1836 his parents bought 80 acres of land in Grand Rapids near the Leonard street bridge, and in 1851 purchased 160 acres. sec. 9 this tp. In 1861 Mr. Davis married Margaret, daughter of Samuel and Martha J. Keifer, born in 1842 in New Jersey. They have two children:—Luella M., and Effie A. Mr. Davis is a member of the Grange and owns 40 acres on sec. 9, all of which is improved.

Loren Day, senior partner of the firm of Day & Taylor, is the second son of Daniel W. and Esther Day. He was born in Macomb County, in 1844. He went to school at Cook's Corners, Ionia County, and at Otisco five years. At 19 he left school to enlist at Grand Rapids. He was enrolled in 1865 in Company I, 10th Michigan Cavalry, Col. I. C. Smith, and was nearly one year in service. He was in the Stoneman raid, and received his discharge at Memphis, Tenn., returning to Otisco where he went into the mercantile business with his father at Cook's Corners, firm style D. W. Day & Son. After a year he went to Jennisonville, Ottawa County, and engaged one year in the store of Joseph Blake, after which he was in business a year with his father at Grandville. He formed a partnership at Jennisonville with L. E. Taylor in mercantile business which they continued until March, 1881, when they sold out. In April, 1878, they bought the Plaster Mill of H. O. Weston, at Grandville, where they are doing a fine business. They are running three sets of stones, employ from 20 to 30 men and manufacture 8,000 tons of plaster annually, which they ship to Wisconsin and other points. They are at present putting in two eight-foot kettles for the manufacture of stucco. Mr. Day was married January 1, 1867, at Otisco, to Fanny, daughter of Charles Knapp, born in Belding, Ionia County. She died in Nov., 1867, leaving one child—Fanny. Mr. Day was married a second time in 1870, at Grandville, to Julia M. Harris. They have one child—C. Earl. Mr. Day is a member of the Grange and the Masonic order.

William P. De Gonge, second son of Cornelius and Frances De Gonge, was born in Goes, in Netherlands, Holland, Dec. 20, 1824. He was educated and graduated at Kampen in 1858; was married March 25, 1869, in Nyverdal, Netherlands, to Catharine Wormser, born in Nyverdal, July 11, 1840. They have three children, born in Grandville:—Henry, Dec. 3, 1873; William, Feb. 9, 1875, and Nellie, July 3, 1880. Mr. De Gonge came to the United States in April, 1871, and took charge of the Reformed Dutch Church at Grandville. He conducts the service in his native tongue.

Hiram P. Edwards, eldest son of John and Rhoda A. Edwards, was born in New York, in 1830. When five years old his parents went to Ashtabula County, O., and two years after to Cuyahoga County, where Mr. Edwards remained 28 years. He served an apprenticeship of three years as carpenter and joiner, and continued to follow that calling while in Ohio. In 1854 he prospected a short time in Michigan, returning to Ohio. In 1856 he was married in Byron, to Eunice, daughter of Amaziah and Elizabeth Wedgewood, born in Maine in 1835. They have three children:—Helen, Francis O., and Oliva E. In March, 1864, Mr. Edwards bought 120 acres on secs. 10 and 15, and now has 55 acres on sec. 27, with 35 under cultivation. He served nine months in the war for the Union, enlisting at Grand Rapids, Feb. 4, 1865, in Company C, 10th Michigan Cavalry, Capt. Light. He was discharged at Memphis, Tenn.

John T. Emmons, eldest son of Andrew and Sarah (Kelley) Emmons, was born in New York in Jan., 1817. He was reared on a farm and was married in 1840 to Mary A., daughter of James and Esther (Wright) Watson, born in Feb., 1817. They have four children:—Nichol D., Andrew, Esther A., and John H. Mr. Emmons came to Michigan in the fall of 1843 and the following year took possession of 80 acres of wild land, sec. 34, given him by his father. He was one of the earliest settlers in the tp., and cleared four acres by hand-labor, having no team for some time. He has 68 acres under improvement. Mr. Emmons belongs to a loyal and patriotic race. His grandfather was a soldier of the Revolution under Gen'l Sullivan, and fought at the battle of Trenton. His father, Andrew Emmons, was a soldier of 1812 in the second conflict with Great Britain; taken prisoner at Queenstown and sent home on parole. James W., son of J. T. Emmons, enlisted at Grand Rapids in 1862, in the 21st Michigan Infantry, Capt. Cavanaugh, and died in the hospital at Nashville, Tenn., in Dec., 1862.

William H. Emmons, farmer, was born in Seneca County, N. Y., in 1830. He is son of Andrew and Sarah Emmons. His father died in 1862, in Seneca County,

N. Y. He came to Michigan with his mother in 1851, when 21 years old, and settled in Wyoming, where she died in 1872. He was married in the same tp., in 1862, to Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Cooper, M. D., and Mary (Watts) Hooper, born in Cuyahoga County, O., in 1834. They have two adopted children:—Archie L. and Eda. Mr. Emmons owns 61 acres, on sec. 34, with 45 acres improved.

Edward Feakins, son of Henry and Sarah (Russell) Feakins, was born in Newnham, Parish of East Kent, England, in 1796. He came to the United States in 1830, and worked two years in the lumber woods of Pennsylvania, saving his earnings to buy land, which he did, in Grand Rapids, in 1834—120 acres, at \$1.25 per acre. He was married in this tp., in 1841, to Emily, daughter of Eli and Olive (Guild) Johnson, born in Oneida County, N. Y., in 1820. Her father came to Grand Rapids in 1836, and bought 160 acres of land in Paris. He died June 22, 1837, and her mother Feb. 20, 1862, at the home of her daughter. The estate of Mr. Feakins includes 80 acres of land on secs. 1 and 12, and 40 acres on sec. 11, with 50 acres improved. A fine brick residence, 36 by 46 feet, two and one-half stories in height, containing 100,000 brick, is located on sec. 12. Mr. Feakins is one of the primal settlers in this county, and assisted in raising the fourth building erected in Grand Rapids. Mr. Feakins had an extraordinary experience, even for a pioneer, struggling with disease and suffering from privations which his enfeebled health involved, for in those days a man needed all his powers of mind and body to aid him in securing even the common necessities of life; but he has lived to see the results of some of his conflicts in the prosperity and fame of the Grand River Valley. Mr. F.'s portrait appears elsewhere in this volume.

Louis G. Ferrand, son of J. P. and Catherine A. Ferrand, was born in Erie County, N. Y., in 1840. He commenced an apprenticeship as blacksmith at 18 years of age, and served three years. He worked at his trade until he enlisted, in Albany, N. Y., in Company A, 44th New York Volunteers—the regiment better known as “Ellsworth's Avengers.” He served three and one-half years, and was in a number of engagements—the battle of the Wilderness, Gettysburg, Pittsburg, Mine Run, etc., about 50 in number. He was wounded in the head by buckshot at Gettysburg, and in the knee and hand at the Weldon Railroad battle, and he has since been crippled. In 1865, he came to Grand Rapids, and took a course of mathematical and commercial instruction, at the school of Prof. Everett. He was married in Grand Rapids, in 1867, to Sarah E., daughter of James and Susan Sawyer, born in Grand Rapids in 1843. They have one child:—Herbert L., born in Wyoming, Nov. 11, 1878.

James Fonger (deceased), was a native of New Jersey, born Feb. 19, 1794. His parents removed to Lancaster, Canada, when he was an infant, and he remained a resident of that place until he was 46 years of age. He was married in Lancaster, in 1820, to Deborah, daughter of James and Hannah (Salter) Cronk, born in 1802, in Seneca County, N. Y. They had five children, all of whom are deceased. Mr. Fonger settled in this tp. in 1841, where he bought 80 acres of land, which is now all under cultivation. He died in Wyoming, April 19, 1880. Mrs. Fonger's father was a soldier of the Revolution, under Washington.

Cyrus Freeman, eldest son of Jonathan O. and Percy (Humphrey) Freeman, was born in Onondaga, Onondaga Co., N. Y., in 1827. His parents settled in Lapeer County when he was six years old, and bought 120 acres of land. In 1842, they came to this tp., and bought 320 acres on secs. 31 and 32. His father died in 1862, his mother in 1872. Of 80 acres owned by Mr. Freeman, 70 acres are improved. He was married in this tp., Dec. 1, 1853, to Martha, daughter of Benjamin and Phebe Robinson, born in Canada in 1838. Their four children were born in Wyoming, in the following order:—Nellie, Oct. 30, 1854; Ellen, Nov. 12, 1856; Otis J., Dec. 23, 1861; and William F., Dec. 24, 1873. Mr. Freeman has served one term as Justice of the Peace, has been Highway Commissioner five years, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

William Frost, Jr., son of William and Fanny Frost, was born in Bristol, Ontario Co., N. Y., in 1821. In 1829 his parents settled in Macomb County, where his father bought 120 acres of land. His mother died in 1833, and two years after, the family returned to New York. His father married Annie Frost, in Onondaga County, whither they removed. At the age of 22, Mr. Frost of this sketch went to Ontario County, and in 1855 purchased 80 acres of land on sec. 24, this tp., where he lived 12 years, and lost it, through a defective title, but soon after regained possession, with 15 acres additional, by exchanging for it a house and lot in town. He has 83 acres of this under improvement. He was married in Rich-

mond, Ontario Co., N. Y., in June, 1849, to Martha M., daughter of Nelson Skinner, born in Richmond, in 1828. They have four children:—Frances E., Sarah A., William K., and Marcus A. Mr. Frost has been Justice of the Peace four years. He owns, besides his homestead farm, 77 acres of land on sec. 25, and 40 acres on sec. 22, 80 of which are improved.

Augustus Godwin was born in Maine, July 21, 1831. Three years after his birth, his parents, William R. and Caroline (Harlow) Godwin, came to Grandville, and bought 80 acres of land south of the village and several lots in the village. Mr. Godwin, senior, came West at that early period—1834—for the purpose of establishing an Indian aditng-post in company with a missionary named Ferry (believed to be Rev. Wm. M. Ferry, father of Senator Ferry). The goods brought for the purpose were burned with the house where they were stored. He died in 1861, and his wife died in 1859. At his death his property—120 acres of land on sec. 13—was divided among ten children. Mr. Godwin of this sketch owns 80 acres, with 60 improved. He was married in Grand Rapids in May, 1870, to Lucy, daughter of William and Sarah Tousey, born in Livingston County, N. Y. They have two children, born in Wyoming—Edith G. in 1876, and Grace T. in 1879. Mr. Godwin is Supervisor, and has been several terms; has been Justice of the Peace one term.

Orin W. Griffith, son of Eli and Julia A. Griffith, was born in New York in October, 1838. About three years after, his parents bought 80 acres of land in Monterey, Allegan County, Mich., where they remained thirteen years. They then moved to Jamestown, Ottawa County, and stayed 18 years. In 1861 Mr. Griffith enlisted at Grand Rapids in Company F, 14th Michigan Infantry Volunteers, served three years and eight months and veteranized in 1864. He was in the battle of Bentonville, and participated in several skirmishes. He was discharged at Detroit, and engaged in farming in Jamestown, where he bought 50 acres on sec. 11; cleared 25 acres, and sold the place in 1871 to settle in Van Buren County, where he remained three years and bought 48 acres on sec. 16 with 30 acres under cultivation. He was married in 1860 in Wayland to Lee Leseur, born in Pennsylvania in 1838. They have two children—Bernice M. and Agnes F.

Georgie Hammond, son of John and Mary Hammond, was born in 1849 on the farm where he now resides. His father was a pioneer in this county, and died in the army. The farm consists of 65 acres on sec. 19, with 45 under culture, and 20 in a fine sugar orchard. Mr. Hammond was married January 2, 1876, in Grandville, to Hattie Rankin, daughter of Dwight and Harriet (Walker) Rankin. She was born Sept 27, 1841. Her father was a pioneer of this tp. They have one child, Dwight R., born in Wyoming, July 15, 1878. Mr. Hammond is a member of the Odd Fellows and Free Masons.

Cyrus C. Hildreth was born in Chesterfield, N. H., Nov. 1, 1820. At 20 years of age he went to the city of New York and engaged as millwright and house carpenter three years. He worked at cabinet-making in Worcester, Mass., and at car-building one year, going thence to Maine, where he worked at his trade six years. In 1857 he settled in Grandville and bought 38 acres of land, sec. 31, which he exchanged for a house and four lots where he now lives, in the village of Grandville. He is engaged in business as an undertaker and owns two lots in Grand Rapids. He was married in Maine to Betsey L., daughter of Capt. David and Betsey (Lovejoy) Sturgess. Mr. H. has a son, William C., by a previous marriage. Himself and son enlisted at Grand Rapids in Company C, 10th Michigan Cavalry, Capt. Thomas. He was in the service nine months; his son served three years, was wounded in the knee, was discharged and came home and recovered and re-enlisted. Mrs. Sturgess has eight children by a former marriage, Sumner H., Maria H., Martha W., Mary T., Joseph H., Viola D., Vilena S. and Georgia H.

Henry Hooper, farmer, was born in England in 1829. When he was two years old his parents came to America and settled in Ohio. In the spring of 1852 they came to Wyoming and Henry bought 40 acres of land, sec. 19, where he lived until the spring of '61, when he went to Iowa, returning soon after and purchasing 80 acres on sec. 30, 40 of which are improved. He was married in Oneida County, N. Y., to Mary Anna, daughter of Elvin and Mary A. (Higby) Herrington, born in Oneida County, July 20, 1831. They have two children—Lizzie and Henry E. Mr. Hooper is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

William Howlitt, farmer, was born in England, Nov. 6, 1817. He came to this country at 25 years of age and settled in Grandville in 1842, working as a farm hand two years. In 1846 he bought 120 acres of land on sec. 29, and after-

ward 40 acres on the same section and 40 acres on sec. 31. One hundred acres are in a state of advanced improvement. He was married in Grand Rapids to Ellen Conaway, a native of Ireland. They have thirteen children—William E., Joseph, Helen, Daniel, Charlotte, John, Elizabeth, Barney, Thomas, Margaret, Celia, James and Sarah.

James Jewell, only son of James B. and Ruth P. (Taylor) Jewell, was born in Almond, Allegany Co., N. Y., in 1830. His parents settled in this tp. in 1837 and the following year they bought 160 acres in Byron. Three years after, they bought 120 acres in Wyoming on sec. 16. Ten or twelve years after, they went to White River, Muskegon Co., and stayed five years. They returned to Byron where the father died in December, 1860. Mr. Jewell of this sketch has spent most of his life in Wyoming, where he owns one house and three lots, valued at \$1,000. He has operated with a threshing machine 15 years. He was married at White River in January, 1855, to Harriet E., daughter of Moses and Lydia Carleton, born in Mohawk, Herkimer Co., N. Y., in 1834. They have five children—William W., Lydia R., George C., James M. and Elmer E. Mr. Jewell is a member of the Grange.

Cyrus Jones (deceased), son of Daniel and Hannah Jones, was born in Plattsburgh, Clinton Co., N. Y., in 1803. He was married in Plattsburgh in 1826 to Phebe B. Turner, born in the same place in 1810. They had nine children, five of whom are living—Julia Ann, Helen, Fidelia, Albina and Everett. Exciting rumors of the opportunities for making money with teams in this county reached the ambitious citizens of the Empire State, and under their inspiration Mr. Jones purchased two teams and in 1834 started for the land of promise with his family and possessions. They came from Buffalo to Detroit by water and remained at the latter place ten days, and started for Grand Rapids with a sick child who died on the route. Mr. Jones had 25 cents in cash when he arrived at Gull Prairie, fifty miles from Grand Rapids. He exchanged his horses for oxen and followed an Indian trail. Going down a hill, Mrs. Jones fell from the wagon and narrowly escaped being crushed to death under the wheels. They settled on a farm which is now in the city of Grand Rapids, owned by Mr. Jones' brother, where they remained two years, after which they bought 40 acres in Paris and built a house. Six months after, it was completely wrecked by a cyclone, and they moved to Grandville, where Mr. Jones was engaged in a saw-mill two and one-half years for L. Campau. In 1840 he purchased 120 acres. Of this, 50 acres is in the possession of Mrs. Jones, her son Everett having the remainder. Mr. Jones died Jan. 2, 1881.

Samuel Kiefer (deceased), farmer, son of John and Margaret Kiefer, was born March 1, 1819, in Pennsylvania. He received the education and training of a farmer until the age of 18, when he served a term of three years as tailor, in Northampton, Pa. He opened an establishment in Warren County, N. J., but after two years returned to Northampton, where he remained ten years. In 1854, he purchased 80 acres (sec. 16) in Wyoming, this county. He increased his landed possessions at intervals, until they amounted in the aggregate to 200 acres, three-fourths of which is improved. He was a member of the Grange, and died in Wyoming, Jan. 31, 1879. He was married in Northampton, Pa., in 1842, to Martha, daughter of Morris and Martha Morris, born in same county, in 1823. They have five children:—Margaret E., Mary M., Clara, Robert M., and Samuel W.

George D. Lane was born in Jackson County, Oct. 11, 1840. His parents were natives of New York, where his father was born, March 1, 1805, and his mother, Aug. 10, 1803. They were pioneers of Jackson County, and removed to Spring Lake, Ottawa Co., and a year later to Jamestown, same county. His father died at Middleville, Barry Co., June 27, 1874, and his mother Dec. 19, 1879, in Wyoming. Both were buried in Middleville. At 15 years of age Mr. Lane commenced life as a sawyer, which he followed 18 years. In 1873 Mr. Lane came to Wyoming, and purchased 25 acres of land on sec. 30, all of which is improved. He was married in Georgetown, Ottawa Co., Nov. 13, 1859, to Annis, daughter of Lucius B. and Caroline (Hamblin) Brown, born in Crawford Co., Pa. They have one child:—Harry D., born in Dorr, Allegan Co., Feb. 17, 1862. Mr. Lane belongs to the Masonic order.

Isaac Leroy, son of Cornelius and Clara Leroy, was born in Holland, in 1831. He came to the United States and settled in Grand Rapids, and worked in the hardware business, for Hon. Wiley D. Foster, 23 years. In 1868, he bought 35

acres of land on sec. 3, all improved. He was married in Grand Rapids, Sept. 14, 1861, to Jane Troost, daughter of Lambert and Roelofje Troost, born in Holland, Sept. 10, 1838. They have six children:—Clara, Lambert, Cornelia, Mary, George, and Dora. Mr. and Mrs. Leroy belong to the Dutch Reformed Church.

William Manwaring, son of Jabez and Sarah (Hopkins), was born in Coventry, Chenango Co., N. Y., Dec. 8, 1818. He was reared to the occupation of a farmer, and was married in Broome County, July 4, 1842, to Betsey, daughter of Silas and Patience (Wood) Wood, born near Oswego, July 12, 1819. They have had seven children, five living, three of whom were born in New York, in the subsequent order:—William H., Dec. 22, 1844; Mary A., Sept. 2, 1850; Velma, June 2, 1852; Augusta D., Nov. 7, 1855; and Royal P., Feb. 6, 1858. Soon after marriage Mr. M. bought 200 acres in Broome County, and eight years after settled in Wyoming, on 225 acres in sec. 8, near Grandville; 155 acres are improved, and he has a fine house, worth \$2,000.

Henry H. Marsten, son of Ephraim G. and Nancy L. (Hastings) Marsten, was born in Orleans County, N. Y., in 1840. He was married in December, 1875, to Sarah J., daughter of the Rev. George Bridgeman, a native of Greece, Monroe County, N. Y., born in 1846. They have two children, born in Wyoming, as follows:—Ira B., Jan. 17, 1879; and Henry H., April 12, 1881. In 1875, Mr. Marsten, bought 60 acres of land on secs. 19 and 30, and soon after 40 acres adjoining, of which 50 acres are under improvement. He is connected with the Odd Fellows, the Good Templars, and the Grange, and is a member of the M. E. Church. Mrs. Marsten is connected with the Episcopal Church. Mr. Marsten enlisted four times during the war for the Union at Medina, and the fourth time was accepted (October, 1865). He was in the service nearly nine months.

Salisbury Mason, son of Martin and Maria (Powers) Mason, was born in Oneida County, N. Y., in 1820. In 1843 he settled in Grattan, on 120 acres of land, where he remained until 1867, when he came to Wyoming tp., and bought 70 acres in sec. 2. He now has 110 acres, with 80 under cultivation. He was married in Grattan, Dec. 6, 1847, to Phebe, daughter of Isaac and Lydia Cuser, born in Dutchess County, N. Y., in 1829. They have five children:—Frank J., Francis E., Ella V., Ida M., and Glenn C. Mr. Mason was Supervisor of Wyoming four successive years.

Marcus H. McCoy was born in Richfield, Summit Co., O., April 23, 1838. His father, Matthew McCoy, was born in the same county, July 4, 1800, of Scotch ancestry. His mother was born in Cayuga County, N. Y., April 18, 1797. Mr. McCoy settled in Georgetown, Ottawa Co., in the fall of 1856, where he lived until his enlistment, at Grand Rapids, Sept. 12, 1861. He served two years in Company C, 2d Michigan Cavalry, Capt. R. A. Alger, in the Army of the Cumberland. He re-enlisted Sept. 12, 1864, at Cleveland, O., in Company H, 177th Ohio Infantry, and was mustered out at the close of the war. He returned to Grandville, Mich., and commenced the furniture business. He sold a half interest, two years later, to Nicholas Shoemaker, who bought out the whole four years after, and Mr. McCoy opened a stock of general merchandise in the central part of the village. In a short time he sold a half of his business to H. W. Davis of Grand Rapids, and two years later became again sole proprietor. In the fall of 1879, he put up a building 50x38 feet, near the postoffice, on the corner of State and Green streets, where he is doing an annual business of \$25,000. He was married in Schoolcraft, Kalamazoo Co., April 15, 1873, to Ida, daughter of John W. and Mary A. (Turner) Carman, born in Schoolcraft Sept. 1, 1856. They have one child:—Lloyd V., born at Grandville, June 29, 1877. Mr. McCoy has been tp. Clerk two years, Treasurer three years, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Grange.

Sarah A. McEwan, daughter of Reuben and Sarah (Freeman) Peake, was born in New York, April 14, 1809. She was married in 1831 to John McEwan, a native of Scotland, born in 1796. He died in 1856, leaving eight children:—Sarah, Olivia, John, James, Gertrude, William, Charles and Dora. In 1855 they bought 274 acres of land in this tp., which has been divided among the children, Mrs. McEwan having 40 acres, with 20 under culture. Mr. McEwan was a member of the Baptist Church, to which Mrs. McEwan also belongs. In 1862 William McEwan, while attending school at Grand Rapids with his brother, enlisted in the 3d Michigan Infantry, and was in the army nearly three years. He was but 18 years of age and enlisted without his mother's knowledge; was wounded in the battle of the Wilderness by a blow from a falling limb torn from a tree by a shell, and was several weeks in the hospital.

Alexander McInroy, eldest son of Daniel and Mary (Oliver) McInroy, was born in Greenwich, Washington County, N. Y., in 1811. He spent his early life on a farm, and at 21 years of age engaged in the harness business at Argyle, Washington County, but after four years, illness compelled his return to rural life. He was married in Hartford, Washington County, in 1831, to Rhoda A. Cox, born in Argyle in 1806. She died in Wyoming in February, 1875, and Mr. McEwan was married Oct. 14, 1880, to Carro L. Ellsworth, born in Massachusetts in 1850. They have three adopted children:—William, Walter and Timothy. In 1867 Mr. McInroy bought 80 acres near Grandville and two years after sold his farm and embarked in the mercantile business with John Haven in Grandville. A year later he transferred his business to Quincy, Mich., returning to Grandville. In the fall of 1871 he exchanged his mercantile interest for 71 acres of land, and has since purchased an additional 80 acres, with 70 under cultivation. He has been U. S. mail messenger between Grandville and Forest Grove, Ottawa County, two years. He is connected with the M. E. Church.

John W. Mills was born in New York in 1836. He is fourth son of Harvey and Eunice Mills, and was born on a farm and trained to follow agricultural pursuits. His mother died when he was 13 years old, and he was placed with David M. Miller, who brought him to Grattan in 1854. Four years later he went to Cannon, where he remained four years. He settled in Wyoming in 1862, and in 1865 bought 40 acres on sec. 32, subsequently purchasing 20 acres more on same sec., and afterwards 80 acres on sec. 33; has 80 acres under cultivation. He was married at Grand Rapids in 1857, to Betsey, daughter of Harmon Jewell, born in Detroit in 1842. They have two children:—Sabrina and Frederick.

John S. Noel, second son of Peter R. and Lydia A. (Clunk) Noel, was born in Adams County, Pa., Aug. 3, 1835. He came to Kent County in December, 1856, at 18 years of age. Six years later he bought 40 acres of land near Grandville, on which he lived two years, then selling and buying 80 acres on sec. 20, with 65 acres improved. He was married in Grandville in 1862, to Margaret McDouner, daughter of John and Mary McDouner, born in Wyoming, in 1841. They have nine children:—Mary, Maggie, Aggie, Addie, Frank, Kate, Jennie, John and Teressa.

Peter R. Noel, farmer, son of Nicholas and Teressa (Miller) Noel, was born in 1806, in Adams County, Pa., where he was married in 1830 to Lydia A., daughter of Joseph and Mary (Norbeck) Clunk, born in the same county in 1806. They have nine children:—Pius, Mary, John, Agnes, William, James, Lydia A., Francis and Lucinda. They came to Michigan in 1853, and, after spending one year in Grand Rapids and two years in Walker, they bought 80 acres in this tp. They now have 40 acres on sec. 20, with 25 improved. Mr. Noel is a member of the Roman Catholic Church. His wife died April 13, 1880.

Daniel O'Brien, son of Michael and Margaret O'Brien, was born in Ireland in 1833. He emigrated to the United States in 1853 and settled in the city of Lawrence, Mass. He resided there three years and in Grand Rapids two years. He went to Rockland, Ill., and remained nearly three years, when he bought 40 acres of land on sec. 11, Wyoming tp., with 25 acres under culture. He was married in Massachusetts in 1877 to Catherine, daughter of Daniel and Mary Dailey, a native of Ireland, born in 1835. They have four children:—Michael, John, Mary and Margaret. Mr. O'Brien and family are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

Albert Olds, second son of Chester and Catherine (Rorabeck) Olds, was born in New York, in 1820. At the age of 23 he settled in Grandville, in 1843. He was married in 1848 in Grandville to Susanna Jackson, a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1814. She died in 1877, and he was again married in Grandville to Calista A. Mills. In 1868 he bought 80 acres of land on sec. 22, 50 of which are under improvement.

Patrick Quinn, son of Cornelius and Mary (Cavanaugh) Quinn, was born May 1, 1814 in Ireland. He served an apprenticeship of five years learning the cooper's trade in Ballymore, Ireland. He came to the United States in 1836 and engaged in coopering for the U. S. Fur Company. He continued to work for them five years and then came to Wyoming tp., and bought 40 acres of land, afterwards buying 40 more, and has 60 under cultivation. He was married in Wisconsin in 1842 to Sophia Connors. They have three children—Elizabeth, Mary A. and William. Mrs. Quinn died July 17, 1878.

Justus C. Rogers, second son of Justus and Lucy (Clark) Rogers, was born in Middletown, Rutland Co., Vt., in 1813. At the age of 23 he was married to Eliza M., daughter of William and Eliza (Page) French, born in Middletown in 1815. Of six children, two are living—Erwin M., born in Wyoming, in 1840, and Dennis L., born in same tp. in 1851. Mr. Rogers settled in Wyoming in 1836 and bought 160 acres on sec. 14. He has now 240 acres and 180 under cultivation. Erwin lives on the homestead. He was married in Grand Rapids in 1866 to Jessie, daughter of Jonathan F. and Harriet (White) Chubb, born in Wyoming in 1842. Their four children were born in the same tp. as follows: Mattie J., March 21, 1868; Lewis C., Oct. 10, 1870; James C., June 10, 1874; Theodore F., June 15, 1876. Mr. Rogers, senior, was Justice of the Peace and Supervisor one year respectively. His son is a member of the Junior Old Settlers' Society.

Gilbert B. Richards, farmer on sec. 15, was born in 1840 in Ohio. He is son of Myron and Eliza Richards (the former died in Paris in 1876, the latter is still living). When 13 years of age his parents went to Paris, where his father bought 80 acres on sec. 10. In 1868 he went to Cascade, and in March, 1880, settled in this tp., where he owns 80 acres, with 50 under improvement. He was married in Grand Rapids in 1868 to Olivia, daughter of H. B. and Maria Smith, born in Vergennes, in 1845. In 1864 Mr. Richards, in company with several others, took a trip to Virginia City, Idaho, in search of gold. He worked in the mines several weeks at \$6 per day.

John Richards (deceased), was born in 1816 in Cortland County, N. Y. In 1824 his parents went to Pennsylvania, and ten years later to Ohio. In 1856 they settled in Paris tp. and bought 125 acres of land, where they remained 13 years, going thence to Dorr, Allegan Co., and seven years after to this tp. Mr. Richards was married in Lorain County, Ohio, in 1838, to Emeline S., daughter of Truman and Electa Wright, born in Livingston County, N. Y., in 1816. Mr. Richards died August 24, 1880, leaving seven children—Calista, Frances, Eliza, Jennie, John, Emma and Glenna. The homestead comprises 50 acres of land lying partly in Paris, with 25 acres under cultivation.

David Rose, farmer, was born in Germany in 1826. He is son of George and Mary Rose, and came to America in August, 1851, and located in Bucks County, Pa., where he remained five years. He was married in 1856 to Margaret, daughter of Andrew and Catherine Huff, born in Germany in 1836. They have ten children—Henry, John, David, George, Andrew, Maggie, Abigail, William, Blanche and Franklin. In 1857 Mr. Rose settled in Paris eight years; he went to Gaines and stayed three years, coming to Wyoming in 1878. He owns forty acres on sec. 26, with 35 under cultivation. Mr. and Mrs. Rose are members of the German Lutheran Church.

Myron Roys, fourth son of Lent and Mary (Holmes) Roys, was born in Sheffield, Berkshire Co., Mass., Dec. 1, 1808. His father was a tanner, and had seven sons and five daughters. As the children grew large enough they were hired to neighboring farmers until of age. On reaching majority, Myron Roys went into the world to help himself, and in 1833 came to Grandville, and in December of the same year located the farm he now owns—80 acres. He then went to St. Joseph County, where his brother had located one year previously, returning in February. He built a small log house, and managed his own domestic affairs while clearing his land. May 2, 1841, he was married to Ann, daughter of James and Jane (Marshall) McCray, born in Ireland in 1820. Their six children were born in Wyoming—James, Mary J., Holmes, Letitia, Frank P. and George M. Mr. Roys has held various offices of trust, such as Supervisor, Treasurer and Constable. He is a member of the Grange and of the Old Settlers' Association. James and Holmes, two eldest sons, enlisted in the war for the Union at Grand Rapids, in the 10th Michigan Cavalry. Mr. Roys has had 460 acres of land which he has divided among his children, with the reservation of 165 acres of improved land for himself. James Roys, eldest son of the above, was born in 1843 and has always resided in this tp. He was married in 1870 to Mary E. Blake, born in Farmington in December, 1847. Their three children were born in Wyoming as follows—Fred B., Sept. 21, 1871, Abbie E., Feb. 6, 1879, and Frank M., April 23, 1876 (died Aug. 17, 1876). Mr. Roys enlisted in the war of the Rebellion Feb. 14, 1865, at Grand Rapids. He served ten months in Company D, 10th Michigan Cavalry, under Capt. Stevenson, and was discharged same year, November 22, at Memphis. He owns a farm of 90 acres on secs. 9 and 4—40 acres improved.

Archibald Salmon, son of Charles and Ruth Salmon, was born in Turin, Lewis Co., N. Y., in 1809. He commenced fitting for a cabinet-maker at 18 years of age,

serving three years, after which he attended Lowville Academy in Lewis County, nine months. He located in Detroit in 1833, where he worked at his trade two years as a journeyman; built a shop on Woodward avenue, and two years after lost it by fire, when he came to Grand Rapids, via Grand Haven by steamer—fare \$25. He reached Grand Rapids July 11, 1837, and engaged in cabinet-making with Robert Hilton 18 months, when he purchased his partner's interest. He made the first wooden-seated chairs in the county. In 1851 he exchanged his property for 80 acres of land in Wyoming, secs. 29 and 32. Between 50 and 60 acres have been improved. He was married in Lowville in 1835 to Clarissa, daughter of Adam and Olive Snell, born in Lowville in 1809. They have eight children—James V., Josephine, Sophronia M., Eliza F., Clarissa M., John C., Elizabeth M. and Henrietta. Mrs. Salmon died Feb. 21, 1873, in this tp.

James V. Salmon, eldest son of Archibald and Clarissa (Snell) Salmon, was born in Detroit in 1836. The next year his parents went to Grand Rapids, coming to this tp. in 1851. They bought eighty acres on secs. 29 and 32. His mother died in 1872, and himself and brother bought the homestead, forty acres (sec. 32) belonging to him, nearly all of which is improved. He was married in Wyoming, in 1865, to Rhoda H., daughter of James and Sarah Root, born in Ohio, in 1841. They have three children born in this tp.:—Ruby M., born Aug. 7, 1869, and Vernon V., born in 1878. The other is an infant. Mr. Salmon, Sr., is a member of the Early Residents' Society at Grand Rapids.

Nicholas Shoemaker, ninth son of Rudolph and Margaret (Clapsaddle) Shoemaker, was born at German Flats, Herkimer, Co., N. Y., in 1820. He came to Grand Rapids in 1839, and worked on a farm until 1846, when he invested his capital in eighty acres of land, forty respectively on secs. 29 and 30. Of this, sixty-five acres are improved, and five acres are located in the suburbs of Grandville, where his residence and store are situated, and where he established himself in 1863. His business is in general merchandise to meet the requirements of a country trade, associated with undertaking. He was married in Grandville in 1844 to Abiah, daughter of Otis and Percy (Humphrey) Freeman, born in Onondaga County, N. Y., in 1822. They have had seven children, five of whom are living:—Percy, Rudolph S., Clinton D., Robert and Byron. Mrs. Shoemaker died, and her husband contracted marriage a second time, with Levina McCoy, who is also dead. The present Mrs. Shoemaker was Elizabeth Chew, adopted daughter of Thomas Howlett. The marriage occurred March 4, 1873. They have two children—Luman N. and Leonard F. Mr. Shoemaker is a member of Blue Lodge of Masons.

Leonard Stoneburner (deceased), was born in Canada, Jan. 15, 1801. His parents, Leonard and Elizabeth (Flansburg) Stoneburner, settled in Rochester N. Y., in his infancy. He was married in Schoharie, Feb. 4, 1830, to Mariah, daughter of Richard and Henrietta Goss, born in Schoharie, July 4, 1808. They have nine children—Mary J., George W., Fanny, Leonard, Daniel E., Sarah L., Loretta A., John and Catherine M. In 1836 they came to Grandville and bought 40 acres of land. Mr. Stoneburner died August 5, 1872. He belonged to the earliest pioneer element of the tp. His wife is still living at the family residence, where she has 10 acres of land on sec. 16.

Daniel E. Stoneburner, sixth son of Leonard and Maria (Goss) Stoneburner, was born March 7, 1842, in Grandville. In 1863 he enlisted at Grand Rapids in Company H, 10th Michigan Cavalry, Capt. Cook, and served until the close of the war. He was married in Paris to Alice, daughter of Josiah and Amanda (Horton) Kilburn, born in Ohio in 1845. The record of their children is as follows—Ray E., born May 25, 1861; May E., born June 18, 1863, and died in August, 1864; Nora M., born May 1, 1867. Mr. S. lost his wife and was married again March 16, 1870, to Harriet, daughter of Ira Miller, born in Pennsylvania in 1846.

Leonard Vanderstolpe, son of Peter and Matilda Vanderstolpe, is a native of Holland, born in May, 1827. In 1853 he came to Grand Rapids, and in 1864 came to Wyoming, and bought thirty-six acres of improved land on sec. 1. He was married in Grand Rapids in 1858, to Margaret Schoff, who died Jan. 24, 1879. They had three children, of whom two are living, Mattie and Nellie. Mr. Vanderstolpe was married April 5, 1881, to Joahat Vanderhoo, born in Holland in 1832. Both are members of the Dutch Reformed Church.

Electus B. Ward, M. D., only son of James N. and Mary E. (Backus) Ward, was born on Governor's Island, N. Y. Harbor, Dec. 25, 1856. The name of Ward has been illustrious for many centuries. When William the Conqueror invaded Eng-

land in 1066, he was accompanied by 710 "noble captains," each bearing but one name, whose records have all been preserved, and among them is mentioned "Ward." Andrew Henshaw Ward, A. M., member of the New England Historic and Genealogical Society, has traced the lineage to which Mr. Ward of this sketch belongs, approximately to 1600. His work has been so carefully compiled as to leave little doubt of a clear line of descent from the "noble captain" with a single name to William the "freeman" of Sudbury, Mass. The direct ancestral line is as follows: William, 1600 (ap.); John, 1626 (ap.); Joseph, 1677; Nathan, 1721; Daniel, 1764; Charles, 1796; James N., 1824; and Electus B., 1856, a long line of military men with records. The latter is a descendant, on the maternal side, from Hugh Brady, Brevet Major General of the U. S. Army. Gen. Brady was born July 29, 1768. His father and brother were involved in the struggle for American independence, and both lost their lives on the Pennsylvania frontiers, where they were on duty, under orders from Gen. Washington. Gen. Brady was but 11 years old when his father died, but was acquainted with all the sickening terrors of frontier life. His autobiography is in the hands of his descendants, and is, emphatically, a remarkable paper, preserved, it is hoped, among the State annals. He says therein, "Many a day have I walked by the side of my brother John while he was plowing, and carried my rifle in one hand, and a forked stick in the other to clear the plowshare." Up to the period of his appointment as Ensign in Wayne's army, he was connected with the warfare between the settlers and Indians. He did duty as a recruiting officer for the regular service, and prior to the war of 1812 experienced but few years of private life. He was ordered into service in the second conflict with Great Britain, and his prowess at Bridgewater or Lundy's Lane is commemorated in the written history of our country. He died at Detroit April 15, 1851. His daughter, Mary L., married Col. E. Backus, 3d U. S. Infantry, Regular army, a graduate of West Point, and an aid on her father's staff while commandant of the Army of the Northwestern States and Territories, and was afterward empowered U. S. Commissioner, to effect a treaty with the Fox Indians when they were removed from their reservation. He was in the Mexican war, in active service, where, also, Capt. James N. Ward, an officer on Col. Backus' staff, distinguished himself, and afterward rendered valuable service to the Government in the settlement of New Mexico. James Noble Ward, eldest son and third child of Charles and Catherine T. (Lindsey) Ward, was born in 1824. He graduated at West Point, and was married in 1855, on Governor's Island, to Mary E. Backus. He settled in Detroit in 1858, and a gunshot wound, received in the Mexican war, proving obstinate, he went to St. Anthony's Falls, Minn., to recuperate, but in vain, and died Dec. 12, 1858. He was buried in Elmwood Cemetery, Detroit. In 1860 Col. Backus went to Mexico and Texas, accompanied by his wife, daughter, and grandson, E. B. Ward. They returned in 1861, and the following year Col. Backus died in Detroit (July, 1862). Mrs. Ward died March 11, 1866, in the same city. The next year he spent in the South, with his grandmother. He attended the Patterson Grammar School six years. During the years 1870 and 1871 he was at Nyack, on the Hudson, and learned practical printing. He returned to Detroit in 1872, and the summer of 1873 he spent in Europe. Returning once more to Detroit, he took a collegiate course of study with Prof. I. M. Wellington as tutor, and fitted for civil engineer. He was married in Detroit Dec. 26, to Mary L., daughter of Samuel G. and Mary M. (Holcomb) Armor. He studied medicine a year with his father-in-law, Prof. Armor, A. M., M. D., LL. D., and following his marriage, he went to Brooklyn, to enter upon a systematic course of study. He continued two years at Long Island Medical College, and graduated in the summer of 1878, practicing in Brooklyn and Detroit two years. In the spring of 1881 he came to Wyoming tp., and established himself on his patrimonial estate of 280 acres, known as Clyde Park. He has expended \$12,000 on his residence and the improvements of the grounds. As speedily as possible he is converting a Michigan wilderness into a fruit and stock farm. He is making specialties of the celebrated imported Scotch horses known as Clydesdales, and owns the famous stallion "Perfection" (S. S. B.), at the head of eight pure bloods of the same stock. He also owns three head of imported Holstein cattle, recorded Ingomar, Mabel, and Duke of Kent. Mr. and Mrs. Ward have two children:—Hugh A., born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 16, 1877; and ——— —, born at Detroit Jan. 28, 1879.

Albert H. Weston, M. D., eldest son of Henry and Celinda (Wilson) Weston, was born in Watertown, Clinton Co., Jan. 30, 1843. In 1849 his parents went to Lenawee County, remaining until 1845, returning to Clinton County. At 18 Dr.

Weston went to Dansville, Ingham County, and entered the office of his uncle, D. T. Weston, M. D., and read medicine several years. He took one term at Ann Arbor in 1861, and graduated at Detroit Medical College. He has been engaged in the practice of his profession ever since at Grandville. He enlisted at Maple Rapids, Clinton Co., in Company B, 7th Michigan Cavalry, Capt. L. F. Warner—enlisted in October, 1862, and was discharged in December, 1865. He was in 43 engagements and skirmishes during the period of 38 months. He was married in Lansing, April 11, 1866, to Martha M., daughter of John Shafer, born in New York, in 1842. Mr. Shafer is one of the pioneers of Paris tp. Dr. and Mrs. Weston have two children:—Maurice L., born in Ingham County, Dec. 28, 1866, and Fay A., born in Grandville, Nov. 20, 1868. The Weston residence is on the quarter line road on the edge of the town where the Doctor has 14½ acres of land. He also owns 160 acres in Lake County. He belongs to the Masons and Odd Fellows.

Michael Whalen was born in Ireland in 1845. His parents, Edmund and Johanna Whalen, came to the United States in 1849, and settled in Rochester, N. Y. Four years after they came to Wyoming tp. and bought 40 acres of land, and afterward 200 acres more and two city lots with residences on Summit St., near Island. The senior Whalen died in February, 1880, and in the distribution of the estate, Michael Whalen received 90 acres of land and a house and lot in town. He has 40 acres on sec. 27 and 30 in Walker tp. He was married at Grand Rapids in June, 1880, to Anastasia, daughter of William and Maria (Ryan) Riley, born in Walker, in 1861. They have one child—Johanna, born in Wyoming in April, 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Whalen belong to the Roman Catholic Church. Mrs. Johanna Whalen lives with her son, aged 76.

Horace Wilder was born in Onondaga County, N. Y., in 1816. He is a pioneer in the county; came to Grandville in 1838. He learned the business of a moulder in a foundry and worked at his trade after reaching Michigan; did the first moulding on the Grand River. He was married in Onondaga County to Cornelia M. Lindley, born in Seneca County, N. Y. They have one child—Marion, born in 1842—a millwright and mechanic. Mr. Wilder and his son both enlisted at Grand Rapids in Company C, 1st Regular Michigan Engineers and Mechanics, and served in the Army of the Cumberland three years and three months; the former rose to the rank of Corporal, the latter to that of Serjeant-Major. Mr. Wilder owns a residence and five acres of land in the Western Addition, also a mill for working in wood; does some work in iron and all varieties of custom work.

Clark Yemmans, eldest son of Erastus and Hannah (Spencer) Yemmans, was born in Otsego Co., N. Y., in 1827. His parents came to Wyoming in 1836 and settled on 80 acres of land previously purchased on sec. 32 by his father, who was among the very earliest pioneers. A bit of land had to be cleared for the erection of the traditionary log cabin. Mr. Yemmans of this sketch was married in Byron to Laura M., daughter of John and Laura Butler, born in Erie County, N. Y., in 1833. They have four children—Sophronia E., born in Byron in 1850; Erastus J., in Jamestown in 1851; Delia, in Georgetown in 1854, and Hannah in 1857. He bought 80 acres of land in Georgetown, where he lived 21 years. His father died May 21, 1879, his mother, Oct. 2, of the same year. Mr. Yemmans has 63 acres of the homestead in Wyoming to which he has returned, nearly all of which is improved. Forty acres in Georgetown are under cultivation.

Eli Yeomans, third son of David and Catherine Yeomans, was born in Plainfield, Otsego Co., N. Y., Sept. 18, 1811. He settled in Rochester, Macomb Co., in 1832, and after a year's residence came to Wyoming. In 1834 he bought 160 acres of land on sec. 30, at \$1.25 per acre. He now owns 40 acres improved land on sec. 31. He was married in Grandville in 1840 to Laura, daughter of Alexander and Hannah McArthur, born in Vermont in 1813. They have four children, born in Wyoming—Elliott M., Ellen M., Mary and Josiah F. Mr. Yeomans was the second settler in the tp., and he came here to build a saw-mill.

Elliott Yeomans, eldest son of Eli and Laura M. (McArthur) Yeomans, was born in Wyoming (then Byron) tp., in 1842. His parents came to this tp. in 1836 and are still living. He was married in Grandville, April 24, 1867, to Mrs. Orpha N. Kellogg, daughter of John W. and Abigail Kellogg, born in New York, Jan. 4, 1839. They have one child—Laura A., born April 18, 1874; also an adopted daughter, Emma L., born July 9, 1868, in Jamestown, Ottawa County. Mr. Yeomans is a member of the Odd Fellows.

CONCLUSION.

The work of the historian is finished; and never has it been the good fortune of the men engaged in writing and compiling local history to share a higher degree of public favor, or meet with a more cordial co-operation than was extended them during their labors in Kent county.

Before laying down our pen we wish to place on record the two following items, which were obtained too late for insertion in their proper place:

MORRISON VINDICATED.

In the whole history of the early banking institutions of Grand Rapids, the actions of Judge Morrison must be held honorable and sincere in every particular. Hon. John Ball, who was appointed receiver of the People's Bank, stated in a letter, written from Geneva, Switzerland, some years ago, that Judge Morrison carried certain funds to the cashier, Simeon Johnson. What became of the money was known only to Simeon Johnson; nor yet had the pioneer judge anything to do in the matter of carrying such funds. John Ball, whose entire record is one of uncompromising honor, desired to have this subject dealt with, and to state in these pages that he was mistaken in coupling the name of Judge Morrison with that of Simeon Johnson. Old memoranda tell the name of him who transferred those moneys from the bank into the possession of Johnson; but there is no good to be gained from the publication of such name; the actor is dead; Johnson is dead; Rix Robinson, who lost the money died forgiving his unfaithful friends, therefore let the subject close with the statement that Judge Morrison had as little knowledge of the transaction as the receiver appointed by the State Bank Commissioners.

THE OLD SETTLERS' SOCIETY OF NORTHERN KENT.

The old residents of the northern townships of Kent county met at the Religio-Philosophical Society's hall at Rockford May 27, 1876. At this meeting a constitution of 13 articles was adopted, the preamble setting forth that the object of the society is to cultivate social relations, to collect and preserve biographical subjects, statistics, historical facts and reminiscences.

The election of officers resulted in the choice of Smith Lapham for President; Barton Johnson and Russell L. Blakeley, M. D., Vice-Presidents; James Dockeray, Treasurer; William Hicks, Secretary; Geo. F. Sanders, Marshall, and Horatio N. Stinson, Historian. The officers elected in 1876 held their positions until June, 1879, when Horatio N. Stinson was elected President; O. F. Hyde and Barton Johnson, Vice-Presidents; William Hicks, Secretary; James Dockeray, Treasurer; Smith Lapham, Historian; Russell L. Blakeley, Marshal. Of the original members L. M. Allen, John Darrow and Russell L. Blakeley are deceased. The society's record points out the fact that John Darrow died Jan. 18, 1877; L. M. Allen, Dec. 27, 1879; Russell L. Blakeley, July, 23, 1881. J.H.

